SECOND EDITION. FEDERAL NUMBER.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 19,104. { Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a Newspaper. SYDNEY, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899. 16 PAGES. PRICE 1d.

Births.

FUTTER.—May 12, at Commercial Bank, Rockhampton, the wife of Fred. Futter, of a daughter.

MORRIS.—May 29, 1899, at her residence, Cecilville, Ocean-street, Penshurst, the wife of J. J. Morris, of a son, both doing well.

STATHAM.—May 28, at her residence, Eastella, Gosford, the wife of H. W. Statham, of a son.

Marriages.

LONGFORD—WHITE.—April 24, at H. Trinity Church, Dulwich Hill, by Rev. R. A. Colvin, Montague J., eldest son of the late J. W. Longford, and grandson of the late Captain Hollis, N.I., Madras, India, to Clarinda Pauline, youngest daughter of Bartholomew White, late of Bathurst.

MECISZEWSKI-WAHRTREN—SAHL.—On May 30, at St. Patrick's Church, Church-hill, Sydney, by the Very Rev. Father P. Le Rennetel, Sigismund Ritter von Meciszewski-Wahrtren to Elise Marie Auguste Sahl, widow of the late C. L. Sahl, Consul for German Empire.

Deaths.

ADRIAN.—June 5, at the Ivanhoe Hotel, Corso, Manly, Sylvia May, the dearly beloved daughter of John and Mabel Adrian, aged 3 years.

BETTS.—June 5, 1899, at 118 Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Miss Sarah Betts, aged 70 years.

JANSEN.—June 4, at Sydney Hospital, Victoria Jansen, beloved wife of Christie Jansen, aged 29 years.

JENKINS.—June 4, at her residence, No. 21 Foucart-street, Balmain West (Rozelle), Eliza, the dearly loved wife of Charles Jenkins, aged 30 years.

LE FRANCHI.—June 4, Gaspero Le Franchi, died at Liverpool, after a long illness, aged 65 years.

MILLER.—June 4, at his residence, Arbroath, Bondi-road, Waverley, Captain Peter Miller, formerly of Dundas and Parramatta, in his 72nd year.

MILLER.—June 4, at his residence, Arbroath, Bondi-road, Waverley, Captain Peter Miller, in his 72nd year.

PUNCH.—June 4, at his late residence, Mowbray-road, Chatswood, Captain John Greenway Punch, J.P., formerly of Balmain, aged 72 years. R.I.P. By request, no flowers.

RUTTER.—June 5, at his parents' residence, Emmaleigh, 205 Cleveland-street, Redfern, Champley Joseph Hyrens, eldest son of J. C. and E. E. Rutter, brother of late Dr. G. F. Rutter, and grandson of late Dr. Rutter, of Parramatta, aged 30 years.

SUTHERLAND.—June 5, at her residence, Ross-street, Forest Lodge, Louise Julia, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Sutherland.

WILSON.—June 5, 1899, at her residence, 178 Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Mary Wilson, aged 82 years.

In Memoriam.

ATKINSON.—In memory of my dear mother, Ellen Atkinson, who died at her daughter's residence, Wallendbeen, June 6, 1896, aged 87. Inserted by her loving daughter and son, Evelina and A. Griffiths, Minmi. Thy will be done.

BUCHANAN.—In sad but loving remembrance of our dearly beloved father, James Buchanan, who departed this life on June 6, 1898, aged 67 years. Inserted by his loving son and daughters, J. Buchanan, Mrs. J. Deane, and Mrs. H. Baxlin.

BYRNES.—In affectionate remembrance of Mary, the beloved wife of Bernard Byrnes, who died at her residence, Monona Lodge, Marrickville, June 6, 1884. Requiescat in pace.

BYRNES.—In affectionate remembrance of our dear mother, who died at her residence, Monona Lodge, Marrickville, June 6, 1884. Inserted by her loving sons, Bertie, Charles, and Lionel Byrnes. Requiescat in pace.

BYRNES.—In affectionate remembrance of our dear mother, who died at her residence, Monona Lodge, Marrickville, June 6, 1884. Inserted by her loving daughters, May, Katie, and Ethel Byrnes. Requiescat in pace.

CHAMBERS.—In loving remembrance of James Daniel Chambers, who died at his residence, 41 Wellington-street, Waterloo, 6th June, 1897, aged 49 years. Inserted by his loving wife and children.

COLLINS.—In loving remembrance of our dear father, Thomas Collins, who passed peacefully away at his residence at Addiscombe Park, Manly, on 6th June, 1897, aged 94 years. Deeply regretted. Inserted by his loving children, Mattie, Willie, and George Collins.

COLLINS.—In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Thomas Collins, who departed this life on 6th June, 1897, at his residence, Addiscombe Park, Manly Beach, aged 94. Inserted by his loving wife.

COLLIS.—In the fond remembrance of my dear father, who departed this life on May 8th, 1873; also my dear mother, who departed this life on June 6th, 1898. Inserted by their loving daughter, Charlotte, and son-in-law, James Phelps.

DAVIS.—In sad remembrance of my dear wife, Elizabeth Rebecca Davis, who died on June 6, 1897, aged 54. Also, my daughter, Cecilia, on August 6, 1897. Inserted by her fond husband and family, Charles, Alfred, Hannah, Emile, Ruth, Lily, and Tommy Davis. Late Orient Hotel. Rest in peace.

HENDERSON.—In loving remembrance of Blanche Henderson, who died June 6, 1895. Inserted by her fond friend, Florence Martin.

HOGARTH.—In loving memory of Herbert George Hogarth, who died June 5, 1895, aged 17. Inserted by his parents.

KING.—In loving remembrance of dear little Stanley, who died June 6th, 1898.

Dearest Stanley, thou hast left us,
Thou dost dwell with angels now;
And a wreath of glory, priceless,
Sparkles on thy shining brow.
In thy pure and joyous childhood
Christ called, "Child, come here to me."
Wait a little, dearest Stanley,
And we soon shall follow thee.

Inserted by his loving parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. King.

McCOLLISS.
'Tis just one year ago to-day,
And I remember well,
My darling mother left me
To bid a long farewell.

Inserted by her loving daughter and her grandchildren, Elizabeth Bell.

Return Thanks.

Miss MARY and the Messrs. MURPHY, of 79 Abercrombie-street, Redfern, desire to return their sincere THANKS to many kind friends for expressions of sympathy, floral tributes, &c., in their recent sad bereavement.

Mr. EDWARD ANDERSON and FAMILY, of Balmain, desire to express heartfelt THANKS to Messrs. Peapes and Co., Limited, employees and many kind friends, for their sympathy in their late sad bereavement.

Mr. CHAS. EASTON and RELATIVES desire to return their sincere and heartfelt THANKS to their many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy, letters, cards, and floral tributes; also to Messrs. Silvester Brothers and their employees for the kindness shown in their late sad bereavement.

FLANNELETTES, FLANNELS, AND BLANKETS.

SPECIAL SHOW TO-DAY.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Lot 1.—FLANELETTES, yard wide, at 4½d, in Pinks, Creams, Stripes, and Fancies. All one price, 350 pieces at 4½d.

Lot 2.—Pinks, Creams, and Stripes, at 3½d.

Lots 3 and 4.—Better Quality Goods, Very Thick and Warm, specially suited for ladies' underwear, 6d to 7½d yard.

FLANNELS in Electoral, Saxony, Welsh, and other makes.

AN ENORMOUS STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM. In White and Natural, Grey and Shetland.

SWEET BROS. have STACKS of FLANNELS in STOCK. All bought before the big advance in wool, AND SELLING AT OLD PRICES.

LADIES.—Inspect our Blanket Window, and compare our prices with other people's. You will then buy from us.

SWEET BROS., NEWTOWN and N. SYDNEY.

Florists, &c.

NEW STRAWBERRY,

THE "JESMOND."

A Colonial Seedling, disease-proof, strong grower, abundant bearer, magnificent fruit, 15s per 100; 2s 6d per doz.

ALSO, WHITE HAUTBOIS, grand variety.
IMPROVED TROLLOPE'S VICTORIA — All at
BRITISH QUEEN — at
KEEN'S SEEDLING — 5s
MARGUERITE — per 100.
SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, 4s per 100.

All good plants. Plant now. Special quotations for large lots.

ANDERSON and CO., SEEDSMEN, 216 and 218 PITT-STREET.

THINGS IN WIRE. Wire Garden Arches for Roses, &c. Wire Trainers for Carnations, &c. Hanging Wire Baskets, all sizes. Wire Flower Stands, pretty designs. Gilt Floral Arches for table decorations. Gilt Floral Epergnes for table decorations. EASTWAY BROTHERS, 411 George-st. Tel., 2015.

Shipping.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Ships of the above Company will be despatched fortnightly as follows:—
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, with Permission to call at Brindisi. Touching at the usual Intermediate Ports.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sydney. Noon.	Melbourne. 1 p.m.	Adelaide. 2 p.m.
SHANNON	4862	L. M. Wibmer	June 17	June 20	June 22
OCEANA	6610	E. Stewart	July 1	July 4	July 6
BRITANNIA	6525	T. S. Angus	July 15	July 18	July 20
INDIA	8000	W. D. G. Worcester	July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 3
ORIENTAL	5284	F. B. Seymour	Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 17
VICTORIA	6252	E. Crewe	Aug. 26	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
*AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 14

* Connecting at Colombo with the Nubia for London.

PASSAGE MONEY TO LONDON:—
Single ... £35 to £70
Return ... £65 to £110

Return Tickets (First Saloon) between Intercolonial Ports are now available for return by Orient Steamers having room.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Company's Office, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets.
E. TRELAWNY, Agent.

GOSFORD.—S.S. WYONG, Lime-st. Wharf, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a.m. Cargo and passengers. Fare, 2s 6d.

STEAM TO NOUMEA AND NEW HEBRIDES. S.S. LA PEROUSE will sail from Market Wharf, FRIDAY, 9th June, 5 p.m. For freight and passage apply JOUVE and CO., Agents, 18 Bridge-street.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Royal Mail Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES will be despatched as under, and Fortnightly thereafter, for LONDON (Tilbury), Via NAPLES, MARSEILLES, and GIBRALTAR, calling also at Albany, Colombo (transhipping for all Indian ports), and Suez Canal Ports:—

R.M.S.	Tns	Commander.	Sydney, noon.	Melb., 1 p.m.	Adel., 2 p.m.
OROYA	6297	E. B. Lavington	June 10	June 13	Jun. 15
ORIENT	5365	A. T. Pritchard, R.N.R.	June 24	June 27	Jun. 29
ORUBA	5857	Lindsay Hay	July 8	July 11	July 13
ORMUZ	6387	E. A. Veale, R.N.R.	July 22	July 25	July 27
AUSTRAL	5524	R. Hoare	Aug. 5	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
*OMRAH	8291	J. F. Ruthven	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

*Twin screw.

SALOON TO LONDON: Single, £35 to £70. Return, £65 to £110.
Third Class, £15 15s; £17 17s; and £18 18s.

Passages can be prepaid here for passengers from England or any port, and vice versa.

RETURN TICKETS (First Saloon) between INTERCOLONIAL PORTS are now available for return by P. and O. steamers having room.

MANAGERS: F. GREEN and CO. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.
DAVID ANDERSON, General Manager in Australia,
43 Pitt-street.

THOS. COOK and SON, General Passenger Agents. Sailing List, with Map and Gazette, free. 4 Hunter-st.

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE

A. AND A. ROUTE.

ROYAL MAIL EXPRESS SERVICE.

Avoiding alike the Heat of the Red Sea and the Cold of Cape Horn.

Under contracts with the Governments of New South Wales, New Zealand, and United States, the steamers of this line leave Sydney and Auckland for Apia (Samoa), Honolulu, and San Francisco, every four weeks, as under:—

Steamer.	Commander.	Sydney, noon.	Auckland 2 p.m.	Arrive at 'Frisco.
MARIPOSA	Hayward	June 7	June 12	June 30
MOANA	Carey	July 5	July 10	July 28
ALAMEDA	Van Oterendorp	August 2	August 7	August 25

Passengers booked to all the principal parts of EUROPE, UNITED STATES, AND CANADA.

TIME CARDS, Railway Maps, Guide-books, showing routes to all points, rates of passage, and all other information, on application at the Offices of the UNION STEAM SHIP CO. OF N.Z., Ltd., Equitable Buildings, George-street, next G.P.O.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The R.M.S. MARIPOSA is now receiving Cargo at the Long Jetty, West Side Circular Quay. No Cargo will be received after noon TUESDAY, 6th instant. Bills of Lading must be lodged for signature same day.
UNION STEAM SHIP CO. OF N.Z., Ltd.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited, will despatch steamers from their Wharves, Margaret and Sussex streets, as follows, weather and other circumstances permitting:—

NEW ZEALAND.

For AUCKLAND, GISBORNE, NAPIER, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and DUNEDIN (transhipping to outports)—
S.S. TARAWERA, WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 4 p.m.
S.S. MARAROA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, at 4 p.m.

For WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, DUNEDIN, BLUFF, HOBART, and MELBOURNE (transhipping to outports)—
S.S. MONOWAI, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 4 p.m.
S.S. WAIKARE, SATURDAY, June 10, at 1 p.m.

TASMANIA.

For HOBART via EDEN—
S.S. OONAH, WEDNESDAY, June 14.

From HOBART DIRECT—
S.S. OONAH, June 5, 17, and 27.

For LAUNCESTON and N. W. COAST PORTS (Devonport, Burnie, and Stanley), via Eden—
S.S. ROTOKINO, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at noon.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

To FIJI (Suva and Levuka), SAMOA (Apia), and TONGA (Vavau, Haapai, and Nukualofa), thence to Auckland—
S.S. MANAPOURI, WEDNESDAY, June 28.

EASTERN PACIFIC SERVICE.

For TAHITI and RARATONGA, from AUCKLAND—
S.S. OVALAU, TUESDAY, June 6.

NO CARGO RECEIVED WITHIN TWO HOURS BEFORE SAILING.

From MELBOURNE—
For NEW ZEALAND PORTS, via HOBART and BLUFF—
S.S. MOKOIA, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 4 p.m.

LAUNCESTON, S.S. PATEENA, Every FRIDAY.
N.W. COAST PORTS, Tasmania, Twice Weekly.
STRAHAN (Zeehan Silver Fields), Twice Weekly.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, Equitable-building, George-street, next G.P.O.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The Imperial Mail Steamers of this Company will be despatched as under, and monthly thereafter, to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, via FREMANTLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, and GENOA:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sydney, 1 p.m.	Melbourne	Adelaide.
GERA	5005	W. Meissel	J'ne 14	J'ne 20	J'ne 24
OLDENBURG	5006	Gathemann	July 12	July 18	July 22
DARMSTADT	5012	F. Weyer	Aug. 9	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
KARLSRUHE	5057	V. Bardeleben	Sept. 6	Sep. 12	Sept. 16
STUTTGART	5048	E. Werner	Oct. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 14
P. R. LUITPOLD	6298	H. Walter	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 11

Accommodation and Cuisine of the highest possible standard.
ENGLISH SPOKEN ON BOARD.
PASSAGE MONEY from £14 to £67 10s.
RETURN TICKETS TO LONDON: SALOON, £55 to £110.

Through and Round-the-World Tickets issued over the Company's own extensive lines at reduced rates, 75 per cent. of the mileage being covered by Lloyd steamers.
Passages to the Colonies can be prepaid here.
For further particulars apply to
WEBER, LOHMANN, and CO., General Agents,
Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt-street.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

SYDNEY TO LONDON, via COLOMBO and PARIS. Steamers of 6500 tons, under postal contract with the French Government, calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, ALBANY, COLOMBO, SUEZ, and PORT SAID, will be despatched monthly as follows:—

Steamer.	Comm'nd'r.	Sydney, noon.	Melbourne, 1 p.m.	Adelaide 1 p.m.
Ville de la Ciotat	Fiaschi	June 12	June 15	June 17
Polynesien	Boulard	July 10	July 13	July 15
Armand Behic	Poydenot	Aug. 7	August 10	Aug. 12
Australien	Verron	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9

PASSENGERS booked to Bombay, India, China Batavia, and Japan.
PASSAGE MONEY, £25 to £70, including table wines.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
ENGLISH SPOKEN ON BOARD.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, Queen's Corner, Pitt-street.
G. L. COCHELET, Principal Agent.

LUND'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

LONDON, via SOUTH AFRICA.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Date
WAKOOL	5014	H. G. Thomas, R.N.R.	June 18
WARRIGAL	4287	A. W. Bond, R.N.R.	July 30

These Steamers are built at the highest class at Lloyd's, Excellent Accommodation in SALOON and THIRD-CLASS.

SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Passengers by this route AVOID THE HEAT OF THE RED SEA.

For rates of Freight and Passage Money, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, 1 Bent-street.

CARGO received at CENTRAL WHARF.

LUND'S LINE TO SOUTH AFRICA. S.S. BUNGAREE, W. G. LINGHAM, Master, will be despatched on 15th JUNE, for NATAL (wharf), East London, Port Elizabeth, and CAPETOWN (jetty).
For freight, &c., apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1 Bent-street.

Cargo received at Central Wharf.

MANILA, CHINA, AND JAPAN, via QUEENSLAND PORTS and PORT DARWIN.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. COMPANY, Ltd.

The Popular Steamship GUTHRIE, 2500 Tons, W. G. M'ARTHUR, Commander, will be despatched from the Company's Wharf, Circular Quay, THURSDAY, 15th JUNE, at 1 p.m.

PASSENGERS booked through to Points in CANADA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA, and EUROPE, at SPECIAL RATES.

GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., Managing Agents, 37 Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE HOULDER LINE, Ltd.

FOR LONDON AND THE CONTINENT, via LA PLATA.

The Fine Steamship URMSTON GRANGE will be despatched EARLY IN JUNE.

SPLENDID PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

For rates of freight and passage apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., or HOULDER BROS. and CO., Ltd., } Pitt-street.

Cargo received at the Stores of Flood and Co., Limited

TWEED RIVER.—First and only STEAMER. Nicoll Line.—S.S. WOLLUMBIN arrived here Sunday. Specially postponed owing to weather. Positively sails THIS DAY, 9 p.m. BYRON BAY, COFF'S, WOOLGOOLGA. The fast S.S. Excelsior THIS DAY, 10 p.m., Pacif. Whf.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Ltd.,

SHIPPING AGENCIES.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE.

To Brisbane, Fiji, Honolulu, Vancouver, Canada, United States, and Europe. Connecting with the famous CANADIAN-PACIFIC RAILWAY, Sailing from Circular Quay.

R.M.S.	Tons	Commanders.	Sydney, at 1 p.m.
AORANGI	4500	M. C. Hepworth, R.N.R.	June 20
MIOWERA	3500	F. A. Hemming	July 18
WARRIMOO	3500	C. W. Hay	August 15

Thenceforward every Four Weeks.

EXCELLENT CUISINE. Cool voyage and smooth water crossing Pacific.

The splendidly-built C. P. Railway Line runs through some of the most magnificent scenery in the world.

The Cars are luxuriously furnished and fitted with all the very latest improvements for comfort and ease.

Passengers have the choice of a number of Overland Routes, enabling them to visit the principal American and Canadian Cities, and also the privilege of taking the very enjoyable trip across the Great Inland Lakes.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS AT LOWEST RATES. Railway Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, and all other information, apply to BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, 10 Bridge-street.

A. U. S. N. CO., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL COASTAL SERVICE.

THE POPULAR PASSENGER LINE.

From their Wharfs, Lime-street.

FOR MELBOURNE	Wodonga, This Day, 5 p.m., June 6; Innamincka, Tues., 5 p.m., June 13
ADELAIDE, ALBANY, FREMANTLE, GERALDTON, Transhipping for COSSACK and North-west Ports	Wodonga, This Day, 5 p.m., June 6 (Change at Melbourne.) See advertisement below.
BRISBANE	Arawatta, This Day, 7 p.m., June 6; Karaweera (Cargo only), Friday, June 9
MARYBOROUGH	Arawatta, This Day, 7 p.m., June 6; Karaweera (Cargo only), Friday, June 9
BUNDABERG, GLADSTONE	Arawatta, This Day, 7 p.m., June 6
ROCKHAMPTON	Arawatta, This Day, 7 p.m., June 6; Karaweera (Cargo only), Friday, June 9
And all QUEENSLAND PORTS to TOWNSVILLE and COOKTOWN	Arawatta, This Day, 7 p.m., June 6; Wodonga, Tuesday, 5 p.m., June 13
TOWNSVILLE, COOKTOWN, THURSDAY ISL'D, NORMANTON, BURKETOWN	Karaweera (cargo only), Friday, June 9 (should sufficient inducement offer).
NOUMEA, SUVA, LEVUKA } FIJI	Birksgate, Thursday, June 15

LOWEST FARES and FREIGHTS.

STEWARDESS CARRIED IN THE SECOND CABIN.

ALL TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE AFTER THE FIRST PORT WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SPECIAL EXPRESS WINTER EXCURSIONS. SYDNEY TO QUEENSLAND, S.S. ARAWATTA, THIS DAY, 7 p.m., JUNE 6, Connecting with the S.S. BARCOO (THE GREYHOUND), SAILING FROM BRISBANE FRIDAY, JUNE 9, ARRIVING AT TOWNSVILLE MONDAY, ABOUT 4 A.M.

GOLDFIELDS, WEST AUSTRALIA. S.S. WODONGA, for MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, ALBANY, FREMANTLE, and GERALDTON. THIS DAY, 5 p.m., JUNE 6, connecting at Melbourne with the S.S. PAROO. Cargo booked through to Perth.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Ld., Agents, 10 Bridge-street.

WEST AUSTRALIA. DIRECT FROM SYDNEY. WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

The New Steamship KALGOORLIE, 4000 tons, for ALBANY and FREMANTLE, via MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE, AT EARLY DATE.

The Largest and Finest Steamer on the coast. Fitted with Electric Light, Refrigerators, and Luxurious Accommodation for Passengers in all Classes.

Taking Passengers and Cargo at Exceptionally Low Rates. Early Application for Berths Necessary. Cargo Received at Lime-street Wharf.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, Agents, 10 Bridge-street.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Imperial Japanese Mail Line.) EXPRESS MAIL and PASSENGER SERVICE between AUSTRALIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN, CALLING AT BRISBANE, TOWNSVILLE, THURSDAY ISLAND.

The following NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS, each 4000 tons, built expressly for this trade, fitted with luxurious accommodation and all the latest improvements, SALOON AMIDSHIPS, TWO BERTHS only in STATE ROOMS, will be despatched from Sydney as under:—

KASUGA MARU	E. W. Haswell	28th June
FUTAMI MARU	C. H. Hillcoat	2nd August
YAWATA MARU	A. E. Moses	— September

SPECIAL THROUGH BOOKINGS TO ALL PARTS OF THE EAST, AMERICA, AND EUROPE AT LOWEST RATES.

For full information apply to BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Ltd., Managing Agents, 10 Bridge-street.

THE ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

EXPRESS LINE OF PASSENGER STEAMERS, From GRAFTON WHARF.

FOR MELBOURNE — S.S. ROCKTON, FRIDAY, June 9th, at 5 p.m.

FOR ADELAIDE, PORT PIRIE, and GULF PORTS, ESPERANCE BAY, ALBANY, FREMANTLE, and PERTH. — S.S. ADELAIDE (from Melbourne), SATURDAY, June 10. Passengers leave Sydney on Tuesday, June 6.

TRANSHIPPING TO ALL NORTH-WESTERN PORTS.

FOR BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, BUNDABERG, ROCKHAMPTON, MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, and River Ports to CAIRNS. — S.S. BULLARRA, FRIDAY, June 9, at 5 p.m. See Special Advertisement below.

LOWEST FARES AND FREIGHTS.

PASSAGE TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE WITH A.U.S.N. CO.'S STEAMERS AT ALL PORTS.

G. S. YUILL and CO., Ltd., Agents, 6 Bridge-street.

THE ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE TO QUEENSLAND PORTS.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

FIRST SAILING, S.S. BULLARRA, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, at 5 p.m. FROM GRAFTON WHARF.

ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout, HOT and COLD Sea-water BATHS, LIBERAL TABLE, EVERY MODERN COMFORT and CONVENIENCE. STEWARDESS IN FORECABIN.

PASSAGE TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE WITH A.U.S.N. CO.'S STEAMERS AT ALL PORTS.

For full particulars apply G. S. YUILL and COMPANY, Ltd., Agents, 6 Bridge-street.

GERMAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. STEAM to MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG, via Singapore and Suez Canal. It is intended to despatch the S.S. VARZIN about JUNE 8. ACCOMMODATION FOR STOCK.

For Freight and all particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 81 Pitt-street.
H. W. HENDERSON, Telephone, 1006. General Agent for Australasia

ABERDEEN WHITE STAR LINE. STEAM TO NATAL, CAPETOWN, AND LONDON.

The following magnificent steamers will leave SYDNEY for NATAL, CAPETOWN, and LONDON as follows:—

Name of Steamer.	Commander.	Tons Regr.	Leave Sydney at 3 p.m.
DAMASCUS	R.B.V. M'Killiam	3700	June 30
NINEVEH	N. Allan	3900	July 21
THERMOPYLÆ	Wm. Philip, jun.	3700	Aug. 11
MORAVIAN	A. Simpson	4500	Sept. 1
AUSTRALASIAN	T. F. Spalding	3700	Sept. 22
SALAMIS	A. H. G. Douglas, R.N.R.	4500	Oct. 13
ABERDEEN	A. Robb	3700	Nov. 3

All the above have splendid accommodation, and will carry a surgeon and stewardess.

Passengers by this route to London will avoid the heat of the Red Sea.

Only 1st and 3rd class passengers carried.

No cargo received on day of sailing.

For Freight and Passage Money apply to DALGETY and COMPANY, Limited, Agents, 3 Bent-street.

QUEENSLAND PORTS,

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN FARES AND FREIGHTS.

S.S. GABO LEAVES WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 10 p.m.

S.S. TYRIAN SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 2 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION for FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS EQUAL TO ANY STEAMER ON THE COAST.

WM. HOWARD SMITH & SONS PROPRIETARY, Ltd. Offices: Mutual Life Buildings, George and Wynyard streets. Wharves: Foot of King-street.

THE HOWARD SMITH LINE.

TO WEST and SOUTH AUSTRALIAN, VICTORIAN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS.

FOR MELBOURNE, GEELONG, PORTLAND, WARRNAMBOOL	Peregrine, Saturday, June 10, 12 noon; Gabo, Tuesday, June 13, 5 p.m.; Leura, Saturday, June 17, 12 noon
ADELAIDE, WALLAROO, PORT PIRIE, PORT AUGUSTA	Gabo, Tuesday, June 13, 5 p.m.
ALBANY, FREMANTLE, GERALDTON	Gabo, Tuesday, June 13, 5 p.m. (No transhipment.)
BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, ROCKHAMPTON, BUNDABERG	Gabo, This Day, Tuesday, 10 p.m.; Tyrian, Saturday, June 10, 2 p.m.; Buninyong, Tuesday, June 13, 5 p.m.
BUNDABERG, MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE	Tyrian, Saturday, June 10, 2 p.m.; Peregrine, Saturday, June 17, 2 p.m.
LUCINDA POINT (Dungeness), GERALDTON, CAIRNS	Lass o' Gowrie from Townsville weekly. Passengers and Cargo booked through.

CARGO for all Ports Received DAILY.

LOWEST CURRENT FARES and FREIGHTS TO ALL PORTS.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

WM. HOWARD SMITH & SONS PROPRIETARY, Ltd. Offices: Mutual Life Buildings, corner of George and Wynyard streets. Wharves: Foot of King-street.

EXCURSIONS to MELBOURNE.

S.S. PEREGRINE LEAVES WHARVES, FOOT OF KING-STREET, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 12 noon.

S.S. GABO, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 5 p.m.

Attention is directed to the SUPERB ACCOMMODATION of these fine steamers.

Spacious State Rooms, Music Rooms, Smoke Rooms, Hot Sea Baths.

UNSURPASSED CONVENIENCES FOR PASSENGERS.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION IN THE SECOND CABINS.

LOWEST CURRENT FARES.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS PROPRIETARY, Ltd. Apply

HUDDART, PARKER, AND CO.'S LINE.

(Weather and other circumstances permitting.)

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin)—
WESTRALIA, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m.
ELINGAMITE, WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 4 p.m.

HOBART—
TAMBO, THURSDAY, June 8, noon; June 19, 29.
From Hobart, June 13, 24.

WEST AUSTRALIA (from SYDNEY)—
Steamer, early.

MELBOURNE—
BURRUMBEET, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, at 5 p.m. Electric light throughout, promenade deck 200ft. long. Return tickets available for six months.

LAUNCESTON—
(from Sydney), Transhipping at Melbourne—BURRUMBEET, FRIDAY, June 16, at 5 p.m.
From Melbourne (direct)—COOGEE, June 6, 13, 20, 27.

New Zealand Return Tickets Interchangeable with Union S.S. Company.

FARES AND FREIGHTS AT LOWEST RATES.

For particulars apply HUDDART, PARKER, and CO. PROPRIETARY, Ltd., 63 Pitt-street, Sydney. Wharf, foot of Margaret-street.

THE NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited. REDUCED FARES TO AND FROM NEWCASTLE. SALOON: Single, 5s; Return, 7s 6d, available 2 months. STEERAGE, 2s 6d each way.

Reserved Berth in Deck Cabin, 2s extra each way.

PASSENGER and CARGO STEAMERS NIGHTLY to NEWCASTLE and MORPETH, &c. (Sundays excepted) from Sydney at 11 p.m. (Saturdays 11.30), and from Newcastle at 11.30.

Cargo received daily for all places on Hunter, Williams, and Paterson Rivers. No cargo received after 5 p.m., Saturdays 1 p.m. Bonded Goods received up to 4 p.m. Saturdays 12 o'clock.

Booking Offices: 147 Sussex-street.
Wharf, foot Market-st. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

THE NORTH COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited. From Clarence Wharf, 3 Sussex-street (weather and bars permitting)—
CLARENCE RIVER.—City of Grafton, To-night, at 9.
RICHMOND RIVER.—Steamer Thursday, 8 p.m.
MACLEAY RIVER.—Burrawong, To-morrow, 11 p.m.
MANNING RIVER.—Coraki, This Day, at noon.
PORT MACQUARIE.—Rosedale, To-morrow, at noon.
BELLINGER RIVER.—Rosedale, transhipping into Eureka, To-morrow, at noon.
NAMBUCCA RIVER.—Rosedale, To-morrow, at noon.
No Cargo received after 5 p.m.
RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY.

WEATHER PERMITTING.

Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven.—Tues., Fri., cargo only. Clyde River, Nelligen, Bateman's Bay.—Friday, 10 a.m. Ulladulla.—Wednesday, noon; Friday, 10 a.m. Merimbula, Eden.—Monday, Wednesday, noon. Tathra, Tambula.—Monday, Wednesday, noon. BERMAGUI.—Monday, Wednesday, noon.

MORUYA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd. S.S. COOMONDERRY, FOR MORUYA DIRECT, will leave the Baltic Wharf, Market-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 2 p.m. sharp. Splendid passenger accommodation. R. M. CORRIGAN and CO., Agents.

STEAM to Ulladulla, Bateman's Bay, and Nelligen for Braidwood.—S.S. PETERBOROUGH leaves Caledonian Wharf THIS DAY, at noon. Passengers and cargo. JOHN AUBIN, Agent.

TWEED River Steamship Company.—Reliable S.S. AUGUSTA, first boat for Tweed River direct, from Albion Wharf, Market-st., THIS DAY, at 6 p.m. Cargo received up to time of sailing. Deck cabins. L. Tulloch.

NAMBUCCA RIVER Direct.—S.S. NAMBUCCA will leave Market Wharf, THIS DAY, 5 p.m. Splendid accommodation for passengers. Stewardess carried. Fares at reduced rates. F. BUCKLE, Erskine-street.

SHIP AGENOR, from SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present Bills of Lading, duly endorsed, and pay freight to the undersigned; also PASS ENTRIES for Grafton Wharf. Ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to goods after they have left ship slings, and any goods impeding discharge will be landed and stored at consignees' risk without further notice.

Captain COLBY will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.
Agents, J. I. FALK and CO., Limited, 32 O'Connell-street.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park, Ad., 1s.

WANTED to Purchase or Charter, for Queensland, STEAM LIGHTER; capacity not less than 100 tons; must be strongly built, staunch, and with fair engine power.
J. BARRE JOHNSTON and CO., 20 Loftus-street, Sydney.

ROBERTS' SINGLE BOTTLE DEPARTMENT,

MARKET-STREET, next George-street.

THE CELEBRATED WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, 4s and 2s
DEWAR'S OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, 3s 9d per bottle
TEACHER'S HIGHLAND CREAM WHISKY, 3s 9d
ROBERTS' SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, 3s 4d
WHYTE and MACKAY'S SPECIAL WHISKY, 3s 6d
THE FAVOURITE "FOUR CROWN" WHISKY, 3s 6d
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, own bottling, 3s 6d
CRAWFORD'S P. and O. WHISKY, 4s
AUSTRALIAN PORT WINE, 1s 6d
FINE OLD PALE BRANDY, per imperial quart, 6s 6d
GLENLIVET WHISKY, 4s per bottle
IMPERIAL COGNAC, Pale French Brandy, 3s 6d
SHAMROCK WHISKY, 4s 6d per imperial quart
M'EWAN'S ALE, 10d. GUINNESS' STOUT, 10d
BOORD'S ORIGINAL OLD TOM and DRY GIN
ROYAL MAXIMUM CHAMPAGNE, qts. 10s 6d, pts. 5s 6d
DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE, qts. 10s, pints 5s
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT WINE for INVALIDS
SPLENDID RUM for COUGHS and COLDS.

ROBERTS' EXTRA SPECIAL WHISKY FOR INFLUENZA.

Legal Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Notice filed the twenty-sixth day of May, 1899.—To ROBERT WILLIAM BENNETT, of Sydney.—Take NOTICE that a Bankruptcy Notice has been presented against you by WILLIAM HARRINGTON PALMER (as Official Assignee of ERNEST JOHN HORTON), of 47 Elizabeth-street, Sydney, requiring you to pay to him within seven days after service thereof upon you the sum of £500, claimed by him as being the amount of a final judgment obtained by him against you in the Supreme Court in its Bankruptcy Jurisdiction on the thirteenth day of March, 1899; and the Judge has ordered that the publication of this Notice in the Sydney Morning Herald and Sydney Daily Telegraph Newspapers shall be deemed to be service of the Bankruptcy Notice upon you. And further take Notice that the consequences of not complying with the requisitions of the Notice are that you will have committed an act of Bankruptcy on which bankruptcy proceedings may be taken against you. The Bankruptcy Notice can be inspected by you on application at this Court. Dated this fifth day of June, 1899. A. HENRY, Registrar. MARK MITCHELL and COHEN, Solicitors for the Applicant, 122 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Bankruptcy.—NOTICE is hereby given that the single MEETING of Creditors in the following matter will be held at the Court, Chancery-square, Sydney, on the 22nd day of June, 1899, at 11 a.m., or as soon after as the course of business will permit. To entitle a creditor to vote thereat his proof must be lodged with the Registrar in Bankruptcy not later than the 10th day of June, 1899.—Re CHARLES BUSST (No. 13,438), of Blue's Point-road, St. Leonards, Butcher. ARTHUR HENRY, Registrar in Bankruptcy. Mr. W. H. PALMER, Official Assignee. (4c-43)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Probate Jurisdiction.—In the Will of CHARLES GIBBS, late of Kentucky, near Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, Orchardist, deceased.—Application will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to CHARLES GIBBS, one of the Executors named in the Will, the other executor having renounced probate. ERNEST MEYER, Proctor for the Applicant, 169 Vickery's-chambers, 82 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Probate Jurisdiction.—In the Will of RUTH LOUISA CUNNINGHAM, late of Kanowna, in the colony of Western Australia, and formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Married Woman, deceased.—Application will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to EDWARD MILLER, formerly of Kalgoorlie, in the colony of Western Australia, but now of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Miner, the Executor named in the said Will. ALFRED SYDNEY BOULTON, Proctor for Executor, 14 Moore-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Probate Jurisdiction.—In the Will of JOHN HAGUE, late of No. 22 Marian-street, Enmore, in the colony of New South Wales, City Missionary, deceased.—Application will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to MARY HAGUE, the Executrix named in the said Will. CHARLES BRIAN PITT, Proctor, Tattersall's-chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Probate Jurisdiction.—In the Will of JOHN SMYTH (in the said Will called JOHN SMYTHE), late of Brewarrina, in the colony of New South Wales, Landholder, deceased.—Application will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to FRANCIS M'MAHON, of Brewarrina aforesaid, Storekeeper, and HENRY LORAINE CATHIE, of same place, Auctioneer, the Executors named in the said Will. JAMES LYNCH, Proctor for the Executors, Brewarrina.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Probate Jurisdiction.—In the Will of THOMAS LIVERPOOL PARNELL, late of Kogarah, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.—Application will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Probate of the last Will of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to LOUISA PARNELL, the Executrix named in the said Will. Dated this fifth day of June, A.D. 1899. COPE and CO., Proctors for the said Executrix, 14 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Public Notices.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1835.
Paid-up Capital ... £1,600,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors (under charter) ... 1,600,000
£4,000,000

A Branch of this Bank is now open at NARROMINE for the transaction of all ordinary Banking Business, under the management of Mr. A. M. GALE.
JOHN SAWERS, Superintendent.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN GRAHAM, Tailor, George-street, Deceased. PRELIMINARY NOTICE. Tenders will be advertised for the trade assets in the above estate To-morrow's issue of this paper.
THOMAS DAVIS, Public Accountant,
90 Pitt-street. Gladstone-chambers.

GAS COOKING DEMONSTRATIONS.

RALEIGH'S NEW PARAGON. SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2.30 p.m. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY. TWO NEW PARAGONS IN OPERATION. PASTRY COOKING WITHOUT GAS. THE WONDERFUL RING TEST. LADIES USING ENGLISH STOVES INVITED. FREE DISTRIBUTION OF PASTRY. RALEIGH'S PATENT ROOM WARMERS. IN OPERATION DAILY, PRICE 7s 6d. M. RALEIGH, INVENTOR, 201 ELIZABETH-STREET.

COKE. TO CONSUMERS OF COKE AND FUEL MERCHANTS.

COKE can now be supplied from the Australian Gaslight Company's Coke Yard, Kent-street, and the Mortlake Works, at the usual rates.
R. J. LUKEY, Secretary.

WATCHES Cleaned and Regulated, 2s 6d; Best English Mainsprings, 2s 6d; Cylinders, 3s 6d; Staffs, 4s. All work done by members of the firm, and guaranteed 12 months. Watch and Jewellery Repairs forwarded by post receive special attention. NOLAN, TIME, and CO., 709 George-street, 5 doors below Goulburn-street, Haymarket.

NEW SEASON'S highly artistic WALL PAPERS, in endless variety, at lowest prices. H. H. GROTH and CO., 529 George-street.

THE Wardroom Officers of H.M.S. Pylades will not be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by me.
J. M. FEATHERSTONE, W.R. Messman.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, Waitara Foundling Hospital, gratefully desire to return THANKS to the Misses M'NAMARA, CUTTER, and HILL for a donation of Seven Pounds for the Children's Hospital.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park, Ad., 1s.

A. M.P. LIFE OFFICE.—Full information supplied. J. B. Youdale, city agent, 108 Pitt-st. Tel., 2179.

RALEIGH'S Patent ROOM-WARMERS in operation daily, price 7s 6d. M. Raleigh, 201 Elizabeth-st.

NOTICE.—The advertisements appearing on 3rd and 5th June been inser. with't my knowl. or consent. S. Feldt.

A DOKE, Specialist, treats successf. all Diseases of the skin and hair; adv. and rem. 10s 6d. 43 C'gh-st., Syd.

Parliamentary Elections.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

BYE-ELECTION, JUNE, 1899.

I hereby notify that I am this day in receipt of a Writ from the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly directing the holding of an Election for the return of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of Northumberland, and that the DAY of NOMINATION for such Election shall be the ninth (9th) day of JUNE next at noon.

In the event of such an Election being contested a POLL will take place on the twentieth day of JUNE Next, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The said Writ is returnable on FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of June, 1899.

NOMINATIONS in the prescribed form, which must be signed by the candidate and not less than six duly qualified electors, will be received by me or my substitute at my office at Wyong daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and up to 6 p.m. on THURSDAY, the eighth day of June, 1899.

Nomination Forms and other information on application.

WILLIAM JNO. CHAPMAN, Returning Officer.
Wyong, 3rd June, 1899.

Lectures.

LECTURE

Y.M.C.A. HALL, PITT-STREET.

The Rev. J. IDRISYN JONES, Representative of the British Israel Associations of the United Kingdom, will Lecture on "THE HEBREW ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE" on THURSDAY, 8th JUNE, at 7.45 p.m.
ADMISSION, FREE. Collection for expenses.
P. E. WILLIAMS, C. G. L. BOYCE, J. M. ROOKE } Joint Hon. Secs.

A SECRET.

Many Dealers in Sydney wonder just how LLOYD AND CO. sell a HIGH-GRADE TEA at 1s 3d lb., but it is an open secret. We buy for cash and in large quantities—TWO GREAT BIG ADVANTAGES to start with. Then we sell for cash; YOU don't pay other people's bills. ANOTHER BIG ADVANTAGE. A very simple secret, after all.

LLOYD'S DELICIOUS TEAS

are sold in ½, 1, and 2 lb. parcels, at 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, and 1s 9d lb., obtainable only

At LLOYD'S STORES, 594 GEORGE-STREET. 109 KING-STREET.

No Travellers. No Travellers. No Travellers.

ANYONE IN NEED OF CORRECTLY-ADAPTED SPECTACLES should visit the Consulting Rooms of H. A. BARRACLOUGH (Member of the British Optical Association), OPTICIAN and SIGHT-TESTING EXPERT, 371 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

COUNTRY READERS IN NEED OF GLASSES, BEFORE ORDERING WRITE FOR MY SELF SIGHT MEASURE,

Post Free, with Instruction Sheet and Price List, to any address.

Meetings.

UNITED FEDERAL EXECUTIVE.

TO-NIGHT, JUNE 6, 8 p.m.
HUNTER'S HILL, Town Hall.—Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR, Q.C.
WILLOUGHBY, Muston's Hall.—Messrs. TOM ROLIN, N. F. GIBLIN, and ALEX. WILSON.
ANNANDALE.—St. Aidan's Hall.—Hon. JOHN HUGHES, M.L.C.
NORTH BOTANY.—Messrs. E. W. O'SULLIVAN, M.P., J. G. MACFADYEN, and GEORGE LEWIS.
CAMDEN.—Mr. B. R. WISE, Q.C., M.P.
NEUTRAL BAY, Watersleigh Hall, Ben Boyd-road.—Mr. BRUCE SMITH.
REDFERN, Friend's Hotel.—Messrs. HOWE, BOXALL, and others.
BALMAIN, Sir William Wallace Hotel, Cameron and Short streets.—Messrs. A. J. REYNOLDS, W. M. BURNS, and L. L. EARL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 8 p.m.
WATERLOO, Town Hall.—Hon. J. A. HOGUE, W. H. MAHONY, and G. ANDERSON, M.P.
LEICHHARDT, Town Hall.—Hon. J. H. CARRUTHERS, M.P.
DARLINGTON, Glengarry Hotel, Abercrombie and Wells streets.—J. M. CHANTER, M.P., and Mr. J. J. MACFADYEN.
FEDERATION HALL, Church-hill.—R. E. O'CONNOR, Q.C.
WAVERLEY, Stratton's Hall.—Hon. JOHN HUGHES, M.L.C.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, Presbyterian Hall, Palmer-street.—Messrs. T. K. BAVIN and WALTER EDMUNDS.
BALMAIN EAST, Commercial Hotel.—Messrs. F. A. WINTER and P. J. DONOVAN.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, Protection Hall, Bourke-street.—Mr. A. W. MEEKS and others.
BURWOOD, Ireland's Hotel.—W. ARCHER, M.P., Alderman HART, and Mr. W. JENKINS.
ERSKINEVILLE, Town Hall.—Messrs. R. W. MOLESWORTH and F. E. M'LEAN, M.P.

COLONISTS' ANTI-CONVENTION BILL LEAGUE.

MEETINGS will be held as under at 8 p.m. TO-NIGHT:—
ASHFIELD.—Ashfield Hall, Hon. W. J. LYNE, M.L.A., and Mr. DANAHEY.
ABERCROMBIE-STREET.—Fagan's Hotel, Mr. J. M'LAUGHLIN, M.P.
NORTH BOTANY.—Tennyson Hotel, R. WINDEYER, Esq.
CANTERBURY.—Town Hall, A. B. PIDDINGTON, Esq.
REDFERN.—St. Saviour's Hall, Young-street, Messrs. JOSIAH THOMAS, M.P., and J. A. DOBBIE, B.A.
NEWTOWN.—Shakespeare Hotel, Newtown-road, Messrs. C. RENSHAW and S. P. WHITE.
ULTIMO.—Coffill's Hall, Harris-street, Hon. T. M. SLATTERY.
NEWCASTLE.—Mr. E. M. CLARK, M.P.
WOLLONGONG.—Mr. W. M. HUGHES, M.P.
TAMWORTH.—Mr. W. A. HOLMAN, M.P.

WEDNESDAY.
NEWTOWN.—Town Hall, Hon. W. J. LYNE, M.L.A.
WOOLLAHRA.—Mute's Hotel, Old S. Head-road, Hons. W. J. TRICKETT, M.L.C., and T. M. SLATTERY.
WATERLOO.—Irishtown, Mr. J. R. DACEY, M.P.
ST. PETERS.—Town Hall, Messrs. FRANK COTTON, M.P., and J. A. HENDRY.
CABRAMATTA.—C. S. BEEBY, Esq.
WATSON'S BAY.—Mission Hall, Messrs. J. A. DOBBIE, B.A., and R. W. FOXALL.
WEST MAITLAND.—Town Hall, W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., M.L.A., and RICHARD WINDEYER, Esq.
KIAMA.—Mr. W. M. HUGHES, M.P.
URALLA.—Mr. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, M.P.
BOBADAH.—Mr. T. BROWN, M.P.
A. GEOFFREY EAGAR, General Secretary.

COLONISTS' ANTI-CONVENTION BILL LEAGUE. DENISON DIVISION.

The Hon. T. M. SLATTERY will deliver an Address on the Enabling Bill in COFFILL'S HALL, HARRIS-STREET, ULTIMO, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Alderman JOHN HARRIS (ex-Mayor of Sydney) will preside.
A. GEOFFREY EAGAR, General Secretary.

COLONISTS' ANTI-CONVENTION BILL LEAGUE, ASHFIELD HALL, ASHFIELD, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, The Hon. W. J. LYNE, M.L.A., will Address the Electors on THE SECRET CONFERENCE BILL. F. E. WINCHCOMBE, Esq., will preside.
A. GEOFFREY EAGAR, Gen. Secretary.

THE usual Weekly MEETING of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners will be held at the Office, 153 Phillip-street, at 10.15 a.m., on WEDNESDAY Next, June 7. ALFRED EDWARDS, Registrar and Chief Insptr.

UNION CLUB.—Members are reminded that a BALLOT MEETING, of which due notice has been given, will be held THIS DAY, 6th June, 1899, at 1 o'clock p.m. By order. C. R. BURNSIDE, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING of BOYLING'S PATENT ENAMEL PAINT CO., Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, June 15, 1899, at the Registered Office of the Company, 95 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
CLYDE BALLANTYNE, Secretary.

ROBBERY TO N. S. WALES WHEN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENTS SIT IN MELBOURNE

WHAT WILL RESULT?

The Governor-General there
Grand Festivities there
Seat of Government there
Our Chief Residents there
Foreign Capital Invested there
Our Leading Politicians there, and
The Purchasing Power of the People there.

ARE THESE TRIFLES? HOW WILL N. S. WALES SUFFER?

Robbery of its Social Prestige
Robbery to its Shopkeepers
Robbery to its Caterers and Waiters
Robbery to Cab and 'Bus Proprietors
Robbery to Theatre and Hotel Proprietors
Robbery to its Workers, and
Robbery of most of its Tourist Trade.

How generous of Victoria to allow the Federal Capital to be in N.S.W., and how clever to keep N.S.W. in the dark as to WHEN and WHERE it will be. At present N.S.W. possesses it on paper only; but Melbourne has the reality—"POSSESSION."

Does anyone believe that Melbourne and her next door neighbours, in whose hands the question of the capital is finally to be determined, will ever be in a hurry to change things?

Not likely. "No hurry" will always be their cry whenever N.S.W. should wish to deal with the subject.

Victoria has again handicapped N.S.W. by not allowing the capital to be within 100 miles of Sydney; therefore N.S.W. should insist that it be not further than 150 or 200 miles, and thus checkmate Victoria's little game. Remember this before you vote.

Chance nothing and trust nobody. Have everything in black and white in the Bill before you vote "Yes." Understandings, you know, invariably lead to misunderstandings, in these days in particular, when deception seems to be the order.

NEVER, N.S.W., SUBMIT to this wholesale robbery. Federation is good, but make sure and get it under fair terms.

Cut this out and keep it before you. Do not be led away by sentiment or clap-trap. Leave well alone, for we have nothing to lose. Vote against this Secret Bill, and wait for a better Bill, for Federation cannot be held back.

This is inserted and paid for by a PATRIOT to his country—a so-called "GEEBUNG."

Religious Announcements.

MENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, School of Arts, TO-NIGHT. Dr. Beech, president. Lecture—The Transvaal Boers: Their Laws, Manners, and Customs—by a seven years' resident. Collection.

LADIES' WET WEATHER CLOAKS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

MACINTOSH PALETOTS, NEW SHAPES, in FAWN COVERT COATINGS, 42s; FAWN or BEAVER CLOTHS, 52s 6d; WHITE, from 45s to 59s 6d.

MACINTOSH CLOAKS, WITH DETACHABLE CAPE, in LIGHT-WEIGHT TEXTURES, from 21s to 49s 6d

PURE SILKS, SHOT OR CHECK, from 73s 6d to 98s 6d.

THE NEW PARAGON RAINPROOF CLOAK, WITHOUT RUBBER, FOR CITY WEAR.

SMART PALETOT SHAPE, with Coat Sleeves, from 39s 6d to 49s 6d.

BLACK or NAVY, with Detachable Capes, from 18s 9d to 35s 6d.

MACINTOSH CAPES, 24 to 36 INCHES LONG, from 14s 9d to 35s 6d.

MACINTOSH JACKETS in COVERT COATINGS and SMART TWEEDS, from 23s 6d to 39s 6d.

WHITE, from 31s 6d to 49s 6d.

MAIDS' and CHILDREN'S RAINPROOF PALETOTS AND CLOAKS.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS — EN-TOUT-CAS.

SILK MIXTURES, 6s 6d, 7s 11d, 9s 11d, 13s 6d each

PURE SILK, FANCY MOUNTS, 13s 6d, 14s 6d, 15s 6d, 17s 6d, to 30s each.

HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' CALF LACE BOOTS, 13s 6d.

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LADIES' GLAZE KID EVENING SHOES, 6s 6d, 8s 9d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d.

LADIES' SATIN EVENING SHOES, to MATCH ALL COSTUMES, from 8s 6d per pair.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, SYDNEY.

JACKETS AND CAPES are our Specialities, in which we claim to be SECOND TO NONE. We keep all sizes for Ladies, Misses, and Children, and give the BEST VALUE IN THE CITY. SEE OUR VELVET BLOUSES, from 4s 11d each.
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Lost and Found.

BURMAN'S DELHI RELISH. BUY IT AND TRY IT.

CHILD'S Red CAPE, which was picked up Oxford-st. near Regent-st. Reward. 278A Oxford-st., Pad.

CABMAN who drove lady, Hordern's to Ormond House and then to railway, Monday, please leave UMBRELLA left in cab at Transit Office.

GOOD Reward.—Sunday night, Waterloo tram, Purse, cont. gold, silver, and tickets. Post-office, Eliz.-st. S.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park. Ad., 1s.

LOST, Bunch of KEYS; reward. Francis Adams, A.J.S. Bank, George-st.

LOST, CHEQUE, drawn Bank N.S.W., £7 10s 1d, Saturday; payment stopped. Kindly return to Bank.

LOST, Randwick Grand Stand, Sat., Lady's Overcoat, lined striped silk. Reward retg. Cromer, 91 Phillip-st.

LOST, Gold Brooch, keepsake, in Ashfield waiting-room. Finder kindly leave with Stationmaster.

LOST, Gold Opal Brooch, bet. Corso and Shelly Beach, Manly, Sunday; reward. Butler Bros., Manly.

LOST, Coat, Sund., bet. Alexandria and P. A. Hosp.; 2s 6d rew. T. Brown, cabm., Lawrence-st., Alexandria.

LOST, Sunday evg., Manly, bet. Shell Beach and Darley-rd., Sable Fur Necklet; rew. Robey, Manly.

LOST, dark Br. Pony Mare, fr. Hurstville, clipped, br. PJO nr. sh., 60 off; rew. Hodgson, Apsley-st., H'ville.

LOST, Broken-haired Terrier Slut; person detaining will be prosecuted. No. 397½ Dowling-st., Moore Pk.

LOST, at North Sydney Reserve or Miller-st., Gold BANGLE. Reward. Albert Hotel, Mount-st.

LOST, Broken-haired TERRIER DOG. Reward, G. Hellings, foot of Ocean-st., Double Bay.

LOST, from 52 Cowper-st., Waverley, June 3, Irish Terrier Puppy DOG, name Banjit. Reward.

LOST, PURSE, Sunday, Leichhardt 'bus or L'hardt; rew. Anderson, bakery, P'matta and Rofe sts., Lchdt.

LOST, Sat., bet. Clarence-st. and Mullens-st., Balm., G. Brooch, Chain, Bell. Balm. N. F. Co. O. Reward.

LOST, Fox-terrier Slut PUP, in Pitt-st., Redfern. Reward. 52 Pitt-st.

LOST, the Morning Headache now that I stick to DICKENS' WHISKY.

LOST, from Quambi, Albert-street, Woollahra, on Sunday morning, a handsome red-breasted Rosella PARROT. Reward on bringing to Lady DARLEY.

LOST, Sunday, in King-street, between George and Castlereagh streets, Gold Chain Bracelet, with snake's head attached. Handsome reward on returning to Mrs. ROGERS, Gosford Hotel, Castlereagh-st., opp. Australia.

LOST, Gold Chain BRACELET (antique), with whistle, either in Glebe Point 'bus or between Glebe Post-office and 66 Denman-street. Reward. 66 Denman-street.

LOST, young Irish Terrier DOG, Macleay, Elizabeth Bay House on collar. Reward on returning to Elizabeth Bay House, Onslow-avenue.

LOST, between Charing Cross and Old South Head-road, Thursday, early, Gold-rimmed SPECTACLES, worn case; reward. 528 Icasia, Old South Head-road, Waverley.

LOST, Gold BROOCH, initials A. M., S. C. over 14-10-93, between Milson's Point and Haymarket. Reward. WARD and CO., Milson's Point.

LOST, in railway tram or city, Monday morning, a pair Gold PINCE-NEZ; reward 10s. WOODS, Oculist, 299 George-street.

ONE POUND REWARD.—LOST, between King and Bent streets, in Elizabeth-street, Upper SET of TEETH; if returned whole to 121, Hotel Metropole.

REWARD.—Lost, Purse, Saturday, between Victoria Markets and Margaret-st. Wharf. 145 Albion-st.

REWARD.—Lost, at Pope, Sat. eve., Umbrella, ivory handle. Return Signor de Beaupuis, care Paling's.

STRAYED from 7 Hereford-st., Glebe Point, a Black Orpington ROOSTER. Reward.

IN ASHFIELD POUND, Brown MARE, like PJO near shoulder, 66 off shoulder. Red and White COW, ears marked, shell off horns, like CM near rp.

THE FASHIONS AS THEY ARE.

IT IS ALMOST as important—indeed, in the eyes of some worthy people, it is of MORE CONSEQUENCE—to be thoroughly WELL POSTED in this matter, and properly equipped with all its paraphernalia, than to understand the FEDERATION QUESTION, or to follow and appreciate the VARIOUS CONTORTIONS in which the DIFFERENT POLITICIANS engaged indulge. Ask the AVERAGE WOMAN if, by going without a NEW CAPE, the BRADDON BLOT can be removed for ever; or if, by sacrificing all hopes of NEW DRESSES for the rest of the winter, the capital of Federated Australia would be FIXED at SYDNEY; and the AVERAGE WOMAN, unless we are very much mistaken, would give you something in

"ENGLISH AS IT IS SPOKE."

QUITE RIGHT. And in the hope that FEDERATION excitement will not interfere with WOMAN'S MISSION to dress well,

ANTHONY HORDERN'S beg to submit the following:—

CHARMING VELVET CAPES AND MANTLES,

Exhibiting the LATEST STYLES, and also most REMARKABLE VALUE.

DRESSY VELVET CAPES, short, stylish shapes, richly trimmed jet, fur, or ribbon, 22s 6d, 25s 6d, 29s 6d, 32s, 39s.

ELEGANT VELVET MANTLES, smart, dressy styles, newest shapes, trimmed with effective combination of jet and fur, 37s 6d, 42s, 45s, 50s, to 100s.

CHOICE MATELASSE CAPES, new styles and smartly trimmed, jet, fur, or ribbon, 27s 6d, 30s, 35s.

FASHIONABLE MATELASSE CLOAKS, latest shapes, trimmed jet or fur, 32s 6d, 37s 6d, 39s 6d.

SAC COATS AS WORN.

Very ENTICING Garments, TASTILY got up.

SAC COATS, new shapes of fawn, tan, and brown cloth, 10s 6d, 22s 6d, to 40s.

SAC COATS, Black or Navy Cloth, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, to 40s. These Coats are Tailor-made, perfect fitting, and well finished.

CLOTH CAPES, BLACK AND COLOURED.

These are in the FRONT OF FASHION, and at ANTHONY HORDERN'S that same quality is closely allied with a PLEASANT ECONOMY.

BLACK, DARK FAWN, or BROWN CLOTH CAPES, smart and dressy, 4s 9d.

BLACK CLOTH CAPES, new designs, smart and dressy, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 9s 6d, to 30s.

COLOURED CLOTH CAPES, in various shades of Fawn, Tan, Beaver, Brown, Navy, Green, and Grey, 11s, 14s 6d, 19s 6d, 22s 6d, to 40s.

NOVELTIES IN OPERA CAPES,

In Smart Dressy Styles, in CREAM and COLOURED CASHMERE.

EYE-OPENERS in the combination of FASHION and ECONOMY, 12s 6d, 15s, 15s 6d, 22s.

CHOICE OPERA CLOAKS, Cream and Coloured Brocaded Silk, trimmed feather and fur, 27s 6d, 30s, 42s, to 84s.

OPERA PELISSES, long, stylish designs in rich Brocaded Silk, trimmed ostrich feather, 94s 6d, 105s.

COAT AND SKIRT COSTUMES,

In the "mannish" style so much approved. Sensible and simple in construction, and STYLISH EVERY INCH.

STYLISH COAT and SKIRT COSTUMES, Black or Navy Serge, double-breasted, open, Chesterfield or Eton shapes, 12s 6d, 14s 9d, 21s 6d, 28s 9d, 32s 6d.

SMART COAT SKIRT COSTUMES, Grey, Fawn, and Fancy Tweeds, new shapes, 21s 6d, 32s 6d, 39s 6d, to 75s.

CHOICE COAT SKIRT COSTUMES, new Eton shape, Black, Navy, Fawn, or Grey, 18s 6d, 28s 6d, 32s 6d, to 63s.

DIVIDED SKIRT, OR CYCLING KNICKERS.

The convenience and desirability of these UP-TO-DATE GARMENTS is a part of the CYCLIST'S CREED, the number of the HERETICS getting SMALLER and smaller EVERY DAY.

FINE CLOTH, SERGE, or FANCY TWEED, with detachable linings, 4s 6d, 5s 11d, 6s 9d, 8s 9d, to 18s 6d.

BLACK SATIN, with detachable linings, 14s 6d, 17s 6d.

SAFETY CYCLING SKIRTS.—NEW SHAPES in FANCY TWEED and Fine Serge, 11s 9d, 13s 6d, 18s 6d, 22s 6d.

COSTUMES, SKIRTS, new shapes in Black Melton Cloth, 4s 3d, 5s 3d, 6s 9d.

BLACK SERGE, 11s 6d, 13s 6d; BLACK, PLAIN, or FANCY ALPACA, 7s 6d, 12s 9d, 17s 6d, to 29s 6d.

ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, HAYMARKET (ONLY).

RIGHT AWAY

down into the depths of your wayward heart, pause and ponder over the requirements of domestic economy; think of the object lesson that is pourtrayed in your daily walk of life, and the marvellous illustrations you encounter that UNITY is STRENGTH and MUTUAL BENEFIT is MUTUAL HELP; integrity of purpose in daily business transactions and equity of adjustment in prices forms the stepping stone to business wealth. Thus by

HONEST FEDERATION

of buyer and seller we build up a mighty structure, and by consistent united energy and practical distribution of intelligence the acme of mutual satisfaction and the dreams of the sanguine are accomplished. Hence we say

LET US HAVE FEDERATION,

but let it be formulated on strictly business lines—a fair adjustment of each other's claims, and abandoning sentiment let a huge and equitable policy for all be the fruition of our efforts. Then shall we be ONE FLAG ONE DESTINY, and the outcome of commercial enterprise shall have culminated in the word FEDERATION.

WRIGGLE NOT,

Avow your belief, and be stanch to it. Let the name that has stood to you during the past quarter of a century be your watchword, and nail to your banner the name of

WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.,

who wrought reformation in all prices of Chemists' and Druggists' Sundries, and who to-day occupy the UNIQUE POSITION of

PREMIER.

Theirs has been a straight out-and-out policy. No wavering, no hesitation, and with firmness of purpose and consistency

A COLOSSAL BUSINESS

has been established, and the name to-day is a household word for exceptionally high quality and exceedingly low prices.

THE MOST INSULTING

kind of fraud that is practised in business is the worthless "make believes" that are sold in many stores as articles of standard quality. The more worthless the drugs the more audacious is the IRRESPONSIBLE VENDOR in proclaiming them to be the best.

THOMPSON'S COUGH LINCTUS works like magic in all cases of Coughs, Colds, &c. Its action is marvellous. Price 1s bottle, postage 5d.

WE EARNESTLY COMMEND to all who wish to build up their system, banish sleeplessness, give tone to the Digestive Organs, and receive energy and capacity for persistent efforts of mind, the Health Invigorator,

Dr. PETTIFER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES,

which is undoubtedly the best "Syrup" ever introduced, and is sold at the very Lowest Prices of—Small Bottles, 1s 9d each, postage 8d; Large Bottles, 3s each, postage 1s 2d.

NO OTHER SYRUPS CAN BE COMPARED TO IT—it is SUPERBLY SUPERIOR in every respect.

ENCOURAGED by this enormous success, after careful consideration, and the strictest analysis by the most competent authorities, we have been induced to place on the market, ALSO AT A REDUCED PRICE,

DR. SYMES' EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL,

with HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA.

It is indisputably admitted that Cod Liver Oil is one of the most nourishing preparations that have been found for the human system, but its nauseous nature has rendered it almost impossible to be retained by the strongest stomach. Dr. Symes, like other grand minds, has after years of arduous research been able to produce a formula for the administration of Cod Liver Oil which enables the MOST DELICATE STOMACH to RETAIN IT, and we have been successful in obtaining it on such favourable terms that we can retail it at

2s 6d per BOTTLE, 2s 6d per BOTTLE

of 16oz., postage 1s 2d extra—a large bottle indeed for the price, but smaller bottles of 8oz. for 1s 6d, postage 11d extra, may also be had. Our desire is to place this at the door of all. No suffering family should be without it. And the following List will be of interest and assistance:—

DR. FIELD'S Nerve and Brain Pills, a thorough Invigorator, 2s 6d bottle; post, 2d.

ECZENE, for Eczema. Instant Relief and Cure of this Distressing Malady. 2s 6d; postage 3d.

SOUL'S Influenza Cure, from the formula of the late Dr Sir Morell Mackenzie, never fails, and is most pleasant to take. Price 2s; postage 3d.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 160 PITT-STREET, SYDNEY; CHURCH-STREET, PARRAMATTA; HUNTER-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Sole Lessees and Managers: Messrs. Charles Holloway and William Anderson. Bus. Manager, C. R. Bailey; Treas., Jas. Hendy.

A SOLDIER AND A MAN,
convincing and thoroughly human.
STAGED on a Scale of Lavish COMPLETENESS, and interpreted by
the STRONGEST DRAMATIC ORGANISATION in AUSTRALIA.
Mr. CHARLES HOLLOWAY
and his Powerful Augmented Company, including
Miss DORA DE WINTON and Mr. JOHN D. SAUNDERS (from the principal London Theatres),
in Benjamin Landeck's Enormously Successful Domestic Military Play,
A SOLDIER AND A MAN.
Unquestionably A TRIUMPH OF DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
A FURORE of ENTHUSIASM NIGHTLY AROUSED by the Many Stirring Incidents,
The BEAUTIFUL TOUCHES OF PATHOS,
The Irresistibly Entertaining Comedy Scenes,
The SERIES of MAGNIFICENT STAGE PICTURES, and
THE GLORIOUS BATTLE TABLEAUX.
The Whole Presented under the Sole Direction of Mr. CHARLES HOLLOWAY.
Box Plan at Nicholson's. Prices, 3s, 2s, 1s. Early door (6d extra), from 6.45 to 7.15. Overture, 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7,
AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF THE CONSUMPTIVE HOME AND ORPHANAGE OF MERCY.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., and Lady Mary Lygon, Sir Frederick and Lady Darley, the Right Hon. George Reid, his Worship the Mayor, Major-General and Mrs. French.
The Charming Farcical Comedy in Three Acts, by Mr. A. Pinero,
THE SCHOOLMISTRESS
(By kind permission of Mr. R. Brough).
Under the Stage Directorship of Mr. WALTER BENTLEY, who has kindly given his services.
Characters by
Mrs. Charles Hotham, Miss Austin, Miss Ida Robertson, Miss F. E. Stephen, Miss C. Faithful, Miss M'Culloch, Miss Rees, Major Knight, Captain Dangar, Messrs. A. Kendall, P. Innes, A. R. Dight, E. Webb, Cross-Buchanan, A. M'Culloch, and G. H. Clibborn.
BOX PLAN, AT PALING'S, OPEN TO-DAY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Boxes, £2 2s; Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Family Circle, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. L. DE GROEN.
Hon. Sec., Mrs. HOTHAM.
Hon. Treas., Mr. BAYLY MACARTHUR.

TO-NIGHT.
And Every Evening at 8 o'clock.
TEXAS JACK and his WILD WEST COMPANY.
Marvellous Feats of Horsemanship, Marksmanship, Lasso Throwing.
The Western Play, PRAIRIE LIFE.
Farce, Comedy, Drama.
Location: Opposite Redfern Railway Station.
PRICES: 3s, 2s, and One Shilling.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30 p.m. Children, 6d.
F. E. MANNEL, Manager.

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ... J. P. WEST.
TUESDAY, JUNE 6th.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF SWEENEY TODD.
THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, EAST LYNNE.
Prices as usual. 1s, 6d, 3d.
E. F. GALLAUGHER.

"POPS."—First appearance of the brilliant English Baritone, Mr. A. HUNTER, Next SATURDAY.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Patron: His Excellency the Right Honourable Earl BEAUCHAMP, K.C.M.G.
Conductor: Signor ROBERTO HAZON.
SEASON 1899.
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, TOWN HALL,
THURSDAY, 8th JUNE, at 8 p.m.,
Handel's Oratorio,
"ISRAEL IN EGYPT."
Artists:
Miss EDITH KING, Miss EVA MYLOTT, Miss LYNN MILLS, Mr. HENRY WEIR.
Leader of Orchestra, Mr. G. RIVERS ALLPRESS. Organist (Grand Organ), Mr. J. EDWARD SYKES.
Orchestra and Chorus, 450.
Prices: 5s, 3s, 2s.
Plan at Paling's.
A Subscriber of 21s will receive two Reserved Seat Tickets for each of the four Subscription Concerts of the Season. Address the Hon. Secretary, c.o. W. H. Paling and Co., Limited.
NOTICE TO CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
NO REHEARSAL TO-NIGHT. Full Rehearsal Town Hall on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. NO STRANGERS ADMITTED.

KENNEL CLUB OF NEW SOUTH WALES
(affiliated with the Kennel Club of England).
FIFTH ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP INTERCOLONIAL DOG SHOW opens on WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE, EXHIBITION BUILDING, PRINCE ALFRED PARK. 800 ENTRIES.
A Collection of the best of the various breeds in Australasia will be benched.

DARLINGHURST RINK.
SKATING. THREE SESSIONS DAILY.
THE FASHIONABLE PASTIME.
PRICES: Morning and Afternoon: Admission, 6d; Skates, 6d.
EVENINGS: ADMISSION, 1s; GENT.'S SKATES, 1s; LADIES' SKATES, 6d.
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SYDNEY DAVIS, Manager.

ALBA STUDIOS, STRAND.
Enlarged Copies of Flashlight PHOTOGRAPH of Royal Agricultural Society's BALL, 31st May, 1899.
PRICES: 5s, 12s 6d, and £1 1s.
Orders received at SEARL'S, King-street.

LEADING JUVENILE, must be good and gentlemanly, also Comedian, who must be good, wanted for Brisbane and tour. State age, salary required, and full particulars to DESMOND and HARRISON, Herald.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Geo. Rignold.
Stage Manager ... Mr. J. H. Nunn.
THIRD WEEK
of
THE THREE MUSKETEERS.
By Bernard Espinasse and George Rignold.
ALL SYDNEY is flocking to witness
MR. GEO. RIGNOLD'S
Magnificent Production of the Greatest Romantic Play of the day,
THE THREE MUSKETEERS,
with its Stirring Scenes, Bright Acting, and Dazzling Costumes.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45.
THE THREE MUSKETEERS BOOMING.
"A Play of breathless interest."—Mail.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, Victorien Sardou's Great Historical Play in 5 Acts,
FLESH AND THE DEVIL.
Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle, 4s; Reserved Stalls, 3s; Stalls, 2s; Family Circle and Gallery, 1s. Box Plan at Nicholson's. Doors open 7.15. Early doors (6d extra), 6.55. Commence 7.45. Carriages at 10.45.
ERNEST BLACKSTONE, Treasurer.

"POPS."—Rodda Perry, the Phenomenal Male Alto, sings new song, "Sweetheart to Thee," Next SAT.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, HYDE PARK. GRAND CONCERT THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, a Silver Coin.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday. Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park. Ad., 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 8,
THIRD "LIARS" MATINEE,
COMMENCING AT 2 P.M.
Box Plan at Elvy's.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the Direction of Mr. Robert Brough. Representative, Mr. Allan Hamilton.
EVERY EVENING, at 8,
THE
BROUGH COMEDY COMPANY
BROUGH COMEDY COMPANY
BROUGH COMEDY COMPANY.
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
"THE LIARS"
"THE LIARS"
"THE LIARS."
A Comedy in Four Acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
"Above all things tell no untruth; no, not in trifles; the custom of it is naughty."—Sir HENRY SYDNEY (to his Son).
Mrs. BROUGH as "LADY JESSICA NEPEAN."
Mr. BROUGH as "SIR CHRISTOPHER DEERING."
Box Plan at Elvy's.
PRICES.—Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Gallery, 1s.
Early Doors to Stalls (entrance through Dress Circle vestibule) and Gallery (Tickets obtainable in Dress Circle vestibule) open at 7 p.m. One Shilling Extra.
Doors open, 7.30; Curtain, 8; Carriages, 10.40.
Children in Arms NOT admitted.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
THE FIFTH MATINEE
of
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK
will be given
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2.
Children Half-price to all parts.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessees and Managers, Messrs. WILLIAMSON and MUSGROVE.
Bus. Manager, Geo. L. Goodman. Treas., J. B. Moutrie.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.50. WED. AFTERNOON, at 2.
LAST NIGHTS IN SYDNEY
LAST NIGHTS IN SYDNEY
of the World-famous Musical Comedy,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK,
one of the brightest, liveliest, merriest, most novel, and best dressed productions ever presented in Sydney.
The following are a few of the delightful numbers and choruses to be heard in
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
"When a Man is Twenty-one."
"When I Was Born, the Stars Stood Still."
"Little Sister Kissie."
"Teach Me How to Kiss."
"We Come This Way."
"The Anti-Cigarette Society."
"Wine, Woman, and Song."
"La Belle Parisienne."
"My Little Baby."
"Pretty Little China Girl."
"Follow On—Follow On."
"We'll Stand and Die Together."
"My Darling, My Darling."
"She is the Belle of New York."
"Your Life, My Little Girl."
"When We are Married."
"Oh, Come with Me to Portugal."
"The Purity Brigade."
"Googan's Fancy Ball."
"On the Beach at Narragansett."
"At the Naughty Folies Bergere,"
and
"And a Cloud Came o'er His Brow."
EVERY EVENING AT 7.50 O'CLOCK,
the Famous American Musical Comedy,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
Book by Hugh Morton. Music by Gustave Kerker.
OPERATIC CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, and BALLET.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ... Mr. ALFRED MOULTON.
STAGE DIRECTOR ... Mr. GERARD COVENTRY.
BOX PLAN at Nicholson and Co.'s. Prices as usual. Children under 6 not admitted. EARLY DOOR TICKETS, is extra, can be obtained during the day at BUTLER'S HOTEL, Pitt-street, next Theatre.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
HARRY CONOR,
the Famous American Comedian,
with a Splendid Company Specially Selected for the representation of
Hoyt and M'Kee's Typical American Comedies,
will begin
HIS AUSTRALIAN TOUR
in Sydney on
SATURDAY, JUNE 17th.

THOMSON, GATES, and CO.
for
STYLISH TAILORING.
Finest Materials and Highest Skill at Moderate Prices.
185 Pitt-street, between King-street and Strand.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Harry Rickards.
Treasurer ... Mr. Joseph Larkin.
Mr. HARRY RICKARDS'
TIVOLI MINSTRELS AND SPECIALTY COMPANY.
A Most Brilliant Reception accorded our Magnificent Company of recognised Stars. Peruse the names of this Unrivalled Combination.

Mesdames	Messrs.
PEGGY PRYDE	R. H. DOUGLAS
THREE KEZIAHS	THE LESLIE BROS.
EDITH CONLEY	HAMILTON HILL
FANNY POWERS	MANUEL WOODSON
IDA ROSSLYN	HOSEA EASTON
NITA CLARKE	GEORGE CAREW
LULU ZESCH	KEENAN BROS.
CLARENCE SISTERS	CHAS. W. COGILL
The whole of our	WALLACE KING
TIVOLI BALLET	M'KISSON and KEARNS

and all our Splendid Tivoli Company.
PRICES—3s 6d, 2s, 1s, and 6d. Early Doors 6d extra.
Box plan at W. H. Paling and Co.'s, George-street.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, JUNE 7th
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE,
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
tendered by Mr. HARRY RICKARDS
to the one and only genuine Low Comedy Artiste
Miss PEGGY PRYDE,
when a Gigantic Bill will be presented, including the first production in Australia of the Petite Drama, specially written for Miss NONI RICKARDS by Mr. BERNARD ESPINASSE, entitled,
BLIND LOVE. BLIND LOVE.
The Second Act of that Famous Comedy, entitled
DR. BILL. DR. BILL.
by the Members of the Opera House Company, by kind permission of Mr. F. I. JOSEPHSON.
A MUSICAL INTERLUDE by
Miss MARGUERITE FERGUSON, by kind permission of Messrs. Williamson and Musgrove.
Mr. FRANK HAWTHORNE, Mr. GEORGE MELVILLE, by kind permission of Messrs. Holloway and Anderson.
Miss MIRIAM LEWIS, Mr. J. E. SHEPHERD, Miss VIOLET BISHOP and a host of others.
The whole strength of
THE TIVOLI THEATRE COMPANY,
and the eminent Actor Vocalist,
Mr. HARRY RICKARDS,
also the Beneficiary,
Miss PEGGY PRYDE.
Plan now open at Paling and Co., George-street.
PRICES—3s, 2s, and 1s.
Business Manager, JOHN C. LEETE.

AUG. W. JUNCKER, Teacher Singing, Pianof. Playing, Harm.; assist. Miss Juncker. Co. Paling and Co.

ILLUSIONS AND CYCLORAMA.
OPEN from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 10 p.m.
A COMBINATION OF WONDERS.
JERUSALEM AS IT WAS AT THE TIME OF CHRIST.
A City of Marble Palaces Resurrected.
Visions of Angels, Aerial Effects, &c.
Explanations at 11 a.m., noon, 1, and 4.30 p.m.
At 3 and 8 p.m., FULL LECTURES, with HIGH-CLASS MUSIC, THUNDER, LIGHTNING, HAIL, and STORM.
THE ILLUSIONS are shown after the 3 and 8 p.m. Lectures. NEW and STARTLING SIGHTS. SEVERAL FRESH MARVELS JUST ADDED.
ADMISSION TO ALL—1s: Children, 6d.

SUNG in every happy home, Juncker's very pretty Song, "SHE WAS TRUE."

"POPS."—Rodda Perry, the Phenomenal Male Alto, sings new song, "Sweetheart to Thee," Next SAT.

COMPLIMENTARY TIFFIN.
GRAND OPENING of Messrs. Wassiamull, Assomull and Co., Oriental Merchants, Sydney Branch.
Gentlemen invited will kindly note that an error was made in printing the cards. The TIFFIN will take place on WEDNESDAY Next, June 7th, at Usher's Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, at 3.30 p.m.

PHONOGRAPHS Cinematographs, Magic Lanterns, on Hire. Entertainments provided. Osborn, 438 George-st.

OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of KING and YORK STREETS.
Proprietor ... F. J. JOSEPHSON.
Business Manager ... HARRY F. STEWART.
Stage Manager ... W. J. MONTGOMERY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK
and continued Success.
Shrieks of Laughter Nightly.
The Famous Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts,
DR. BILL DR. BILL DR. BILL
DR. BILL DR. BILL DR. BILL,
By arrangement with Miss Myra Kemble.
Interpreted by the full strength of the Opera House Comedy Company.
EVENING NEWS.—"From the rising to the falling of the curtain the audience was in a simmer of laughter, which, occasionally reaching boiling point, culminated in shrieks."
Note our Popular Prices:
DRESS CIRCLE and R. STALLS, 2s; STALLS, 1s; PIT, 6d.
Box Plan at Paling's. Day Tickets at Johnstone's Music Warehouse, Strand. Doors open at 7.15.
In active preparation, "THE GUV'NOR."

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BEAUCHAMP, K.C.M.G., and LADY MARY LYGON.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
FRIEDENTHAL'S RECITALS
FRIEDENTHAL'S RECITALS.
THE EMINENT PIANIST,
Herr ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL,
will give his
SIXTH CONCERT,
with the kind assistance of
Madame JENNY LYNCH.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6th,
at the
Y.M.C.A. HALL,
at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:
1. Carnival ... Schumann
2. Vocal Solos—(a) O Nachtigall; (b) Leise, leise ... Friedenthal
Madame JENNY LYNCH.
3. Norwegian Popular Sketches, op. 19—(a) On the Mountains; (b) Bridal Procession; (c) Carnival ... Grieg
4. Sonata, op. 27 (Moonlight) ... Beethoven
5. Vocal Solo—"Good Night, Little Love" ... Friedenthal
Madame JENNY LYNCH.
6. (a) Prelude in D Flat (Raindrop); (b) Valse in A Minor; (c) Polonaise in C Sharp ... Chopin
(d) Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11 ... Liszt
BECHSTEIN CONCERT GRAND PIANO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Ground Floor—Reserved, 4s; Unreserved Seats, 3s, 2s, 1s.
BOX PLAN now open at Messrs. Nicholson and Co.'s, where seats may be reserved and tickets purchased for all parts of the house. Doors open at 7.30. Concert at 8.

"POPS."—Spada and Newbury in the "Miserere" Scene, with Organ and Chorus, Next SATURDAY.

TO-NIGHT, DANCING To-night, Clarke and Paulson's Assembly, Leigh House. Clarke's Orchestra.

KENSINGTON RACING CLUB.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1899.
THE WINTER HANDICAP (15.0.)
of 75 sovs., distance 6 furlongs.
Entrance fee, 1 sov. No acceptance.
ENTRIES close 5 p.m., FRIDAY, 9th June. Weights on or about FRIDAY, 16th June.
P. O'MARA, Secretary.
189 Castlereagh-street, Sydney. Tel. No., 774.

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FOR THE TRULY MAGNIFICENT
PORTRAITURE PRODUCED,
which is noted for PERFECT POSING, DELICACY OF FINISH, and LIFELIKE EFFECTS.
GROUZELLE has just to hand a new shipment of the very latest styles in
MOUNTS FROM PARIS.
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THE DISPLAY OF SPECIMENS IN PORTRAITURE AND ENLARGEMENTS AT THE
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OUR 42s SUIT
TO MEASURE



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Call and Inspect, or Write for Patterns and Self-measurement Form.
WALTER LANCE and CO.,
187 GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, NEAR RAILWAY, SYDNEY; and at Wollongong.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO GO THERE.

GRAND SOCIAL in aid of St. Joseph's Orphanage, Paddington Town Hall, THIS TUESDAY EVENING, June 6th. Tickets, 5s Double; 3s 6d Single. Special Tram at 1.15 a.m.

SNAKE EYE. Texas Jack Co., open for Engagement, theatrical, merc., or any cap. N. 13, Haymarket P.O.

"POPS."—First appearance of the brilliant English Baritone, Mr. A. HUNTER, Next SATURDAY.

SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND.
THIS DAY. THIS DAY.
FOOTBALL. FOOTBALL. FOOTBALL.
CITY v. COUNTRY.
ADMISSION, 6d to Ground; 6d extra to Grand Stand. MEMBERS must produce their Tickets at the Gates.
By order of the trustees,
S. H. FAIRLAND, Secretary.
Office, 60 Castlereagh-street. S. C. Ground.

SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND.
GRAND INTERCOLONIAL FOOTBALL MATCH.
QUEENSLAND v. N. S. WALES
QUEENSLAND v. N. S. WALES.
NEXT SATURDAY, 10th JUNE,
and
WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE.

SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND.
SPECIAL RATE FOR NEW MEMBERS.
ENTRANCE FEE, £2 2s.
SUBSCRIPTION, £2 2s.
TICKETS covering remainder of PRESENT and ALL NEXT SEASON TO 1st OCTOBER, 1900, entitling holder to TWO LADIES TICKETS, may now be obtained.
APPLICATION FORMS procurable at the Office, 60 CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
GROUND ENGAGEMENTS.
The usual Football Club Matches and Bicycle Races.
Also,
June 10th and 14th, ENGLISH FOOTBALL TEAM v. N. S. WALES.
June 17th and 24th, ENGLISH FOOTBALL TEAM v. AUSTRALIA.
July 29th and August 5th and 12th.—ENGLISH FOOTBALL TEAM v. AUSTRALIA.
By order of the Trustees,
S. H. FAIRLAND, Secretary.
Office, 60 Castlereagh-street.

ROSEHILL RACING CLUB
WINTER MEETING.
SATURDAY, 24th JUNE, 1899. MINOR EVENTS.
THE GRANVILLE STAKES, a handicap of 50 sovs., with a sweepstake of 1 sov. each for starters added; second horse 5 sovs. from the prize; for all horses that have never won an advertised race of the value of 45 sovs. at time of starting—6 furlongs.
THE JUMPERS' FLAT RACE, a handicap of 50 sovs., with a sweepstake of 1 sov. each for starters added; second horse 5 sovs. from the prize; for all horses which have competed in any hurdle race or steeplechase; lowest weight, 9st—1½ mile.
THE ROSEHILL CUP. (Entries closed).
THE JUNE HANDICAP of 100 sovs., with a sweepstake of 2 sovs. each for starters added; second horse 10 sovs. from the prize—1¼ mile and 100 yards.
THE WELTER MILE, a handicap of 50 sovs., with a sweepstake of 1 sov. each for starters added; second horse 5 sovs. from the prize; lowest weight 8st—1 mile.
Entrance fee for each race, 1 sov. Entries close 4 p.m. Monday Next, June 12, 1899. Weights on or about Monday, June 19, 1899. A winner of a handicap after the declaration of weights to carry 7lb. extra.
J. DENMEADE, Secretary.
50 Castlereagh-street, opp. Hotel Australia. Tel., 1674.

KENSINGTON RACING CLUB.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1899.
PONY AND GALLOWAY MEETING.
15.0 HANDICAP, 20 sovs., 4½ furlongs.
14.0 WELTER HANDICAP, 20 sovs., lowest weight 8st, 4½ furlongs.
14.2 HANDICAP, 20 sovs., 6 furlongs.
13.3 HANDICAP, 20 sovs., 4½ furlongs.
14.1 HANDICAP, 20 sovs., 5 furlongs.
KENSINGTON HANDICAP (15.0), 25 sovs., 1 mile.
Entrance Fee 1 Sov.
ENTRIES CLOSE 5 p.m. FRIDAY Next, June 9.
Weights on or about MONDAY, 12th June.
The winner of any handicap after the declaration of weights to carry 7lb. penalty; of two or more handicaps, 10lb. penalty.
P. O'MARA, Sec.
189 Castlereagh-street. Tel. No., 774.

Stocks, Shares, and Money.
(Continued from page 13.)

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TEMPORARY LOAN, LARGE or SMALL, AND IMMEDIATELY, WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE, before applying elsewhere call and see
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CORNER of PARK and CASTLEREAGH STREETS.
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next City Mutual Life Office, Bligh and Hunter streets.

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MONEY to LEND, in various sums, from 4 per cent. J. A. Dowling and Tayler, solicitors, 29 O'Connell-st.

Naval and Military Notices.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS (PARTIALLY PAID)
WANTED, RECRUITS for the above Corps, men accustomed to horses preferred; also MEN who own one or more horses and vans. Standard height, 5ft. 6in.; chest, 34in. Testimonials as to character, &c., necessary. Apply at Corps Store, Victoria Barracks, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, the 7th and 9th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
By order,
R. J. BEAUMAN, Lieut., Adjutant A.S.C.
(1c-152)

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DISCOVERY.

MR. EDEN, OF THE CELEBRATED EDEN PHOTO STUDIOS, HAS BECOME THE SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE PATENT RIGHTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL INVENTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC AGE. HITHERTO PORTRAITS HAVE HAD THE IMAGES FLAT, IN COMMON WITH THE BACKGROUND; IN THESE NEW PORTRAITS THE FIGURE IS RAISED IN RELIEF, SUCH AS A CAMEO OR SCULPTURED IMAGE WOULD APPEAR, AND THE RESULT HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY JUDGES AND CONNOISSEURS OF THE ART TO BE THE PERFECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHY. SPECIMENS OF THIS NEW WORK CAN NOW BE SEEN AT THE EDEN PHOTO STUDIOS, AND IT IS MORALLY CERTAIN THAT THIS NEW STYLE OF PHOTOGRAPH, CALLED THE BAS-RELIEF PORTRAITS, WILL WIN THE CUSTOM OF EVERY PERSON OF ARTISTIC TASTES. THE BAS-RELIEF PORTRAIT WAS THE INVENTION OF "TABER," THE CELEBRATED PHOTOGRAPHER OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND THE PATENT RIGHTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES HAVE BEEN SECURED TO MR. EDEN. THESE RIGHTS ARE FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF RAISING "A PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE IN RELIEF." WE MENTION THIS IN ORDER TO WARN THE PUBLIC, AS WE NOTICE THAT ALREADY SEVERAL INFRINGEMENTS OF OUR RIGHTS ARE TAKING PLACE. NOW, A WORD TO THOSE IN THE COUNTRY. WHENEVER YOU VISIT SYDNEY YOU WILL MISS ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF YOUR LIFETIME IF YOU DO NOT VISIT THE EDEN PHOTO STUDIOS. THERE YOU WILL SEE ROOMS DECORATED AND FURNISHED IN A STYLE LUXURIOUS AND ARTISTIC IN THE EXTREME. "FIT FOR THE HOME OF A NOBLEMAN," MANY CUSTOMERS EXCLAIM. A LEADING BARRISTER, WHO VISITED THE STUDIOS THE OTHER DAY, OFFERED £300 FOR OUR LARGE MAJOLICA CLOCK. BUT NONE OF OUR ORNAMENTS ARE FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE. THEY ARE FOR THE ENJOYMENT AND DELECTATION OF OUR CUSTOMERS. NOR HAVE WE FINISHED BUYING YET. ONLY THE OTHER DAY WE PLACED IN OUR ENTRANCE AN ELEGANT PIECE OF "CARRARA" MARBLE STATUARY, "REBECCA," WHICH COST ORIGINALLY 180 GUINEAS, AND MR. EDEN INTENDS SENDING A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION TO LAY OUT £5000 IN THE CHOICEST, UNIQUE, AND SOMETIMES ANTIQUE FURNISHINGS, AS ALTHOUGH; OUR STUDIOS ARE NOW IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND IN AUSTRALIA, YET WE ARE DETERMINED TO COMPLETE OUR SCHEME IN CONNECTION WITH OUR NEW PREMISES REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE. WE ARE ALSO SPENDING A SMALL FORTUNE IN CONNECTION WITH OUR PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, AND OUR LATEST PURCHASE, THE "BAS-RELIEF" PATENTS, PROVES THAT WE INTEND TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT OF THE VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY. NOW, ABOUT THE FEDERAL BILL. WE HAVE BEEN USED TO BILLS ALL OUR LIVES AND ARE NOT GOING TO DESERT THIS ONE IN OUR OLD AGE, AND WILL THEREFORE VOTE FOR THE BILL.

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(Continued from page 13.)

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ON HIRE, first-class CARRIAGES, Sociables, Drags, and Brakes, with properly trained and liveried Coachmen.
Gentlemen's Turnouts taken at livery. High-class Carriage HORSES always on SALE.
Telephone, 105. GEORGE ERSWORTH, Manager.

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WHITE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, long or short sleeves.
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And last, but not least,
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OUR SALE HAS BEEN A DISTINCT SUCCESS! WE HAVE BEEN NOT ONLY CONGRATULATED BY OUR NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS ALL OVER NEW SOUTH WALES, BUT EVERY ONE OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF PATRONS WHO HAVE COME TO THE SHOP AND PAID THEIR CASH FOR OUR GOODS HAS EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE LIBERAL VALUE AND THE LOW PRICES THAT OBTAIN.
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MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS.
ALL GUARANTEED "AUSTRAL" BRAND.
STRONG TWEED OVERCOATS.
SCOTCH TWEED CHESTERFIELDS.
NAVY, BROWN, AND FAWN MELTON CHESTERFIELDS, Velvet Collars.
NAVY, BROWN, AND FAWN BEAVER CHESTERFIELDS, Velvet Collars, with or without silk facings, superior manufacture.
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SERGERETTE CHESTERFIELDS, dark and mid-grey.
SERGERETTE CHESTERFIELDS, in four shades.
"THE PADDOCK" OVERCOAT, fawn, Venetian cloth.
"THE PALETOT," latest London fashion, Tailor-made.
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ALSO
TRAVELLING RUGS AND BLANKETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
To say nothing of
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THESE ARE REALLY SPLENDID.

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American-made Sulky Harness, with Breast Collar ...	35/
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	5ft.	5ft. 6in.	6ft.	6ft. 6in.
PRICES ...	7s	7s 6d	8s	8s 6d

JUTE RUGS (for stable use only) ... 5s, 5s 6d, 6s

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The MOLINE PLOUGHS are without doubt the most successful in Australia. For Price the following will show that nothing of equal value comes near them.

BLUE BIRD, steel beam, 8in to 12in ...	from 57s 6d to 85s
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GOOD ENOUGH Sulky Ploughs ...	£12
FLYING DUTCHMAN Sulky Ploughs ...	£14
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EATING—DRINKING—SMOKING,
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THE GREATEST OF THESE IS SMOKING
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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

That's what we are; we stock every requisite for furnishing throughout, from the Drawing-room to the Kitchen, from Basement to Garret. We have furnished many thousands of homes in New South Wales, and we trust to furnish many thousands more. We sell our goods on their merits, on the platform of honest goods and honest prices.

We are at all times pleased to show our goods and quote our prices, and a personal visit of inspection is respectfully solicited as affording a better opportunity of comparison and choice. To country residents we forward free of charge our "Illustrated Guide" to Furnishing. Here are a few of our prices:—

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

HANDSOME H.T. BEDSTEADS, complete, with a Triple Wire Mattress and a set of Best Kapok Bedding, £4 15s; other prices, £6 15s, £7 15s, £8 15s.

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HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, strongly upholstered and covered with rich silk tapestry and plush, of 7 pieces, £4 10s; other prices, £7 10s, £8 15s, to any price.

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HANDSOME DINING-ROOM SUITE, consisting of Couch, pair Easy Chairs, and six Padded-back Chairs, substantially made and guaranteed, £5 2s 6d. Fifty others to select from

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BEDROOM SUITE, comprising Wardrobe with glass front, Duchess Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstand with Towel Rail and Chair, £5 17s 6d; others at £8 10s, £10 10s, £12 10s upwards.

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SEWING Machines, from 1s cash, or 2s 6d wk., 5s dep., all makes. Office, 29 Elizabeth-st., nr. Hunter-st.

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LAW REPORT.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

BANCO COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury of four.)

AN EJECTMENT ACTION.

Cole and another v. Duncan.

Mr. Hanbury Davies, instructed by Mr. A. M. Betts, of Goulburn, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. This was an action of ejectment brought by Aaron Cole and Joseph Mayo against Alfred Leggott Duncan to recover possession of two acres of land at Taralga, in the Goulburn district, of which land the plaintiffs were mortgagees.

Verdict for the plaintiffs.

No. 1 JURY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Owen and a jury of 4.)

ACTION FOR ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT AND MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Middleton v. Kidman.

Mr. Heydon, Q.C., and Mr. Veech, instructed by Mr. W. J. Hill, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Edmunds, instructed by Mr. Elliot Meyer, for the defendant. This was an action brought by Gilbert Albert Middleton, advertising agent, against Arthur Kidman, wholesale and retail grocer, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The case for the plaintiff was that for the past seven years he had been in partnership with one Brooks as advertising agent, and in that connection they started the idea of getting up menu cards and supplying large numbers gratis to the hotel and restaurant-keepers in return for an authorisation by them to call upon their customers and obtain advertisements for the cards. In carrying out this particular branch of their business, Brooks, some time in July, called upon Mrs. H. Gannon, of Petty's Hotel, Church-hill, and received from her authority to call upon the defendant upon condition that the plaintiff's firm supplied her with 3000 cards free of charge. As it was the plaintiff's part of the business to canvass for advertisements, he was requested by his partner to interview Mr. Kidman and induce him to take some advertising space in the card. He did so, but at first defendant refused to entertain the idea on the ground that he saw no benefit to be derived from it, but subsequently he said that as Mrs. Gannon was a good customer of his, he would give an advertisement for £2 10s. Accordingly when the plaintiff called upon defendant at his shop subsequently, at Oxford-street, defendant instructed one of his clerks to draw up the advertisement, but the plaintiff, after waiting for about an hour, left the shop. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 9th August, plaintiff noticed the defendant going into Dymock's book arcade, and when he came out plaintiff accosted him, and asked for the advertisement. Defendant stated that he had it ship-shape somewhere, but not finding it upon searching his pockets, he asked the plaintiff to accompany him to his shop in George-street. This plaintiff consented to do, but shortly after reaching the shop defendant sent for a constable and gave him into custody on a charge of attempting to obtain the sum of £2 10s by means of false pretences. Plaintiff was taken to the lockup about 4 o'clock, and it being too late to obtain bail he was locked up for the night and in the morning had to roll up his blankets, clean out his cell, and wash without soap. He was subsequently conveyed in the police-van to the Central Police Court and after waiting there for some time with other prisoners he had again to enter the prison vehicle in which he was carried to the Water Police Court. Here he was released on bail and afterwards the case was heard and dismissed. The plaintiff said that his reputation and business had suffered by the prosecution, and he therefore asked for £500 compensation.

The defendant as to the first count for false imprisonment pleaded that he had reasonable and probable cause for giving plaintiff into custody in that he believed that plaintiff had falsely represented to him that he was authorised by Mrs. Gannon to call upon him and obtain the advertisement. Defendant also pleaded "not guilty" to both counts of the plaintiff's declaration, the first of which was for false imprisonment and the second for malicious prosecution.

The case stands part heard.

No. 2 JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Cohen.)

THE FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT.

Erwin (Administrator) v. the Strand Electric Lighting Company, Limited.

Mr. Armstrong, instructed by Mr. J. B. Mimna, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. C. Campbell and Mr. Hammond, instructed by Messrs. Minter, Simpson, and Co., for the defendant company. On September 29th of last year a youth named Oswald Charles Erwin, while employed by the defendant company, was caught in some belting and killed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. James Joseph Erwin, administrator of the estate of Oswald Charles Erwin, deceased, now sued the Strand Electric Lighting Company, Limited, for that before and at the time of the committing of the grievance hereinafter mentioned, the defendants were possessed of and had the control and management of certain premises and certain machinery, and that the defendants by themselves and their servants so negligently, improperly, and unskilfully conducted themselves in the control of the said machinery, failing to provide fit and proper fencing and safeguards in connection with the same, the employment of an insufficient number of persons and of unskilled persons, that the said Oswald Charles Erwin, then being lawfully in and upon the said premises, was struck by and entangled in the machinery and was injured, and by reason of such injuries did die. Plaintiff also alleged that defendants while occupiers within the meaning of the Factories and Shops Act of 1896, and while the deceased was employed by the defendants in the factory, did not fence securely or at all certain dangerous parts of the machinery, nor did they fence securely a certain steam engine and mill gearing; that deceased, being a male under the age of 18 years, was allowed and directed by the defendants to clean certain mill gearing while the same was in motion, and was caught and wounded thereby, and that deceased was allowed and directed by the defendants to work between the fixed and traversing part of a certain self-acting machine in the said factory while the said machine was in motion. Plaintiff, who was father of the deceased, claimed £2000 damages by reason of the death of his son, he having thus been deprived of his services and his aid. Defendants pleaded that they had not the care or management of the premises or the machinery as alleged, that they were not guilty of the alleged neglect to fence, that they were not the occupiers of a factory within the meaning of the Factories and Shops Act, that the machinery, engine, and gearing were not dangerous, and that deceased was not directed to do the work which plaintiff alleged he had been directed to do. To the plea of defendants that neither machinery nor engine nor mill gearing was dangerous, plaintiff had demurred on the ground that the Act required every part of a steam engine to be securely fenced, and that every part of a steam engine and mill gearing in a factory was deemed to be a dangerous part within the meaning of section 28 of the Factories and Shops Act. Judgment went for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

The case stands part heard.

Beale v. Wood.

By consent this case was allowed to stand over till next term.

EQUITY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson.)

ACTION RE A LOAN.

Whetton v. Collins.

Mr. Rich, instructed by Mr. Cowper, appeared for the plaintiff, Walter Lockhart Whetton; and Mr. Mann, instructed by Messrs. Russell and Russell, appeared for the defendant, Elizabeth Henrietta Collins.

This was an action brought by W. L. Whetton for the recovery of the balance of a loan amounting to £170 9s 3d, which he alleged was advanced by his wife, Mercy Whetton, since deceased, to the defendant to enable her to pay off a mortgage over certain real estate, forming part of the defendant's separate estate, and consisting of 5½ perches of land, which was situated at the Glebe. The case for the plaintiff was that when the mortgage was paid off the land became vested in the defendant in fee simple, and she made an equitable mortgage to secure payment to Mercy Whetton of the principal and interest at 5 per cent., and deposited with Mrs. Whetton a certificate of title. Defendant had, it was alleged by plaintiff, paid certain instalments, but since May, 1894, had neglected to pay any further sums. Mercy Whetton died in August, 1898, and letters of administration were granted on October 21 to the plaintiff. Mr. Whetton alleged that there was now due to him as administrator a sum of £134 6s 1d in respect of principal and interest. Plaintiff asked for an inquiry to determine what the separate estate of the defendant consisted of at the date of the equitable mortgage and of the loan, what it consisted of now, and in whom it was vested. Plaintiff also asked that accounts should be taken of what was due to him, and that payment should be directed to be made out of the defendant's separate estate.

The defence was that it was distinctly arranged that defendant should not pay interest. Defendant denied having made an equitable mortgage, but admitted having deposited a certificate of title. She also alleged that prior to May, 1894, she repaid the whole of the loan to Mercy Whetton.

The case stands part heard.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Cohen.)

THE POINT PIPER ESTATE.

Re W. C. Cooper (J. A. Piper, caveator).

His Honor delivered his reserved judgment in the above case. He said this was an application to remove a caveat from the file. It appeared that William Charles Cooper sought to bring 38 acres 3 roods and 13 perches of land, forming part of the Point Piper estate of 190 acres, under the provisions of the Real Property Act and John Ahearn Piper had filed a caveat claiming an estate or interest as heir at law of the late John Piper. The applicant having filed his documents of title under the Real Property Act, the examiners passed the title as good. That appeared by the affidavit of Mr. Rowling. In addition to that there was an affidavit by Mr. Hassard which went to show that for upwards of 20 years the property in question had been in the undisturbed possession of Thomas Buckland, Sir Daniel Cooper, Daniel Cooper, and the present applicant, their attorneys, or agents. Hassard had been employed as agent and manager of the estate, and he swore that, as far as he knew, there had never been any adverse claim made to the right of the several gentlemen mentioned to undisturbed possession of the land, and not only so, but that no claim whatever had been made against their undisturbed possession. These affidavits had been filed and served upon the caveator, who had not filed any affidavits in answer. So that as the matter stood disclosed by the affidavits the title to the land was really in the applicant. The only objection taken to the removal of the caveat was that applicant's title did not disclose any such definiteness of estate or interest in the applicant as entitled him to succeed. He was of opinion that it did disclose such an estate or interest. The case of Re Thompson (8 Weekly Notes, page 120) had been cited, but in comparison with that case the present was an a fortiori case, because here the applicant himself disclosed an estate or interest as required by the Real Property Act, and when they came to look at the case of Re Thompson he saw that, although the caveat there did disclose an estate or interest, the Full Court held that in the evidence before it, as contained in the affidavits, the estate of the caveator could not be enforced as against the estate of the applicant. In answer to the claim set up by the caveator in that case the applicants swore that they had no notice of any estate in the caveator when they bought the land; in other words, that they were bona-fide purchasers without notice. It seemed to him that he could act upon the second branch of the case of re Thompson. Here, although the caveator claimed as heir at law of John Cooper, the affidavits disclosed that the estate or interest which was in John Piper had by a succession of conveyances been legally vested in the applicant, William Charles Cooper; and, further than that, the caveator had not come into court and by affidavit sought to set up the estate which he claimed by his caveat. There was, therefore, no evidence before him that the caveator had any estate such as he claimed. As the affidavits disclosed the title to be in the applicant, and there was no affidavit on the part of caveator in proof of the estate which he claimed, he must act upon the authority of re Thompson and order the removal of the caveat.

Application granted with costs.

DIVORCE COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Simpson.)

UNDEFENDED CAUSES.

Clarke v. Clarke.

Mr. Howarth appeared for the petitioner. This was a petition by Agnes Mary Clarke, formerly Lyons, against Matthew Lawrence Clarke, alleging adultery with one Sarah Williams, and drunkenness and cruelty, and praying for a dissolution of marriage. Petitioner said she was married in Sydney in January, 1884, according to the rites of the Congregational Church. She had not previously known her husband well, but her mother induced her to marry him because he was in a position to bring about a settlement in regard to property in which her mother was interested. Petitioner merely obeyed her mother in marrying respondent. She was 19 years old, and in domestic service at the time, and it was not until a fortnight later that respondent took her to a furnished room. He was then drunk, and frequently afterwards she was so much afraid of him that she left him temporarily. Petitioner gave further evidence, and his Honor granted a decree nisi on the ground of adultery, returnable in three months. Mr. Fraser appeared for petitioner.

Ridgway v. Ridgway.

This was a petition by Martha Ridgway, formerly Wallis, for the dissolution of her marriage with Frederick William Ridgway on the ground of desertion. Petitioner said respondent was an artilleryman, aged 26. She was aged 19. They were married in the vestry of St. Matthias' Church of England, Paddington, on July 31, 1894.

His Honor, having learned that a form of consent to the marriage was signed by petitioner's brother-in-law and that her father and mother were dead at the time, said he desired to direct attention to the fact that in the absence of legal guardians minors could only be married on securing the consent of a justice of the peace.

Petitioner's evidence pointed to gross misbehaviour, neglect, and illtreatment by respondent before he deserted her.

At this stage an officer from the Registrar-General's Department appeared, and informed the Judge that the question of the irregular consent had been inquired into by the authorities, and after hearing the explanations it was regarded as unnecessary to prosecute.

His Honor reserved judgment.

Anderson v. Anderson.

Mr. Boyce, instructed by Mr. Leary, appeared for the petitioner, Maggie Anderson, formerly Connelly, who sought a divorce from George Thomas Anderson, to whom she was married at Newtown in September, 1889, by the registrar. The ground of action was desertion. His Honor granted a decree nisi, returnable in six weeks.

Bradburn v. Bradburn.

Mr. Boyce, instructed by Mr. A. J. Leary, appeared for the petitioner, Grace Reed Bradburn, formerly Ralph, who sought a divorce from George Henry Bradburn, to whom she was married in November, 1894, at Erskineville, according to the rites of the Wesleyan Church. The ground of action was desertion. His Honor granted a decree nisi, returnable in two months.

Landeryon v. Landeryon.

This was a petition by Elfreda Rebecca Landeryon, formerly Brown, for a divorce from David John Landeryon on the ground of his adultery with a woman unknown to petitioner. The parties were married at Newcastle in September, 1894, according to the rites of the Church of England. The case stood part heard from March last. His Honor granted a decree nisi, returnable in one month, respondent to pay costs. Mr. Coman, instructed by Mr. Mark Mitchell, appeared for petitioner.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

(Before the Registrar, Mr. Arthur Henry.)

ESTATES SEQUESTRATED.

William Alexander Lingham v. Catherine Schultz. An order was made sequestrating the estate of the respondent. The date of act of bankruptcy was declared as April 19, and Mr. Palmer was appointed official assignee.

M'Lean Brothers v. A. Marshall. An order was made sequestrating the estate of the respondent. The date of act of bankruptcy was declared as May 20, and Mr. Palmer was appointed official assignee.

John George Charles v. George Henry Tempest. An order was made sequestrating the estate of the respondent. The date of act of bankruptcy was declared as May 19, and Mr. Palmer was appointed official assignee.

W. and A. M'Arthur, Limited, v. A. Fenton. An order was made sequestrating the estate of the respondent. The date of act of bankruptcy was declared as April 27, and Mr. Giblin was appointed official assignee.

SEQUESTRATION ORDERS.

Richard Hoskin, of West Wyalong, miner. Mr. Lloyd, official assignee.

Gilbert James Wells, of Burrill Creek, near Tinonee, maintenance man. Mr. Lloyd, official assignee.

Samuel Rickling Wilks, of Victoria-avenue, Chatswood, hotel manager. Mr. Palmer, official assignee.

James Jones, of Appin-road, Campbelltown, blacksmith. Mr. Lloyd, official assignee.

DISTRICT COURT.

(Before Judge Backhouse.)

AN ASSAULT CASE.

M'Dermott v. Bateman.

Mr. Mack, instructed by Mr. Levien, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. James, instructed by Mr. Crick, appeared for the defendant. In this case William M'Dermott, of High-street, North Botany, sued Frederick Bateman, of Botany-road, Botany, produce merchant, to recover £30 for an alleged assault. Plaintiff's case was that while he was on the Ricketty-street Bridge with a horse and trap Bateman pulled the horse up, got hold of the whip, and struck him across the head and wrists with it. Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, stated that plaintiff jammed him against the fence and hit him around the neck with the whip. He (defendant) then caught hold of the weapon, pulled it from plaintiff's hand, and if he did use it he used it in self-defence.

His Honor found in favour of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £15.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Before Judge Gibson and juries.)

Mr. W. L. Merewether prosecuted for the Crown.

ACQUITTED.

John Auckland M'Cormack was arraigned on an indictment with having at Sydney, on March 24, maliciously wounded Elizabeth M'Cormack, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The accused, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. P. B. Bourke.

The case for the Crown went to show that the accused and his wife had been living apart for some time previous to the date of the alleged offences, the wife occupying rooms at a house in Dowling-street. On March 24 M'Cormack, it was alleged, made his way to his wife's bedroom, where, after bolting the door, he endeavoured to come to an understanding about some matter. The wife declined the overtures made for a settlement of their quarrel, and the assault was alleged to have followed in consequence. The prosecutor deposed in her evidence that the accused had knocked her down three times, cutting her on the arm and about the head with a razor, saying at the same time, "Now I've got you I'll do for you." Accused it was stated then left through a back window.

The statement of the accused was that he went to the place on the date referred to, and after charging his wife with certain conduct he obtained possession of a prescription, which she endeavoured to take by force from him. She managed to work her hand into his pocket, from which she took the blade of an old razor. He endeavoured to take the weapon from her, and a struggle ensued, during which the woman cut herself in two or three places about the face. Eventually he knocked the razor out of her hand on to the floor, and he never saw it again. Accused denied absolutely that he had assaulted his wife.

After his Honor had addressed the jury, the jury, without retiring from the box, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and M'Cormack was discharged.

An English paper states that a very valuable antiquity has been presented to the Canterbury museum in the shape of a chair believed to be the chair used by St. Augustine in the sixth century.

KEEN'S D.S.F. MUSTARD is an aid to digestion.—Advt.

THE DRINK—PAR EXCELLENCE. Fry's Cocoa. Be sure you get Fry's.—Advt.

For Bronchial Coughs take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.—Advt.

WE HAVE ALL BEEN CURED BY

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

WE GIVE OUR TESTIMONIALS GRATUITOUSLY. READ OUR EVIDENCE.

SAVED AT THE BRINK.

DRIFTING TO THE GRAVE FOR THREE YEARS, BUT NOW VIGOROUS WITH NEW LIFE.

The following remarkable narrative is told by Mr. W. Allen, Collie, near Gilgandra, N.S.W.:—"On the 8th July, 1894, I started mail driving in the best of health. It was a very wet winter, and the mail had to go, hail, rain, or snow, and I caught a bad cold, and then influenza, and I had a very bad time of it. I tried all sorts of remedies and pulled through the winter in a sort of a way. In the summer of '95 I suffered from shortness of breath at night and could not sleep. I kept on trying stuffs, but all failed. I fell away until the winter of '96 and then I got asthma in its worst form. I had the shortness of breath and when I would lie down at night I would start coughing and would keep it up until the perspiration would wet both my shirts, when I would have to get up and sit by the fire till morning gasping for breath. At last I gave myself up for a bad job. August of '96 came, and I was gone to a shadow. My pals would meet me in the morning and say, 'What! Have you been crying?' The fact was, the struggle all night used to very nearly send my eyes out of my head. Days were not so bad, but nights were fearful with coughing and the dreadful night sweats. One day I was looking over the 'Sydney Mail,' when I saw an asthma cure advertised from Victoria, and turning over I saw Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. I said to my wife, 'Now, here are two cures for me, which shall I send for?' I spun a shilling. 'Heads for Indian, tails for Victoria.' It came heads and I sent for the pills, and thank God that I did. When I got the two bottles I said to my wife, 'These things can be no good, as they are so cheap.' But I took them, and from that time till now I have been a new man. The other day I met an old mate, I had not seen him for a long time, and he said, 'By Jove, what have you been doing to yourself, you are really looking well?' I said, 'That's the work of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.' Before I took the pills I could not cut two sticks of wood but I would have to sit down to get my wind, but now I can cut till further orders. Now, anybody seeing this and feeling like I did, just give these pills a trial."

CAPTURED BY RHEUMATISM.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS EFFECT HIS ESCAPE.

Mr. Robert Wilson has learned to tell this by years of experience. He lives at 84 Bridge-road, Glebe, N.S.W. "I have been a great sufferer from sciatica and rheumatism for many years. When I had my last attack I tried Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Before I used them I had to give up work on the Friday, but after a few doses was enabled to return to my work on the Monday morning. Since taking this valuable remedy I have had no return of my complaint. I advise all I know to use them, and many who have done so have been very much benefited by them."

SUFFERED SINCE GIRLHOOD.

MEDICAL MEN FAILED, BUT DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FAILED NOT.

Mrs. A. Everingham, living on the Nana-road, Grafton, N.S.W., tells her story in a few words. "Since girlhood I have been a victim to severe indigestion and pains in the back, chest, and sides, which at times was almost unendurable, and caused me to think I could not live an hour. I tried many remedies and consulted several medical men, but they did not cure me. I am now forty-nine years of age, and suffered for many years. A few weeks ago I started to use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. The first bottle caused me to feel in good health. I continued their use for a short time, and can now say they are the best remedy I have taken. I recommend them to my friends, and they appear to do good to all."

A LADY RESCUED.

BOURKE, N.S.W.

Dear Sirs:—Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have cured me of a weakness females are troubled with. I used the Pills five weeks, four bottles in all, and they have cured me. Formerly I was very pale and weak, but at this writing the colour has returned to my cheeks, and I am gaining in strength and weight.—Yours very truly, Mrs. R.———

A VICTIM TO THE KNIFE.

MRS. LANG'S TERRIBLE CONDITION.—THREE LEADING SPECIALISTS FOR FEMALE AILMENTS BAFFLED—HOSPITALS FAIL—THE SURGEON'S KNIFE ADDS TO HER AGONY.—DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS CURE HER PERMANENTLY AND COMPLETELY.

Miracles have been chronicled of the past, and it does not appear as if the word fits into our present-day vocabulary; but no other word can properly express the marvellous recovery of Mrs. Lang, 16 Little Albion-street, Surry Hills, Sydney:—"I had quite made up my mind that I would die," said Mrs. Lang to a reporter who had been called to investigate her astonishing cure. "I had undergone operation after operation, each of which would only give me slight relief from my dreadful sufferings. In fact, the agony which I endured seemed more than any human being could live under, and yet, somehow, I held unto life when death would have been a blessing.

"Had you seen me at that time you would have taken me for a Chinese, my skin was so yellow. Only I had not the almond eyes, many Chinese would have looked Europeans beside me. The complaint I suffered from lasted eight years, and they were the most wretched years a mortal ever lived through, if I can give the name of living to such an existence. I had been on the operating table in the hospital more than once, and under the treatment of three of the best specialists for female ailments in the city, and there were silver tubes inserted in my body to carry off the matter which the ailment created. I was growing weaker and more hopeless every day, and was thoroughly resigned to my end, only it seemed too slow in coming.

"But I was not yet to die. It seemed by the merest chance that my life was saved. I had been taken home from the hospital by my husband in a cab, and was in such torture that I lay on the floor of the cab with my head on the seat. From then he was forced to carry me upstairs and downstairs, as I could not walk. While lying on the sofa one afternoon a little book was thrown in through the open door. My husband picked it up and read of the astonishing cures Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills had made. He carefully read it through, and was so much impressed by what he read that he urged I should try them as a last hope. At first I scorned the idea that any medicine could accomplish what leading doctors and the hospitals had utterly failed to do, but at last I acted on his advice and tried Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills."

At this stage Mrs. Lang produced her photo, taken when her friends thought she was dying. It was the picture of a woman with a drawn face and the expression of intense suffering. She then said: "The difference you see between that photo and the perfect specimen of health and strength which you now see before you is solely due to the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. I will now tell you how they acted. The first few doses caused the removal of more than a dipper full of corrupt matter which all the doctors and medicines had failed to expel, but the pills went quietly and painlessly to work and cleared my system of the impurities, and I began to mend rapidly. My appetite is now splendid, and I gained twenty-eight pounds in three months after starting the use of the pills. I suppose I had been attended by at least half a dozen doctors during my illness, besides trying all the patent medicines that I thought would help me; in fact, I spent nearly half a fortune in trying to be cured. A few bottles of the pills have caused a complete cure in my case, when you might say that death was staring me. You are at liberty to make the facts known, and I will gladly endorse my statements if any one doubting will call on me. I consider it my duty to make the facts known. I am in perfect health, and can walk any distance, thanks to Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as they alone have saved my life."

A TIMELY RESCUE.

MEDICAL SKILL AVAILED HIM NOT.

Mr. Abel White, of Olinda, Rylstone, writes:—"I have been suffering from an enlarged liver and indigestion for five or six years. I was treated by several doctors, but only obtained relief for the time, and had to be continually taking medicine. I commenced the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and since taking a few bottles of them the pain I used to feel in my right side has disappeared. I can now eat my food without suffering, and I cheerfully recommend these pills to anyone suffering from the liver or indigestion, as they have cured me."

A RURAL EPISODE.

HER NEIGHBOURS NOTICED THE CHANGE AND INQUIRED THE CAUSE. DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS CREATE A SENSATION.

Mrs. W. H. Robbins, Rawdon, near Rylstone, N.S.W., writes to inform us of her remarkable recovery from bad health:—"I can safely say Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have given me great satisfaction. I have been in bad health for many years, and have been to several doctors and taken every kind of medicine which I thought might do me good, but all of no avail. I have not quite taken two bottles of the pills yet, and my head has lost all the swimming and pain I once had. They are a blessing in any house. People ask me how it is I am looking so well, and I tell them what Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have done for me."

TORMENTED BY DISEASE.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FEED HIS VITAL SPARK.

Mr. Vine is a well-known greengrocer, residing in Denison-street, Kingston, Sydney. He has a few words to say about his sufferings and cure. "For some considerable time," he said, "I have had a bad set-to with acute indigestion, which at last took me to a doctor. The pains would catch me sharply in the pit of the stomach, and with such severity that when the doctor told me what my complaint was I could scarcely believe him, thinking that indigestion could never use a man so badly. His advice and medicine, however, did me no good, and I was advised by friends to try different remedies. I followed this one's advice and that, but my complaint was still as bad as ever, when I resolved to give Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills a trial, as I had heard them praised so much by many I knew who had used them. From the first dose they acted very well upon me, giving me more relief than anything I had ever taken, and I can recommend them to all who suffer as I have done."

A CRIMEAN HERO.

HIS REWARD A PENSION OF DISEASE.

Mr. Michael Dwyer, Fernmount, N.S.W., relates:—"For many years I have been a victim to severe indigestion, dyspepsia, and loss of energy. I tried many medicines. Some would make me feel well for a day, and then I would be as bad as ever. There was a constant mist before my eyes, and like a ball of fire in my breast. I gave up trying remedies, and made up my mind to have nothing more to do with them; but I was induced to try one dose of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and I can inform you I was agreeably surprised in finding that they acted unlike other medicines taken so often by me. I immediately procured a bottle, and since taking them I can speak from experience, and now recommend them as a certain cure for indigestion. They do not cause griping or pain, and seem to build up the whole system, at the same time clearing it of all bad substances. I am cured, and my sight clear as of old."

A GRAFTON LADY'S CASE.

CONSTANT HEADACHES AND NEURALGIA CURED BY DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

Father Time has to halt when he meets a woman who knows how to take care of her health. Time can't make her seem old. She may be the mother of a family; that makes no difference. She is bound to be young, because her heart is young, and there is rich, young blood circulating in her veins. She doesn't need cosmetics and face powders and skin preservers. But when a person's blood is full of bilious impurities they can neither look young nor feel young. Mrs. R. Crabb is well-known and very highly respected by all the residents of Grafton, N.S.W. Many know of her sufferings. Her story is given in a very few words. "I have been a great sufferer for some time from headaches and neuralgia, but I have found a cure for my complaints. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills is the medicine. When I remember how much pain I suffered I cannot speak too highly of them to others, and I have recommended them to many, who since taking them have found they are a most excellent cure. They do not weaken like other medicines, but strengthen."

O'ERSHADOWED BY DEATH.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS SAVED HER LIFE.

The following truth is told by Mrs. M. Mitchell, Carp-street, Bega, N.S.W.: "I have been suffering for a long time from some complaint, which caused me severe pains in the back and head. I accidentally came across a Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pill pamphlet, and after reading I resolved to try the pills. I was at this time as ill as I could possibly be and live; indeed, my friends thought I would not live the week out. I have taken one bottle of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and they have had a most beneficial effect upon me. They have done me the most good of anything I have ever taken, and I believe them to be the best patent remedy that is sold, and I take pleasure in recommending them to the public as such."

COUGHING HIS LIFE AWAY.

Mr. Francis Butler is an old resident of Ulladulla of twenty years' standing. Having suffered for nearly the whole of that period with asthma, he asked Captain Wilson, of the s.s. Peterborough, to procure him two bottles of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in Sydney. He took two bottles, and now helps to swell the universal praise of this popular remedy. Previous to this, he informs us, he had tried every remedy which he could procure, but they did him no good. He says that everybody in the Ulladulla district knows the extent of his sufferings, but since taking these wonderful pills all this has changed, for they instantly relieved him, causing him to expectorate large lumps of phlegm. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills alone have made life pleasant for him, his days contented, and his nights peaceful.

A TAMWORTH CASE.

SICK 12 YEARS, UNDER A DOCTOR'S TREATMENT NINE MONTHS, ALL FAIL, BUT BEING RAPIDLY RESTORED TO HEALTH BY DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

Mr. Robert M'Ewan, a resident of Tamworth, N.S.W., relates the following:—"For the past 12 years I have suffered, tried many medicines, and under a doctor's treatment for the past nine months, but all failed to do me any good. I have almost finished a bottle of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and they have done me a lot of good, so I intend to continue using them." Mr. M'Ewan's case was asthma. There is no doubt the pills will effect a complete cure, judging from the marked improvement after using only part of a bottle. The gentleman is to be congratulated on such good results being obtained in his case.

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

IT HUNG OVER HER, FILLING HER DAYS WITH DREAD, UNTIL RESCUED BY MORSE'S PILLS.

(Told by Mrs. Slater, No. 7 Waterloo-street, Balmain.)

"There are many people suffering from a complaint needing an operation, which means life or death to go under; and rather than risk death, they go on suffering terrible pain. I was one of these, but lately I have found a remedy which makes me feel in the best of health, and which I thoroughly believe has cured me. It was when I was cook in a Judge's family that I was compelled to see a doctor by the sharp, cutting pains from which I had suffered for a long time, and which were rapidly growing worse. He told me that I had a tumour in my inside, and advised me to go to the hospital and have it cut out. He said that the operation would be as likely to kill me as to cure me, but that if I did not have it out it would cause me to die. When it came time to go into the hospital, however, I grew afraid and would not go. I took a remedy which was much talked about instead, hoping it might do me good, but I rapidly grew worse. A little book had been thrown into the house, telling of the cures made by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and my sister said, 'Why not try these?' I did so, and since then have suffered no pain. Only for Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, I dread to think what may have become of me."

THE PREY OF DESPAIR.

HIS DARK NIGHT MADE SUNNY BY DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

Mr. Byles is not a man of words, but he has much to tell, which he does in a few words. He is a fisherman, residing at Wyong, N.S.W. This is what he tells us:—"I have been unable to sleep at night, suffering from sleeplessness and indigestion. What remedies I used did me no good. I dreaded the approach of night as a time of indescribable misery. Then I heard of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and I took one dose. They acted like a charm, for that night I slept soundly, and the next day was quite refreshed and fit for work. They are a real good pill, and I believe in them."

TIRED OF TRYING.

MANY FAILURES MADE MRS. JEW DESPONDENT—HER LITTLE HOPE RESTORED TO A GREAT FAITH BY MORSE'S PILLS.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and more particularly so when the health is concerned. No eye can see the depth of despair where the heart of a person with broken health lies. Mrs. Jew, 61 Wickham-terrace, Brisbane, for years proprietress of the Freemasons' Hotel and the Golden Age Hotel, Gympie, does not go into detail, but states clearly what she means in a few words. She writes:—"For some years I have suffered from a sluggish liver, accompanied at times by severe pains in my chest and shoulders. These pains not only caused me intense suffering, but they often kept me from doing my household work, and confined me to my bed. No medicine gave me permanent relief, and many failures made me despondent, so when I tried Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills I had little hope that they would give me any great relief; but I can assure you that one bottle made me feel a different woman. I find they are a very good pill, acting mildly and searchingly, benefiting the whole system, and I can recommend them to anybody needing such a medicine."

THE CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

Murwillumbah, Tweed River, N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge the wonderful efficacy of your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in curing influenza. They have worked a wonder in my case during the last few days. I am going to use more, as I feel sure they will cure. Kindly forward six bottles soon as possible, and oblige.

Yours, etc.,
WM. E. BYRNE.

A LIFE IN DEATH.

A WOMAN'S INHERITANCE OF AGONY. CHILDHOOD'S AILMENTS EVENTUATE INTO HELPLESS WOMANHOOD. THE MORNING GLOW OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH DAWNS IN THE EVENING OF HER LIFE.

What might be termed the miracle of a century is contained in these few lines. The complication puzzled physicians. In graphic words, Mrs. Lawler, 32 Cove-street, Balmain, N.S.W., places on record the interesting account of her trials and cure, that they may be carried to all who suffer. "All my life," she writes, "I have been a sufferer from the liver and headaches. Owing to an accident when a young married woman I had a stillborn child. Since then I have suffered with my side. The pain in it was so severe that I could not bear my stays to touch it, and it would often nearly double me up. As years went on my right arm became affected, the blood not circulating in it for hours at a time, and I lost the use of it. Often I was unable to strike a match. All this time I was taking medicines which failed to give me ease, and even doctor's advice failed. Then my left arm became affected, and I was fully expecting to become a confirmed helpless being, when one day I asked a chemist if Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were any good. He recommended them, and I bought some. Previous to this I had never known what a sound sleep was, but I took five pills, and that night slept right through for the first time for years, and since then have felt no pain whatever, the pills seeming to go right through the system, strengthening my back, curing my side, and making me a healthier woman than I have been all my life. I recommend them to all my friends. I was cured at the age of fifty-three."

THE GREAT AVENGER DEFEATED.

THE BLOWS OF DISEASE (THE WEAPON OF MISUSED NATURE) ARE PARRIED WHEN NEAR VICTORY, AND ANOTHER LIFE IS SAVED.

(Told by Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Murrumburrah, N.S.W.)

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have used Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills for indigestion and general debility. I used to be so terribly bad that I could not move for days at a time. Other medicines only gave me temporary relief, and I was hopeless of ever getting well again. I was fully convinced that nothing in the world would ever do me any good, and at last settled down to the idea that I was hastening to the grave. I would prefer to die than go through that terrible time again. Mr. Taylor, the chemist, urged me to try Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and he praised them so highly that I did so, and anybody, by seeing him, can prove the marvellous results which came through taking them. This was eight months ago, and one bottle of them cured me, but I still kept taking them, and finished the second bottle. I am now 56, and feel as well as I did 20 years ago when in my prime."

A CLOSE SHAVE.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT TOLD BY A LISMORE HAIRDRESSER OF A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

There are many very strange incidents lying hidden in the lives of most people, simply through the fact that they think it is not worth giving to the public. This is how the very best stories which actually occur are never told. Mr. J. W. Mosley, hairdresser, Woodlark-street, Lismore (N.S.W.), has probably shaved many strange people, and if he were to tell his experiences they would doubtlessly prove interesting reading, but we guarantee he cannot tell anything so interesting as the close shave he had of becoming a lifelong victim to the fiend of Sick Headache. That he is now free of this tyrant rests alone to the medical value of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, which he was induced to try. He says: "Having been afflicted with that wretched complaint known as sick headache for many years, and never getting anything which could give me permanent relief, I was induced by a friend of mine to try Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. He said that he was certain they would cure me. I was fit to take anything, the headaches being such a curse that they prevented me following up my business. I did not expect much, however, taking them more for the sake of trying something new than with the expectation of deriving any benefit from them. I was, therefore, agreeably surprised when they actually and permanently cured me."

A REAL BAD TIME.

A GOLD DIGGER SUFFERS MUCH—TRIES MANY REMEDIES—DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS GIVE HIM A REAL GOOD TIME.

Mr. J. C. Price, at present employed on the breakwater, Port Macquarie, N.S.W., is a gold-digger who has been going the usual road of agony which sufferers travel. He now writes to us to give us the first good news of his recovery:—"I desire to thank you for the benefit received through taking Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. For two years I have had a real bad time with indigestion, and during that time I was put to endless expense buying different guaranteed cures, and when they failed I would despair of ever getting well again. Indeed, it seemed that my ailment was incurable, when a friend advised me to try Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. I took them with no great hope that they would do me any good. I am happy to say, however, that they proved thoroughly effective, and I am quite cured, and, it is worth stating, at very little expense. I wish this had been the case with all those that failed. I have no hesitation in recommending these pills to anybody suffering with the same complaint."

STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW.

HE GLADLY RECORDS HIS RESTORATION TO HEALTH—DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS GET THE CREDIT.

Truthful words are like well-aimed arrows; they are straight and pointed, and fly true to the mark. There is no fooling about the truth. It always strikes home, and this is how the words written by Mr. John M'Coll, 12 Caledonian-street, Paddington, N.S.W., make such a deep impression on everybody who reads them. He writes:—"It is with great pleasure that I send you this letter to inform you of the great benefits I have derived from the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. For years I have suffered greatly from constipation, and have tried all sorts of medicines other than yours, but of no avail. A few months ago I was recommended to try your pills, and am pleased to say they have been in every way beneficial to me. I am now enjoying the best of health. I shall be glad to always recommend your valuable medicine to all my friends who may suffer from such complaints from which I am now free."

APPROACHING HIS DOOM.

MR. CREED'S DANGEROUS POSITION—NEAR CONSUMPTION.

A NOTION DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS WOULD CURE HIM WAS PROPHETIC.

Mr. Creed, Mayfield-street, Drake, N.S.W., sends us a short account of a narrow escape he had from being carried to a consumptive's grave. In his case it may be said that instinct saved him, as it led him to try Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills: "For a long time I had a very violent cold, such a cold which leads to consumption, or something equally as bad, and had a most uncomfortable rasping cough, which used to shake my whole system, and seemed to break me up. I got a notion that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills would relieve me. I took them, and the result is that they cured me." To show his good faith, Mr. Creed has got Mr. James Allison, proprietor of the Mount Pleasant Hotel, Drake, to witness his signature to the above statement, which we have received.

THAT DREADFUL SCHOOLMASTER.

EXPERIENCE, THE BEST SCHOOLMASTER, TEACHES THE WELL-KNOWN MORPETH BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER A GREAT LESSON.

(Told by Mr. John Tobin, Blacksmith, Swan-street, Morpeth, N.S.W.)

"Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have so many friends that it seems useless to tell the good they have done me, as there must be thousands who have been cured of one complaint or another in New South Wales alone; but so that others who may not know what a splendid medicine they are, a simple statement of what they have done for me may save them great expense and get them a quick cure. For some time past I have been a sufferer from severe indigestion, and I tried many cures, but they did me no good, though they were greatly boasted of by the owners. Then I tried Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and they thoroughly cured me. It is said they are the best pill made, and I can back that up, as I have found them so from experience."

A PILLAR OF STRENGTH.

AN OLD LADY LEARNS HER BEST SUPPORT.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS HER MAINSTAY.

When persons begin to grow old it takes more than Nature to support them. Their old vigour gone, what sustains them better than a first-class medicine? Mrs. M'Kenzie, 391 Kent-street, Sydney, is an old lady who discovered a pillar of strength to rest upon, and she writes of her support in a few plain sentences:—"I have been taking Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills for liver complaint. They keep me in good health. I have suffered for many years, and nothing ever did me much good. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are without doubt the best medicine there is. If I had not my own experience to go by I would know it by the way everybody praises them, and by the fact that they seem to completely cure all manner of complaints. They never fail to do good, and keep sickness out of the house."

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS CURE

BILIOUSNESS
INDIGESTION
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
SICK HEADACHES
SALLOW COMPLEXION
FLATULENCY
LIVER COMPLAINT
KIDNEY TROUBLES
FEMALE AILMENTS
BOILS
BLOTCHES
PIMPLES
AND
ECZEMA.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

PRICE, 1s 1½d PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES, SIX SHILLINGS.

If not obtainable from your Chemist or Storekeeper same will be forwarded upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—
THE
W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LIMITED,
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58 PITT-ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THEY HAVE CURED THOUSANDS, AND WILL CURE YOU.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 5.

Wodonga, s., 2340 tons, Captain J. E. Meaburn, from Cooktown, via ports. Passengers—Mesdames Kekwick, Dohen, G. Anderson and 2 children, E. Neddrie, Wells, Johnson-Barr and 3 children, Moloney, Carl Zoeller, J. Robertson, Fogarty, Misses Raymond, Byrnes, Elsie Byrnes, Foley, Coulter, E. Blakeley, Allen, Budgett, Messrs. Kekwick, J. C. Syme, D. Blair, G. Anderson, Johnson-Barr, Nicholas Barr, E. North, Watson, Hamilton, Oliver, G. E. Watts, Broad, Carl Zoeller, Vollar, Vollar, jun., Gailey, Desmond, H. Geheng, J. Robertson, T. Macaulay, W. N. Farmer, J. Halton, W. H. Davey, W. Barnes, Robertson, J. R. Mills, D. Derlam, A. L. Woolf, Cureton, Fogarty, Dr. Budgett, Dr. Kirkcaldy, Captain C. P. Downes. For Melbourne: Mrs. Gilfillan, Mrs. J. Sheehan, Miss Sheehan, Messrs. C. Eley, J. W. M. Senior, Gilfillan, Richardson, H. D. Crossley, Sloane, West, P. Sutherland, A. Kingdon, C. G. Crespin, Dr. Robinson, and 60 in the steerage for all ports. Burns, Philp, and Co., Limited, agents.

Arawatta, s., 2114 tons, Captain F. G. Lee, from Melbourne. Passengers—Mesdames Williams, Walters, Jacks, Scoulla, Robinson, Walsh, Wood, Daly, Kaeppel, Gilliam, Whyte, Martyn, C. S. Hobbs, H. Buck, Solomon, Lewis, Barnett, Nicholson and family, Kilner, Misses Atwood, Staley, Wall, Scoulla, Fisher, A. Boyd, Ingham, Crowther, Tinney, Wilson, L. Vaughan, Manton, Messrs. Renard, Jacks, Skillecorn, Scoulla, C. Ford, Merritt, D. Guthrie, S. J. Holloway, Fisher, Sunshine, Yeend, J. Clark, J. F. Fowler, F. Love, P. W. Briard, Rev. J. B. Smith, Fraser, P. Lyons, Wright, H. G. Clifford, Sinclair, W. L. Jack, H. Crane, P. Hogg, Clother, Ransford, D. Nichols, Brown, W. Scow, Martyn, G. Hogg, G. Hall, Church, G. Webster, D. Webster, C. S. Hobbs, Ivens, H. Busk, A. E. Southern, Tillam, Spear, J. M'Callum, and 81 in the second cabin. For Queensland ports: Mrs. Newton, Misses L. Watson, Wilson, Messrs. Shaw, Smith, Evershed, J. J. Pascoe, J. C. Carolin, C. Druce, J. Mann, J. C. Browne, J. Lenehan, Whitehead, E. Canty, Turner, and 3 in the second cabin. Burns, Philp, and Co., Limited, agents.

Gabo, s., 3000 tons, Captain W. Hammer, from Brisbane June 3. Passengers—Messrs. A. Shields, W. B. Ward, W. J. Bryce, J. G. Lodge, R. C. Hughes, W. R. Howard, A. R. Purcell, J. M'Donald, A. and D. M'Donald, Starkey, W. H. O'Hara, J. R. Clanting, Mesdames Purcell and Infant, J. M'Donald, J. R. Clanting, Rodgers and 2 children, Misses L. Morris, Jessie M'Donald, Albion Whyte, Traversi, and 8 in the steerage. William Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, agents.

Excelsior, s., 301 tons, Captain J. H. Hunter, from Byron Bay, Woolgoolga, and Coff's Harbour. Passengers—Mesdames Ross, Haskie, Dibsdale, Miss Houlihin, Miss Hayter, Messrs. Irving, Sunter, Baker, and 1 in the steerage. George W. Nicoll, agent.

Rotokino, s., 2064 tons, from Newcastle. F. W. Jackson, agent.

Kini, s., 1122 tons, Captain M'Nair, from Devonport. F. W. Jackson, agent.

Taieri, s., 1668 tons, Captain J. Shephard, from Devonport. F. W. Jackson, agent.

Wollumbin, s., 231 tons, Captain J. Colvin, from Tweed River. Passengers—Messrs. R. Towns, W. M'Leay, R. Smith. G. W. Nicoll, agent.

Tambo, s., 732 tons, Captain G. T. Rose, from Hobart. Passengers—Mesdames Dafter and 2 children, Sheedy and child, Misses King, A. Cooper, J. Cooper, Mr. D. O'Brien, and 13 in the second cabin. Huddart, Parker, and Co. Proprietary, Limited, agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 5.

Eclipse, scow, for Townsville, via Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 6.

Monowai, s., for Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, and Bluff; Rotokino, s., for Launceston, via Eden; Wodonga, s., for Melbourne; Arawatta, s., for Cooktown, via ports; Gabo, s., for Bundaberg, via ports; City of Grafton, s., for Clarence River; Coraki, s., for Manning River; Excelsior, s., for Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, and Woolgoolga; Nambucca, s., for Nambucca River; Augusta, s., for Tweed River; Coomonderry, s., for Moruya; Peterborough, s., for Ulladulla, Bateman's Bay, and Nelligen; Illawarra S. N. Company's steamer, for Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven; Namoi, s., for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—June 5.

Eclipse, scow, 96 tons, Captain T. Bruce, for Townsville, via Newcastle.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 5.

Gleaner, schooner, Captain M. Andrews, for Newcastle; Cooloon, schooner, Captain W. Lelliott, for Port Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—June 5.

(A special charge is made for consignees' notices in column.)

Maria de Larrinaga, s., from New York: 18,000 cases kerosene, 357 packets axes and hatchets, 198 packages agricultural implements, 35 cases axes, 298 packages butter dishes, 10 cases bar steel, 160 packages bolts, 25 packages cycles and parts, 1067 packages angle iron, 67 packages blacking, 5 barrels bread acid, 10 packages barrow parts, 30 packages chair seats, 3 cases carriages, 10 barrels cod liver oil, 111 packages cd. goods, 198 packages castings, 63 packages cocktails, 217 packages carriage material, 105 packages clocks, 2400 boxes clothespins, 196 packages chairs, 1994 bags corn, 475 packages drugs soap and perfumery, 102 packages dried fruit, 26 packages dairy goods, 10 bundles doors, 16 packages domestics, 7 packages desks and furniture, 275 bags flour, 26 packages files, 400 cases grape sugar, 196 packages glassware, 481 bundles hoop steel, 519 packages hardware, 64 packages herbs, 45 packages handles, 734 bars iron, 60 barrels lubricating oil, 80 cases lubricating oil, 2147ft. elm, 2144ft. ash, 13,808ft. sycamore, 47 packages lamps, 83 packages lard, 15 packages leather, 46 packages lawn mowers, 60 packages machinery, 14 packages murals, 180 packages nails and tacks, 15 sacks oats, 193 cases paper, 65 bales paper, 235 rolls paper, 287 packages paper bags, 25 barrels plaster, 111 packages paint and varnish, 200 bags peas, 14 packages pumps, 15 cases pianos and organs, 24 packages platedware, 39 packages phono parts, 20 packages picks, 477 rails, 369 packages rivets, 271 packages sundries, 23 cases shoes, 21 packages shovels forks and rakes, 12 packages seeds, 19 packages scales, 16 packages shade rollers, 41 packages splices and spikes, 80 packages stoves and parts, 40 cases slates, 25 packages skewers, 75 steel beams, 73 barrels soda ash, 1934 packages sewing machines, 81 packages sewing machine oil, 8 steel beams, 356 steel channels, 2749 steel and iron plates, 600 steel billets, 178 T bars, 244 cases tobacco, 27 packages tinware, 68 packages toys, 51 packages washboards, 142 bundles woodpulp bd., 33 packages woodware, 640 cases wax, 92 barrels wax, 3930 bundles plain wire, 2,561 reels barbed wire, 28 packages wheels, 80 packages windmills, 10 bales wool waste.

Wodonga, s., from Cooktown, via ports: 3540 hides, 400 bags hides, 440 casks tallow, 380 cases fruit, 240 cases vegetables, 70 bags bacon, 85 bales [illegible], 3690 bags sugar, 80 bags horns, 120 bags bones, 20 bales skins, 2 horses, 4 dogs, 37 casks oleo, 340 cases meats, a quantity of sundries, and through cargo for Melbourne and W.A. ports.

Arawatta, s., from Melbourne: 1036 bags bran, 479 bags chaff, 621 packages oilmen's stores, 419 bags pollard, 105 boxes butter, 129 bags oatmeal, 800 bags flour, 561 bags onions, 500 cases brandy, 50 cases sauce, 25 drums lac, 7 cases paper, 10 cases vestas, 86 bags skins, 14 cases vegetables, 34 bales hay, 25 cases tartaric acid, 8 crates cabbages, and a quantity of sundries.

Gabo, s., from Brisbane: 500 bags hides, 1300 loose hides, 25 tanks and lids, 20 empty cases, 207 cases fruit, 50 bundles hides, 50 hurdles, 20 sheep troughs, 836 cases meats, 300 bags bonedust, 550 bales [illegible], 17 casks tallow, 150 casks molasses, 5 cases honey, 50 bags bones, 30 bags horns, 80 bales sheepskins, 20 bags 2 cases oysters, 2 cases orange peel, 7 packages luggage, 1 bundle calfskins, 1 case confectionery, 315 bundles pine, 1 case h. ware, 19 cases whisky, and large cargo for Victorian and S.A. ports.

Kini, s., from Devonport: 3840 sacks potatoes, 294 sacks oats, 191 sacks wheat, 105 bags chaff, 43 sacks turnips, 646 bales straw, 120 bags ore.

Excelsior, s., from Byron Bay and ports: 49 pine logs, 7 teak logs, 660 boxes butter, 7 tons bacon, 10 cases lard, 200 bags maize, 15 cases eggs, 20 cans cream, 14 pigs, 2 coops poultry, 30 hides.

Taieri, s., from Devonport: 3128 sacks potatoes, 206 sacks turnips, 156 bundles staves, 1151 bags silver ore, 2138 sacks oats, 1096 sacks chaff, 15 hides, 3 bundles sheepskins, 170 tons iron ore, 605 sacks wheat, 259 sacks peas, 80 sacks bran, 1480 bales straw, 2 bales leather.

Tambo, s., from Hobart: 11,000 cases fruit, 120 bags onions, 125 cases evaporated apples, 525 bales straw, 50 bags oats, 220 bags bran, 14 bales sheepskins, 230 cases pulp, 20 cases jams, 30 bags bark, 5 cases whisky, 4 bales wool, 1 box electroplate, 10 bags moss, and 1200 cases fruit; also 50 bags bark and sundries for Queensland ports.

Wollumbin, s., from Tweed River: 29 cedar logs timber, 73 bags maize, and sundries.

Ex Maria de Larrinaga, from New York: 74 cases printing paper.—John Fairfax and Sons.

Custom-house.—Entered outwards: June 5, Arawatta, s., 2114 tons, Captain F. G. Lee, for Cooktown, via ports; Wodonga, s., 2340 tons, Captain J. R. Meaburn, for Melbourne; Taieri, s., 1668 tons, Captain J. Shephard, for Wellington, via Newcastle; Kini, s., 1222 tons, Captain M. Livingstone, for Devonport, via Newcastle; Bakanoa, s., 2246 tons, Captain J. H. Courbarron, for Suva, via Port Kembla.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

BRISBANE.—Arrivals: June 5, Julia Percy, s., from Rockhampton; Allinga, s., Leura, s., from Sydney; Rockton, s., from Cairns.

KEPPEL BAY.—Arrival: June 5, Peregrine, s., from Townsville. Departures: June 5, Peregrine, s., for Brisbane; Aramac, s., for Cooktown.

ROCKHAMPTON.—Arrival: June 5, Eurimbla, s., from Brisbane.

TOWNSVILLE.—Arrivals: June 5, Barcoo, s., from Brisbane; Jumna, R.M.S., from London; Yawata Maru, s., from Sydney; Innamincka, s., from Cooktown. Departure: June 5, Warrego, s., for Brisbane.

THURSDAY ISLAND.—Arrival: June 5, H.M.S. Mohawk, from Sydney. Departure: June 5, Kasuga Maru, s., for Sydney.

GOODE ISLAND.—Passed: June 4, City of Delhi, bound to Macassar.

YAMBA.—Arrival: June 5, Kallatina, s., from Sydney. Departure: June 5, Elizabeth Price, schooner, for Wanganui.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: June 5, Dovedale, s., from Port Pirie; Sophia Ann, s., Tamar, s., Barrabool, s., Annie Bow, Lochlee, Isabelle, Vaileie, schooners, Fanny Fisher, barque, from Sydney; Marion Mayfield, s., from Cape Hawke; Garibaldi, barque, from Table Bay. Departures: June 5, St. Mark, ship, for Manila, with 2210 tons Seaham coal; Duguesclin, French barque, for San Francisco, with 2208 tons Co-operative coal; Jacques, French barque, for San Francisco, with 2480 tons Duckenfield coal; Bretagne, French barque, for San Francisco, with 2710 tons Duckenfield coal; Sydney, s., Lubra, s., for Sydney; Barrabool, s., for Brisbane, with 650 tons coal; Egremont Castle, s., for Port Pirie, with 1200 tons coal; Rotokino, s., for Launceston, via Sydney, with 2000 tons coal.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: June 5, Derwent, s., at noon, north.

ADELAIDE.—Arrivals: June 5, Orient, R.M.S., from London; Gulf of Ancud, s., from London; Adelaide, s., from Fremantle; Warrnool, s., from London; Coolgardie, s., from Melbourne. Departure: June 5, Orient, R.M.S., for Melbourne.

PORT PIRIE.—Arrival: June 5, Andania, s., from Newcastle. Departure: June 5, Era, s., for Sydney.

PORT DARWIN.—Australian, s., from Hongkong, via Timor, arrived on Saturday and sailed the same day for Southern ports.

(FROM THE BOARD AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

RICHMOND HEADS.—Arrival: June 5, Electra, s., at 6.10 a.m., from Sydney. Macleay, s., and tug Protector still in same position, 14ft. on bar and 11ft. on inside crossing at high water.

CLARENCE HEADS.—Passed: June 5, one of A.U.S.N. Company's steamers, flying PVNB, at 1.20 p.m., south.

BELLINGER HEADS.—Departure: June 5, Trilby, s., at 6 a.m.

NAMBUCCA HEADS.—Arrival: June 5, Rosedale, s., at 6.20 a.m., from Sydney. Departures: June 5, Lansdowne, ketch, at 6.40 a.m.; Hilda, schooner, at 7 a.m., for Sydney.

MACLEAY HEADS.—Arrivals: June 5, Burrawong, s., at 6 a.m., Euroka, s., at 6.5 a.m.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Departures: June 6, Oscar Robinson, schooner, at 6 a.m., Premier, ketch, at 7 a.m., and Monarch, schooner, at 7.30 a.m., all for Sydney.

CAMDEN HAVEN.—Departures: June 4, Kincumber, s., at 4 p.m., Forster, ketch, at 4.30 p.m., Louisa Mensel, schooner, at 5.15 p.m.

CAPE HAWKE.—June 5, Aleda, schooner, at anchor in bay. Departures: June 4, Venture, ketch, at 4 p.m., for Sydney. June 5, Marion Mayfield, s., at 6.30 a.m., for Newcastle.

SEAL ROCKS.—Passed: June 5, Nambucca, s., at 1.40 p.m., south.

PORT STEPHENS.—June 5, Shannon, schooner, Wiltinga, schooner, Rebecca, ketch, and Forest Queen, ketch, at anchor in Nelson's Bay; Forster, ketch, Annie, ketch, Arab, ketch, and Louisa Mensel, schooner at anchor in bay. Passed: Aleda, schooner, at 6.30 a.m., north; Venture, ketch, at 8 a.m., south; Annie, ketch, at 3.30 p.m., south.

LAKE MACQUARIE.—Departures: June 5, Star of Peace, ketch, Mary Davis, ketch, Theresa, ketch, Betsy, ketch, Excelsior, ketch, and Progress, ketch, all at 6 a.m., for Sydney.

BARRANJOEY.—Arrivals: June 5, Greyhound, s., at 9 a.m., Theresa, ketch, and Betsy, ketch, at 4.18 p.m., Excelsior, ketch, and Progress, ketch, at 6 p.m., for shelter.

BELLAMBI.—Arrival: June 5, Melbourne, s., at 7 a.m., from Sydney.

WOLLONGONG.—Arrival: June 5, Hergra, s., at 10 a.m., from Sydney. Departure: Captain Cook, s., at 1 p.m., for Sydney.

CROOKHAVEN HEADS.—Arrival: June 5 [illegible]

warra, s., at 6.20 a.m., from Sydney. Departure: June 5, Coomonderry, s., at 11 a.m., for Sydney.

PORT KEMBLA.—Departure: June 5, Mount Kembla, s., at 4.30 p.m., for Sydney.

BATEMAN'S BAY.—Arrival: June 4, Allowrie, s., at 3.30 p.m., from Sydney.

GREEN CAPE.—Passed: June 5, a steamer with black funnel and white top flying SBLV at 3.15 p.m., north.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: June 5, Time, s., at noon, north.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.—Passed outwards: June 5, Charlotte Fenwick, s., at 9.30 a.m., Star of Victoria, s., at 12.40 p.m.

ALBANY (W.A.).—Arrival: June 4, Ouraka, s., at 8.45 p.m., from Newcastle. Departure: June 5, Wollowra, s., for the east.

FREMANTLE (W.A.).—Arrival: June 3, Chemnitz, s., at 9.30 p.m., from Hamburg. Departures: June 3, Wollowra, s., at 5.10 p.m., for east, via Albany; Kalgoorlie, s., at 7.15 p.m., for Melbourne.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING.

AUCKLAND, Monday.

Arrived: Delphic, s., from Hobart and London, at Auckland.

Departures: Blenheim, ship, from Lyttelton for London; Rising Star, barque, from Wellington for London.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Observatory, Monday.

Average annual rainfall for 40 years, 49·802.

Average for 41 years from January 1 to May 31, 24·832.

Total rainfall from January 1, 1899, to June 5, 18·683.

Sydney standard barometer at 9 a.m. to-day, 29·595.

Temperature.—Maximum, 58·6; minimum, 50·6.

Humidity.—9 a.m., 79°; 3 p.m., 79°.

STATE OF BAROMETERS AT 9 A.M.

Gascoigne, 29·76; Eucla, 29·77; Streaky Bay, 29·94; Adelaide, 30·00; Robe, 29·89; Portland, 29·91; Melbourne, 29·91; Wilson's Promontory, 29·96; Gabo Island, 29·77; Cape St. George, 29·66; Sydney, 29·60; Newcastle, 29·66; Port Macquarie, 29·74; Clarence Heads, 29·78; Brisbane, 29·87; Rockhampton, 30·01; Mackay, 30·00; Cooktown, 30·01.

SYNOPSIS AT 9 A.M.

New South Wales.—Threatening to raining throughout.

New Caledonia.—Fine, but cloudy at Gomen.

Western Australia.—Cloudy to showery generally.

South Australia.—Fine in the far north; elsewhere fine but cloudy to overcast.

Victoria and Straits.—Generally cloudy, misty, or foggy, and showery in the east.

Tasmania.—Fine and clear to fine but cloudy generally.

Queensland.—Fine and clear to fine but cloudy generally.

Central and Northern Australia.—Generally fine and clear.

New Zealand.—Showery in the north; fine and clear elsewhere.

RAIN HAS FALLEN IN THE PREVIOUS 24 HOURS.

New South Wales.—Light to heavy throughout. Albury, 50 points; Berrigan, 35; Balranald, 54; Conargo, 31; Deniliquin, 39; Euston, 37; Moulamein, 89; Hay, 49; Darlington Point, 31; Jerilderie, 45; Urana, 49; Booligal, 38; Lockhart, 65; Tocumwal, 38; Armidale, 97; Barmedman, 89; Bathurst, 77; Bega, 64; Bendemeer, 133; Bingara, 68; Bodalla, 640; Bombala, 170; Bourke, 5; Bowral, 165; Braidwood, 295; Araluen, 461; Berringun, 17; Bateman's Bay, 691; Blackville, 117; Boggabri, 104; Bundella, 103; Brewarrina, 20; Bundarra, 55; Camden Haven, 16; Cape St. George, 58; Carcoar, 130; Carrathool, 59; Clarence, 9; Cobar, 25; Collarendabri, 65; Condobolin, 2; Burrowa, 81; Byrock, 28; Canonbar, 34; Carinda, 28; Coolah, 41; Cootamundra, 82; Cooma, 125; Coonabarabran, 56; Cowra, 122; Dubbo, 55; Eden, 38; Forbes, 40; Gabo Island, 2; Germanton, 87; Glen Innes, 64; Cowra, 56; Dandaloo, 105; Euabalong, 17; Girilambone, 40; Gongolgon, 25; Goodooga, 30; Grenfell, 111; Goulburn, 233; Grafton, 1; Gulgong, 71; Gunnedah, 90; Hillston, 49; Inverell, 64; Jerry's Plains, 56; Katoomba, 81; Kempsey, 61; Kiandra, 69; Lismore, 1; Maitland, 34; Gundagai, 93; Hill End, 32; Hungerford, 63; Ivanhoe, 25; Jerilderie, 15; Junee, 91; Kiama, 235; Kurrajong, 13; Manning Heads, 2; Marsdens, 113; Menindie, 4; Molong, 19; Murungorell, 116; Moree, 56; Moruya, 415; Moss Vale, 170; Mount Hope, 38; Mount Victoria, 62; Mudgee, 78; Mungundi, 7; Murrumburrah, 89; Louth, 9; Manilla, 108; Merriwa, 72; Michelago, 100; Millie, 54; Milparinka, 42; Mogil Mogil, 50; Murrurundi, 102; Muswellbrook, 58; Narrabri, 92; Narrandera, 93; Newcastle, 25; Nimitybelle, 192; Nyngan, 35; Orange, 115; Penrith, 36; Picton, 109; Pilliga, 100; Port Macquarie, 33; Port Stephens, 10; Mossgiel, 32; Nambucca, 9; Nundle, 136; Nyngan, 25; Parkes, 53; Pooncarie, 30; Queanbeyan, 132; Quirindi, 76; Rockley, 170; Scone, 53; Singleton, 32; Sydney, 255; Tabulam, 24; Tamworth, 134; Taree, 10; Tenterfield, 53; Tweed Heads, 34; Uralla, 123; Taralga, 105; Tarcutta, 82; Temora, 72; Tibooburra, 21; Tilpa, 15; Wagga Wagga, 56; Walcha, 108; Walgett, 19; Warialda, 64; Wellington, 62; Wentworth, 24; Werris Creek, 74; Wilcannia, 3; Wollongong, 71; Wyalong, 109; Young, 75; Tocumwal, 38; Tumut, 47; Ulladulla, 805; Ungarie, 66; Wanaaring, 8; Warren, 8; Wee Waa, 85; Windsor, 30; Woolgoolga, 2; Yass, 87; Yetman, 40; Coolamon, 72; Airlie, 100; Devlin's Siding, 86; Adaminaby, 175; Yerong Creek, 70; Carrathool, 60.

At 3 p.m. it was raining at Araluen, Armidale, Braidwood, Cassilis, Coolah, Dubbo, Goulburn, Gulgong, Muswellbrook, Murrurundi (heavy), Mudgee, Nimitybelle, Orange, Quirindi, Singleton, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Warialda, and the coast and highlands.

Queensland.—Brisbane, 0·21; Cape Moreton, 0·15; Clermont, 0·05; Cunnamulla, 0·26; Dalby, 0·43; Eulo, 0·15; Goondiwindi, 0·27; Maryborough, 0·20; Mitchell, 0·30; Morven, 0·12; Richmond, 0·38; Rockhampton, 0·20; Roma, 0·01; Springsure, 0·11; Stanthorpe, 0·16; Surat, 0·14; Tambo, 0·27; Thargomindah, 0·27; Toowoomba, 0·44; Warwick, 0·42.

Victoria.—Light generally.

South Australia.—Light to moderate generally.

Western Australia.—Light to heavy in south-western districts.

RIVER REPORTS AT 9 A.M.

Albury, 2ft. 8in.; Balranald, 8in.; Bingara, low; Booligal, dry; Bourke, 5ft. 9in. above and 1ft. 11in. below weir; Brewarrina, low; Deniliquin, 3ft. 6in.; Dubbo, 2ft.; Euabalong, dry; Euston, 8ft. 2in., rising; Goodooga, low; Gundagai, 2ft. 6in.; Hay, 9in. above summer level, rising; Hillston, dry; Louth, 1ft. 9in., falling; Manilla, low; Menindie, 1ft. 7in.; Mogil Mogil, low; Moulamein, low; Mungundi, 2ft. 4in.; Pooncarie, 2ft. 3in.; Tilpa, low; Tocumwal, 4ft. 4in.; Wagga Wagga, 2ft.; Wentworth, 2ft. 3in.; Wilcannia, 1ft. 9in., falling; Yetman, low; Barwon River at Walgett, 4ft., stationary; Namoi River, at Walgett, low; Goondiwindi, low.

RAINFALL FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Cape St. George, 1·62; Coonabarabran, 0·01; Eden, 0·07; Goulburn, 0·28; Mount Victoria, 0·55; Newcastle, 0·02; Port Macquarie, 0·06; Wollongong, 0·35; Moss Vale, 0·50; Maitland, 0·04; Carcoar, 0·48; Cowra, 0·02; Rockley, 0·15; Coolah, 0·05; Taralga, 0·26; Merriwa, 0·17; Bowral, 0·60; Mudgee, 0·04; Lawson, 0·22; Blackheath, 0·52; Springwood, 0·05; Katoomba, 0·40; Walcha, 0·29; Uralla, 0·25; Sydney, 0·15; Moruya, 0·34; Armidale, 0·12; Tamworth, 0·10; Bendemeer, 0·45; Nundle, 0·46; Manilla, 0·16.

RAINFALL AT 3 P.M.

Rain was falling at the following places at 3 o'clock:—Araluen, Armidale, Bateman's Bay, Barranjoey, Balranald, Bellambi, Bundarra, Braidwood, Crookhaven Heads, Carcoar, Cassilis, Coolah, Dubbo, Eden, Gabo Island, Goulburn, Gulgong, Jervis Bay, Kiama, Lake Macquarie Heads, Muswellbrook, Moruya Heads, Mudgee, Newcastle, Quirindi, Singleton, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Ulladulla.

COASTAL REPORTS AT 3 P.M.

Tweed Heads, W., fresh, fine, sea smooth; Byron Bay, S.W., light, cloudy, sea moderate; Ballina, S.W., light, fine, sea smooth; Clarence Heads, W., fresh, fine, sea smooth; Woolgoolga, S.W., light, fine, sea smooth; Bellinger Heads, W., cloudy, sea smooth; Nambucca Heads, W., cloudy, sea smooth; Macleay Heads, S.W., light, cloudy, sea smooth; Port Macquarie, W., light, raining, sea smooth; Manning Heads, S.W., cloudy, sea moderate; Seal Rocks, W., fresh, cloudy, sea moderate; Port Stephens, W., strong, cloudy, sea rough; Newcastle, W.S.W., fresh, cloudy, sea slight; Lake Macquarie Heads, S.W., strong, showery, sea smooth; Catherine Hill Bay, S.W., strong, showery, sea smooth; Barranjoey, S.W., gale, showery, sea rising; South Head, S.W., fresh, cloudy, sea moderate; Wollongong, S.W., fresh, showery, sea rough; Kiama, S.W., gale, thick raining, sea moderate; Crookhaven Heads, S.W., strong, raining, sea moderate; Jervis Bay, S., heavy gale, thick rain, sea heavy; Ulladulla, S.W., gale, cloudy, sea heavy; Bateman's Bay, S., fresh, cloudy, sea moderate; Moruya, S.W., fresh, gloomy, sea moderate; Eden, S.W., moderate, showery, sea moderate; Green Cape, S.S.W., strong, misty, showery, sea moderate; Gabo Island, S.S.W., strong, misty, showery, sea rough.

FORECASTS.

New South Wales.—Strong southerly to S.W. winds, especially on the coast south from Port Macquarie; more rain on western slopes and coast, especially in southern parts.—H. C. Russell.

South Australia.—Still unsettled, although fine for the present east of the Gulf; calms and light northerly winds; further rain may be expected shortly.—C. Todd.

Victoria.—Fine for the most part inland, but showery in south-eastern districts and on parts of coast; light variable winds, chiefly southerly, frost or fog at night, smooth sea.—P. Baracchi.

SPECIAL FORECASTS BY MR. CLEMENT L. WRAGGE.

New South Wales.—Further rain, especially in the south-eastern quadrant, elsewhere becoming finer; nasty southerly squalls south-east and south from Smoky Cape, with rough seas under "Tchan." Shipping advised.

Western Australia.—Generally fine, rather cloudy, but along the south coast squally from between N.W. and S.W., with rain and rising seas under the influence of the new Antarctic disturbance named "Soma."

Northern Territory.—Generally fine, with scattered cloud; sea smooth; prevailing winds S.E.

South Australia.—Occasional showers, mostly near the coast, but chiefly fine; winds between the N.E. and W.N.W., the disturbance "Soma" thereafter causing further rain and unsettled conditions, especially in the south. Vessels bound west will meet it with rising seas.

Queensland.—Generally fine, areas of cloud; W. to S.W. winds in south-eastern parts under the extreme northern edge of the disturbance "Tchan," elsewhere between S.S.E. and E.N.E.; sea moderate.

Victoria and Tasmania.—Foggy, showery, improving; variable winds; sea moderate, rough east from Flinders Island. "Soma" will affect these colonies later.

New Zealand.—Moderately fine, showers in the north, but further stormy weather shortly under the disturbance "Tchan."

New Caledonia.—Cloudy, with passing showers.

Note.—All shipping warned of the disturbance "Tchan" over the Tasman Sea, passing towards New Zealand.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JUNE 6.

Sun rises at 6.54, sets at 4.54; Moon, 4.55 a.m., 2.57 p.m.; Mercury, 6.4 a.m., 4.14 p.m.; Venus, 4.53 a.m., 3.21 p.m.; Mars, 11.24 a.m., 10.10 p.m.; Jupiter, 2.22 p.m., 3.30 a.m.; Saturn, 5.12 p.m., 7.26 a.m.

New moon, 8th; full moon, 24th.

High water at Fort Denison, 6.51 a.m., 7.15 p.m.

THE MAILS.

THIS DAY.

South Australia.—Overland, 5.30 p.m.

Victoria.—Overland, 5.30 and 7 p.m.

Queensland.—Overland, 4.45 p.m.

Launceston, via Eden.—Rotokino, 11 a.m.

Manning River.—Coraki, 11 a.m.

Nelligen.—Peterborough, 11 a.m.

Wellington, &c., N.Z. (direct).—Monowai, 3 p.m.

Nambucca River.—Nambucca, 4 p.m.

United Kingdom, Continent of Europe, India, and Mauritius.—Overland to Adelaide, and thence per Himalaya, 4.30 p.m.

R.M.S. Himalaya (letters addressed to persons on board).—Overland to Adelaide, 4.30 p.m.

Western Australia, via Adelaide.—R.M.S. Himalaya, 5.30 p.m.

Natal and Capetown, via Melbourne.—Aberdeen, 5.30 p.m.

Clarence River.—City of Grafton, 8 p.m.

Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, and Woolgoolga.—Excelsior, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Navigators' Islands, Honolulu, United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, and Continent of Europe.—A. and A. s.s. Mariposa, 10 a.m.

Auckland, &c., N.Z. (direct).—A. and A. s.s. Mariposa, 11 a.m.

Eden.—Allowrie, 11 a.m.

Auckland, &c., N.Z. (direct).—Westralia, 3 p.m.

Western Australia, via Adelaide.—Marloo, 5.30 p.m.

Strahan, Zeehan, and West Coast of Tasmania, via Melbourne.—Penguin, 7 p.m.

Macleay River.—Burrawong, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY.

Hobart.—Tambo, 11 a.m.

Launceston and Hobart, via Melbourne.—Pateena, 5.30 p.m.

Richmond River.—Electra, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Noumea and New Hebrides.—La Perouse, 4 p.m.

Western Australia, via Adelaide.—Adelaide, 5.30 p.m.

Richmond River, via Newcastle.—St. George, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Melbourne.—R.M.S. Orova, 10 a.m.

Wellington, &c., N.Z. (direct).—Waikare, noon.

Brisbane.—Tyrian, 1 p.m.

Clarence River.—Kallatina, 6 p.m.

Special Advertisements.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
READ BROS' BOTTLING
"DOG'S HEAD" BASS' ALE.
"DOG'S HEAD" GUINNESS' STOUT.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Agents, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, and MELBOURNE.

LADIES.
IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY,
READ THIS.

WINTER IS UPON US,
AND YOU CAN CHANGE YOUR OLD SUMMER CLOTHES INTO
BRIGHT LUSTROUS WNITER ONES
BY USING THE
LATEST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION OF THE AGE,
THE
FAMOUS MAYPOLE SOAP DYE,
OBTAINABLE IN ALL
THE LATEST FASHIONABLE WINTER COLOURS—
PLUM, PURPLE, DARK BROWN, FAWN,
ALSO
GREEN, CRIMSON, CERISE, CANARY, SCARLET, LIGHT BLUE,
MAUVE, NAVY BLUE, MAROON, NUT BROWN, BLACK,
CARDINAL, HELIOTROPE, PINK, &c.

MAYPOLE SOAP.—BLACK is unequalled amongst Dyes. It dyes a Deep Rich Black, not the dead, rusty, poverty-looking black of nearly all dyes.

WITH MAYPOLE SOAP you have no trouble, no mess; any child who follows the simple instructions can dye equal to the grown-up folks. You could hardly credit the beauty and variety of colours of the clothes, &c., sent in to us dyed by children from 9 to 16 years of age in our Dyeing Competition for the benefit of the Infants' Home in December last.

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(COPY.)
FROM SIR GEORGE DIBBS,
Savings Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, January 8, 1897.
By direction of my medical adviser, when suffering from Dyspepsia, I have taken a medicine known as "Yaala" with invariably satisfactory results.
(Signed) GEORGE R. DIBBS.
(COPY.)
FROM THOMAS EWING, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works, New South Wales.
88 Pitt-street, Sydney, April 13, 1897.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected manuscripts nor insert letters duplicates of which are sent to other newspapers.

All communications intended for the news or correspondence columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

Last night the Premier delivered an address at Grafton in connection with his federal campaign, and had a large and enthusiastic audience. Cheers were given for federation. In the metropolitan district last evening numerous federation meetings were held, the votes demonstrating the continued growth of federal feeling.

On the arrival of the R.M.S. Alameda at San Francisco from Sydney, it was reported that a box of gold, valued at £5000, was missing. The San Francisco police believe that the box was taken at Sydney.

The decision of the Court of Cassation ordering a fresh court-martial to re-try ex-Captain Dreyfus has been communicated to him on the Ile du Diable. He has sent a cablegram to his wife saying that he welcomes the hour of justice, and that he is awaiting the re-trial with confidence. Dreyfus will be immediately removed from his prison, and it is expected that he will arrive in France on the 26th instant. The papers that opposed the revision of the sentence, with three exceptions, bow to the judgment of the Court. The press of the Continent and of Great Britain uphold the judgment of the Court of Cassation. M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the "Times," states that the prosecution of General Mercier, as well as of others, is a necessary sequence of the judgment.

Spain, in connection with her offer to sell to Germany the Carolines, Ladrones, and the Pelew Archipelago, reserves the right to have a coaling station at each group. Germany is to pay £1,040,000, and undertakes to defend the Spanish coaling stations.

Mr. Solomon, an Afrikander, has defeated Sir Gordon Sprigg, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, in a by-election at Tembuland

Madame Melba appeared in "Lucia di Lammermoor" at Covent Garden, London, on Saturday. The timbre of her voice on that occasion is described as lovely. Her performance created a furore amongst the audience.

George Towns, the New South Wales sculler, who holds the championship of England, was seriously injured on Saturday when training on the Thames through coming into collision with a heavy boat. Two of his ribs were broken.

A serious outbreak of disorder occurred on Sunday on the racecourse at Auteuil, Paris, during a race meeting. Royalists, anti-Semites, and members of the French League of Patriots organised the demonstration. The arrival of President Loubet was the signal for hooting, mingled with cries of "Panama," "Down with Loubet," and "Vive l'armee." Many arrests were made. Nationalists gathered in front of and behind the President's stand during the races, and made demonstrations. A free fight took place, and the President was actually struck. The vast majority in the distance cheered the President. Numerous arrests were made. Subsequently the Cabinet met, and resolved to take energetic measures for the suppression of disorder. The Government was forewarned of the demonstration, and sent Major Marchand quietly away.

Mr. and Mrs. Taverner, of Victoria, were presented at Lord Salisbury's official Queen's Birthday reception. Mr. Taverner and the Agents-General of the colonies were present at Mr. Chamberlain's official dinner.

A new order, for which officers of the colonial auxiliary forces alone are eligible, is to be established. Its emblems will be a decoration and a long-service medal.

The death is announced of Johann Strauss, the Austrian composer, aged 74 years. He was known as the "Waltz King."

A large steamship has been reported in tow passing Cape Maria Van Dieman at 10.30 on Sunday night, apparently bound for Auckland. It is supposed that this is the missing steamer Perthshire.

A circular has been issued by the Premier of Tasmania to Civil servants, warning them against engaging in private business or other work while holding office in the service of the colony.

Continued general rains throughout the colony, though light in parts, are giving renewed heart to importers and traders generally. Movements were reported yesterday in producing or manufacturing markets, most of which were in an upward direction.

Nothing beyond an ordinary business in Government, bank, and other securities, transpired yesterday on the investment side of the Stock and Share market. A sale of Queensland 4 per cents, due January 1, 1913, shows that the stocks of the northern colony are 2 below that of New South Wales, being about ¼ per cent. difference in the matter of interest.

At Darling Harbour yesterday 200 bales of wool were manifested to arrive.

There was an active Mining market yesterday with a large volume of business, principally in Western Australian gold shares, which were generally firm.

The R.M.S. Australia arrived at Plymouth on the 2nd instant.

Do you find your horse has thrown off his canvas rug during the night? We sell a rug that no horse can throw off. C. H. WALTHER and CO., Saddlers and Harness Makers, 24A Hunter-street.—Advt.

To-day we publish a special federal issue of the "Herald." In anticipation of the referendum vote to be taken on the 20th instant, it has been thought desirable to place the case for federation fully and compactly before our readers, in such a form that they may see at a glance how it stands and the modifications it has undergone since the proposal first took definite shape. The record forms in itself an interesting chapter of Australian history. As an historical account

of the federal movement it traverses all the stages by which that movement grew, and by means of which it took shape at the bidding of the same racial instinct as that which has made the political successes of English-speaking peoples elsewhere. The steps of past developments are retraced, and the objects which we hope to achieve by federation are indicated. The proposed act of union is summarised and explained, so that the precise meaning of its clauses may be conveyed as plainly as possible. The new bill is compared with the old, showing the points of difference and the features which have been adapted to the wishes of critics of the measure submitted to the referendum last year. The measure, as it now stands, is analysed, the objections of its opponents are stated and answered, its democratic character is elucidated, and the financial question is dealt with in its place. The examples of federations elsewhere are quoted and explained. The manner in which Australian federation will affect Sydney and its influence on the interests of labour are discussed. Then we have the services of the late Sir Henry Parkes to the national cause recalled, and his opinions reproduced. Not the least remarkable feature of this federal issue is that which includes the contributions of prominent federalists like the Premier, whose paper is an important manifesto in itself, Mr. Barton, Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. Wise, Mr. O'Connor, and Dr. Garran, whose names have become part of the history of this federal movement.

It is not often in a country's record that its people are called on to make history in the sense the people of Australia now are. If the referendum vote be recorded in favour of the bill in a fortnight from to-day, for we are already within that brief distance of time from the date on which the decision is to be given, we shall have accomplished an act only second in political importance to that which gave us responsible government in 1856. To those who read history aright the one is the necessary concomitant or corollary of the other. Circumstances and immaturity may delay it for a time, but its advent is as certain in the natural course of things as was the claim for responsible government itself. In the Premier's contribution which we print in this federal issue it will be seen that he lays special stress on the democratic character of the measure. He repeats the now familiar details on which this character rests, and shows the advance made towards a more generous recognition of the democratic principle in the clauses which make the Senate subject to dissolution and answerable to the will as well as controllable by the votes of the people. This is a novel feature and one which no other federation possesses. Canada is already beginning to acknowledge its value, and there is a proposal on the part of some of the leading politicians of the Dominion to amend their Constitution in a similar direction. But at present Australia leads the way, and there is a certain historical significance in the circumstance that the proposal is the outcome of the political institutions acclimatised in this part of the world not half a century ago. The measure of union as proposed, therefore, not only makes no retrograde step along the democratic and liberal path marked out for it by the founders of our Constitution, but it shows the strength and virtue of the seed from which it sprang by carrying the original principles out to a new though logical conclusion. Whatever criticisms may have been directed against the bill, it is at least certain that its strictly and distinctively liberal character has not been successfully impugned.

It will be seen that we have not overlooked the claims of the bill's critics to a hearing. The objections have been stated, in the view which we have expressed from the first that in regard to so important and far-reaching a measure the widest discussion was advisable. But, as the Premier puts it in his contribution, the anti-federalists have built up their opposition on a staircase of "ifs," and it has already been shown that these are usually to be answered by the plain text of the bill, when they do not depend on a prophetic vision of what the federal tariff is to be in five years' time. All the delegates sent by this colony to the Federal Convention are in favour of the bill as it now stands, with the single exception of Mr. Lyne; and it may be added that all who sincerely desire federation on what experience has now shown to be practicable lines are found ranged on the side of the supporters of the measure.

Mr. Barton's contribution to this issue of the "Herald" puts wisely and soundly the reasons why federalists of all shades of opinion are prepared to vote for the Commonwealth Constitution on June 20, and perhaps it is not too much now to say that those of the electors who have given it attentive study, who understand its clearly-worded and carefully-weighed provisions, and who care for union at all, will be found on the affirmative side. The principal enemy to the cause of federal union is ignorance or indifference, subject to the influence of misrepresentation. It is to correct this as far as possible that the case for Australian federation has been popularly stated in to-day's federal issue.

The keener interest in the affairs of our friends and neighbours engendered by the negotiations for federation prompts us to look nearly at the legislative reforms and changes which our sister colonies propose. Just lately two of these have begun proceedings. In Queensland, the session is rigidly limited to the discussion of the Federal Enabling Bill, and day by day readers will notice that an absorbing interest is taken in the measure, and that divisions run very close. This is exactly as it should be. Federalists cannot but be pleased the more public attention is devoted to the bill, and the more the representatives of the people examine it from every point of view. Fresh from the elections members of the Lower House have a direct mandate from the people to consider the matter of federation. They are not to look at it from any party point of view, but simply to find out whether or not it would be well to ask Queensland as to say straight out whether they approve of federation under the bill, or not. The probabilities are that Parliament in its wisdom will see that this is eminently a matter for reference to the people of Queensland. Inhabitants of the other colonies have, or will have, the privilege and undoubted right of deciding whether or not it is advisable to join the federation. And we have yet to learn that the people of Queensland are considered by their representatives unqualified to express judgment on this question. The bill will meet with opposition in Queensland as it has elsewhere. But nobody thinks of objecting to that. So long as the opposition is fair and truthful no harm can be done. It is, indeed, right and just that both sides should be submitted to the elector. Objections are only in order when facts are misrepresented and alarming fictions substituted in their stead.

In the Tasmanian Parliament, which was opened a week ago, federation naturally takes the first place. But here there is by no means any occasion for what is known as a federal session, and the Governor's speech in this regard was mainly confined to the expression of the hope that before very long the Parliament would be in a position to transmit the amended bill for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament. At a time when anti-federalists are busily engaged in prophesying that Tasmania, by reason of her general impecunious position, will be a drag on the wheels of the federal car—always at the expense of New South Wales—it is somewhat surprising to find that the colony is at pains to know what to do with her substantial surplus. Should this be devoted to the reduction of taxation? Or should it be used in the liquidation of the deficits of the bad years 1893-5? Or should some encouragement be given to growing industries by the establishment of public works, which will at once add to the productiveness of the island, and to the confidence of outsiders in its undoubted resources? So far as can at present be seen the reduction of taxation must of necessity form part of the policy of the Government, and even then there will be money enough left for the construction of public works which must, in the long run at all events, tend to the advancement of Tasmania. It has been the fashion in some quarters to depreciate the enterprise and public spirit of Tasmanians; but there is more than a probability that this fashion will be out of date before long. A suggestion has been made that the claims of the Civil servants to more liberal recompense should be recognised. This is fair enough. In hard times, the first thing an impecunious Treasurer does is to reduce the salaries of public servants, and it is only just that, when occasion serves, these should be restored to a fair figure. The Tasmanian Government is not without its "fancy" proposals. A plank in its platform is the introduction of a new electoral Act, providing for a redistribution of seats and the embodiment of the Hare system of voting. Tasmania's experience in this matter will be watched with interest by the other colonies.

The Victorian Parliament does not meet for the transaction of business until near the end of this month; but already there is some idea of the programme which Sir George Turner will present. Here again the Federal Enabling Bill takes the first place, but only conditionally on New South Wales having on Referendum Day pronounced in favour of the measure. This apart, the most important proposal is concerned with old-age pensions. A Victorian Royal Commission has already reported in favour of the system; but the difficulty of finding a source of the needful revenue has not yet been solved. It will be remembered that in New Zealand—the only British community which has as yet carried the principle into practice—the necessary money is found from the general revenue. This is all very well when times are good and money is plentiful; but when deficits occur—as they will in the best regulated communities—where is the money to come from? Will the pensions be reduced when times are bad, just as Civil servants' salaries are reduced? The Victorian idea seems to be, to devote a sum of £200,000 as the foundation of the fund from which pensions would be provided. But the interest on the sum would be absurdly inadequate in a colony like Victoria, especially when one bears in mind the annual cost of the system in New Zealand. Where is the extra amount required to come from? From a tax on land values? Or from an extension of the income tax? The advantages of having the source of the pension fund definitely stated are sufficiently obvious. Other measures suggested for the approval of the Victorian Parliament are the Women's Suffrage Bill and the Plural Voting Abolition Bill, either of which is a measure important enough to demand the most earnest consideration.

VICE-REGAL NEWS.—Lady Darley and Miss Darley lunched with the Governor and Lady Mary Lygon at Government House yesterday. A deputation from the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron waited upon Earl Beauchamp yesterday and asked him to accept the position of patron of the squadron. His Excellency complied with the request. Lord Beauchamp will present the prizes in connection with the Technical College examinations next Monday evening. A party from Government House will attend the ball which is to be held on the 29th instant under the auspices of the Sydney University. Next Saturday afternoon the Governor will open the Marrickville Cottage Hospital. Lady Mary Lygon will attend a dramatic performance which is to be held in relation to the German Benevolent Society next Saturday evening. Major the Hon. Robert Lindsay, A.D.C., who has been ill, is, we are informed, progressing favourably. He was able to leave his bed on Sunday for the first time. The Bishop of Bathurst was entertained at dinner by his Excellency in the evening.

THE PREMIER IN THE NORTH.—A most gratifying reception has been given to the Premier and his advocacy of the Federal Constitution Bill at Grafton. Amongst the series of splendid meetings which he has held in the North the record gathering in point of attendance took place in that city last night. It can scarcely be said that greater enthusiasm was shown there for federation than at Maitland, Tamworth, Murwillumbah, or Lismore; but its expression was more complete, because it was voiced by a larger number of people. The anti-billites have been scarcely in evidence at any point during the Premier's visit. Mr. M'Farlane, M.L.A., was the only anti-bill member of Parliament encountered on the tour. He and others on his side contend that the wonderful success of the Premier in obtaining mass votes for the bill should not be taken as an unerring indication of the state of feeling. While Mr. Reid agrees with this view, he nevertheless hears from all quarters reports which satisfy him, independently of the resolutions carried by the electors when he addresses them, that there will be an overwhelming affirmative vote throughout the North on polling day.

THE CHIEF RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.—The Chief Railway Commissioner (Mr. C. Oliver) returned to Sydney yesterday after attending the conference of Railway Commissioners at Brisbane. The business of the conference was purely of a departmental character.

STOCK BOARDS COUNCIL OF ADVICE.—It having come under the notice of the executive committee of the Stock Boards Council of Advice that a movement was being made to get the quarantine regulation relating to dogs, for the prevention of hydrophobia, relaxed, and private quarantines established, the executive committee passed and forwarded the following resolution to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture:—"Resolved,—"That in the opinion of this executive no relaxation of the quarantine regulations should be allowed. The inconvenience to individuals is slight compared with the terrible consequences to the colony if rabies were introduced."

FODDER FOR STARVING STOCK.—The Railway Commissioners were pleased yesterday to receive accounts of a good rainfall throughout the Central Division; and there was also evidence of rain in the Riverina district, where many of the stockowners have been handfeeding animals for some time past. A considerable quantity of fodder is at present coming from Victoria, and the Commissioners have agreed, in order to assist the pastoralists, to allow 25 per cent. reduction on fodder for starving stock consigned from Albury to stations between Narranders, Hay, and Jerilderie.

CARRIAGE OF WOOL ON THE RAILWAYS.—The Railway Commissioners report that a few hundred bales of wool still come to market weekly. It may be stated that for the past 11 months the receipts by the three seaports have been 555,000 bales, which is practically the same amount as that received for 11 months of the previous year.

TEXAS FEVER.—The Minister for Agriculture has received a report from Dr. Cobb (who is visiting the United States) in reference to the steps taken there to combat Texas fever. Dr. Cobb finds that dipping was extensively experimented with as a remedy for ticks, the dip used being a mixture of petroleum and flowers of sulphur. Stockowners are, however, now not in favour of dipping, so many cattle being killed by the process, and in December last dipping was practically at a standstill. The Government authorities in charge of experiments consider that although the dip has not been hitherto uniformly successful, there is good ground for believing that future experience will be more favourable. It is believed that oil, which is less irritating to the skin, will be found to answer sufficiently well. Dr. Salmon is of opinion that if a successful dip of this kind could be devised, dipping would be the only restriction the Government would be justified in imposing on the cattle trade.

MOUNT KOSCIUSKO OBSERVATORY.—Mr. Wragge has received a letter from Mr. Newth, observer in charge, Mount Kosciusko, who with the assistant observer, Mr. Burcher, is comfortably housed for the winter on the mountain. The observatory is progressing most satisfactorily. Owing to the action of the Premier (Mr. G. H. Reid), Mr. Wragge has provisioned the Mount Kosciusko Observatory till the end of the current year. The observers are supplied with every requisite, and, except when actually taking observations during the heavy gales and snow storms, should be comfortable enough. A library is being formed at the observatory.

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.—Representatives of the Society of Artists called at Government House yesterday and presented Earl Beauchamp with an address of welcome, which was as follows:—"May it please your Excellency,—We, the president and council of the Society of Artists, offer you a cordial welcome to New South Wales, and desire to express our loyalty to the throne and person of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. And we trust that your residence here as her representative may be a pleasant and happy one." His Excellency replied in these terms:—"It will be a pleasure to me to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the assurances of loyal devotion contained in your address. I thank you warmly for the welcome you offer me, and join with you in the hope that my stay here will be pleasant and happy. I trust that before it concludes I shall have several opportunities of encouraging art in this colony." The address of welcome was printed on vellum, and was accompanied by an artistic souvenir in the shape of small sketches from the brushes of Sid. Long, Tom Roberts, G. W. Lambert, D. G. Reid, H. Garlick, J. S. Watkins, and D. H. Souter.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY.—An interesting meeting of the National Shipwreck Relief Society was yesterday held in the Exchange office. The business, for the most part, was the passing of awards for bravery. The first award was made to Miss Stennett, to whom were passed a silver medal and certificate. Miss Stennett, who is but 15 years of age, is a daughter of the manager of the baths at Manly, and she dived into 12ft. of water to rescue a man who had sunk. The mother of the young lady and the rescuer had, fortunately, been instructed in "first aid" work. By the possession of this knowledge they were successful in bringing the sufferer to consciousness. A lad of 12 years, named C. P. Smith, a son of a well-known resident at Moruya, was reported to the society for having saved the daughter of Mr. Harcourt Holcombe, C.P.S., who had fallen into the water and was being taken down by the current. The lad had some difficulty in bringing the girl ashore, and he was awarded a silver medal and certificate. A plucky thing was done by Mr. Gowan when a lad fell off the wharf at the North Coast Company's premises. Mr. Gowan, hearing cries, sprang in after a pretty good run to the end of the jetty, and brought the boy up from the bottom. The lad, who was to all appearances dead, was brought round. A woman who sprang off the Water Police launch while the boat was under way was rescued by a deck-hand belonging to the steamer Pheasant, in the Parramatta River, and this case resulted in an award of a silver medal and a certificate to Mr. John Emerson, and also a certificate to the police officer on the launch. As witnessed from the steamer Pheasant the act of Mr. Emerson was signalised by an unusual promptitude and disinterestedness. He, on seeing the accident, sprang in just as he was at work, and swam a considerable distance. He was somewhat exhausted, and in the meantime the constable, seeing that both might sink, jumped in, and all three were eventually picked up by a boat manned by the boys from the Sobraon in charge of Mr. Thomson.

JUBILEE OF FORT-STREET SCHOOL.—Fort-street Model School will celebrate its jubilee in September next. The affair will be under vice-regal and Ministerial patronage. There will be at least three important functions. One will be a monster gathering in the Town Hall. Another will be a reunion largely of a sports character at the Association Grounds, and finally, there will be a reunion of "old boys" at a dinner. It may be added that Mr. Frank Hutchinson has written an ode which will be rendered on the occasion.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—The "Home Nursing" class recently instructed by Dr. Reginald Bowman, at Parramatta, was examined by Dr. A. L. Kerr on the 30th ultimo, when 20 candidates presented themselves for examination, and thoroughly satisfied their examiner, their names being—Miss Ethel Abbott, Mrs. Ruth Barry, Miss Mary Barry, Miss Louise Brown, Miss Marian B. Byrness, Miss Marli Callaghan, Miss Emily Drummond, Miss Margaret E. Ferguson, Miss Katie Harper, Miss Florrie Hughes, Mrs. Susie Howlett, Miss Edith Larcombe, Miss Alice Moffat, Miss Werna Mitchell, Mrs. Esther Murray, Mrs. Millie Rook, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Edith Todhunter, Miss Minnie Travis, and Miss Gertrude M. L. Watkins.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.—The stamp duty paid on probates and letters of administration last week amounted to £1214.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—A statement supplied by the Health Department shows that for the fortnight ended June 3 there were in the metropolitan combined districts 43 cases of typhoid fever with 5 deaths, 20 cases of scarlet fever, and 17 cases of diphtheria with 1 death. In the Hunter River combined districts there were 13 cases of typhoid fever, 9 cases of scarlet fever, and 3 of diphtheria. The figures for the remainder of the colony were:—Typhoid fever, 102 cases, 3 deaths; scarlet fever, 21 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 12 cases, 1 death. The total figures for the colony were:—Typhoid fever, 158 cases, 8 deaths; scarlet fever, 52 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 32 cases, 2 deaths.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MILLER.—The death of Captain Peter Miller, 71, which was announced in the "Herald" yesterday, occurred somewhat suddenly on Sunday at his residence, Arbroath, Bondi-road, Waverley. The deceased, who succumbed to heart failure, was born near Dundee, and when a youth gained a captain's navigation certificate, and was first officer of the vessel in which he arrived at Sydney in 1849. Thence till 1864 Mr. Miller resided at Parramatta, where he married a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Orton, one of the pioneer Wesleyan ministers. From 1864 till 1881 Mr. Miller engaged in orchard pursuits at Dundas. He was then appointed one of the Australian representatives at the Wesleyan Œcumenical Conference in England. Returning to the colony, he lived at Petersham, and for the last seven years he has resided at Waverley. Mr. Miller was a director of the Gas Company and a prominent supporter of the Wesleyan Church, and for many years was a delegate to the conferences. He leaves a widow, six sons, and three daughters. The interment will take place at Rookwood this afternoon.

DEATH OF MRS. L. J. SUTHERLAND.—Mrs. Sutherland, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Sutherland, died yesterday morning at her residence, Ross-street, Forest Lodge. The cause of death was pneumonia and heart failure. The deceased lady was well known in Sydney, where her husband had laboured, being minister of St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street, for over 20 years, and her death will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

The Mayor (Sir Matthew Harris), at the Town Hall yesterday, was the recipient of numerous personal congratulations on the honour of knighthood recently conferred upon him by her Majesty. A large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams were also received.

A deputation from the Rookwood Benevolent Society will wait upon the Colonial Secretary to-day at 2.30 p.m. on the subject of aid from the Government.

It is announced that Mr. L. Hopkins will give an illustrated entertainment in connection with the Waverley Presbyterian Institute this evening.

A social, in aid of the Orphans of St. Joseph's Providence, and Kincumber, Brisbane Water, will be held in the Paddington Town Hall this evening.

Messrs. Falk and Co. have been early in the field in securing a studio sitting from his Excellency Earl Beauchamp, and the result has been the production of a first-rate portrait. The lighting is especially clever, as it has been so directed as to throw into strong relief the clear-cut character of the features with an effect that is almost cameo-like, and at the same time true to nature.

We have received a copy of the general plant and seed catalogue of Mr. Henry Sewell, Payneham Nurseries, Payneham, for 1899 and 1900. It is a comprehensive book, and is excellently printed.

We have been shown by Messrs. Nicholson and Co., of this city, a copy of the waltz, "Hommage à Beauchamp," by Fr. Wynne Jones, which has been presented to his Excellency the Governor. It is bound in red morocco leather, with Earl Beauchamp's crest stamped on the cover, and is tastefully designed and executed.

The National Art Gallery in the Domain was visited by 21,762 persons during last month (May); the daily averages were 595 each week-day, and 1676 on each Sunday.

On Sunday evening the New South Wales Spiritualistic Association held a service at Tattersall's Hall, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Bradley on "Nations and Empires: their Rise and Fall." Mr. A. T. Munro occupied the chair.

William Argall, 63, carpenter, residing at Prince's-avenue, Waterloo, was working on a building yesterday when a ladder broke, precipitating him to the ground, resulting in a compound dislocation of the ankle. He was admitted to Sydney Hospital by Dr. Willis.

The City Coroner yesterday initiated an inquest at the South Sydney Morgue concerning the death of Henry William Mitchiner, aged 7 months, which occurred on the morning of June 2. After a quantity of evidence had been taken which tended to show that death was due to natural causes, the inquest was adjourned till Friday next.

A fire occurred at Croydon at midnight on Sunday, when the residence of Constable J. Anderson, in Edwin-street, was burnt out. Constable Anderson was on duty at the time, but, seeing the fire, speedily made his way to it. In going for assistance towards a fire station the constable fell near the Croydon post-office, and injured himself so severely that he was incapacitated, and had to be conveyed to the Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital. The Ashfield Fire Brigade endeavoured to subdue the fire, but it had such a good hold that the house was burnt completely out. The occupants escaped uninjured. The house was a four-roomed cottage, owned by Mr. S. Dickenson, of the same street, and was insured for £150. The furniture was insured for £200.

The Sydney Rescue Work Society reports having provided for week ended June 3, 1899, food and shelter for destitute women and children as under:—Home of Hope, Stanley-street, Newtown: Beds to women, 405; beds to children, 135; meals to women, 1220. Open-All-Night Refuge, 403 Sussex-street: Beds to women, 289; beds to children, 60; meals to women, 683.

NEWCASTLE.

THE WRECK OF THE LINDUS.

A TOTAL LOSS.

NEWCASTLE, Monday.

The intercolonial steamship Lindus, which was wrecked on the Oyster-bank at the entrance to the port during the early hours of Sunday morning, is now regarded as a total loss, and all hopes of saving the vessel have been abandoned. The position of the wreck remains practically unchanged, but she is gradually settling down and making a bed for herself in the sand. The water has increased considerably, and her holds and engine-rooms are almost full. Captain Bentley, representing the Underwriters' Association, arrived in Newcastle to-day to watch the interests of that body; and Captain Bull, marine superintendent of the Huddart Parker Proprietary, Limited, is also here, representing the owners of the vessel.

An examination of the bottom of the vessel was made to-day by divers, with the result that the opinion generally expressed in shipping circles that the Lindus is lying on the wreck of the steamer Colonist was confirmed. It is understood that the bottom of the Lindus has been very seriously damaged, the injuries being of such an extensive nature that it would be impossible to float her. The Lindus is settling down immediately on top of the Colonist, and the supposition is that portions of the submerged wreckage have pierced her sides and bottom. The wreck has not, so far, been abandoned, and the intentions of the owners are not yet known. Captain Forrester remained on board the lost vessel during the night, and the representatives of the owners were aboard during the whole of to-day and to-night.

The vessel was valued at £10,000. The steamer Wendouree, which was lost on this very spot in July last, also belonged to this company. Salvage operations were continued to-day.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

ACTIVITY IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

The quantity of coal shipped at the Government hydraulic cranes at the Dyke for home, intercolonial, and foreign consumption during the week ended this morning totalled 52,892 tons, as compared with 49,397 tons during the corresponding week of last year—an increase of 3495 tons. The amount of coke exported during the period under review was 366 tons, as against 767 tons in 1898—a decrease of 401 tons.

WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

The weekly meeting of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board was held at the offices this morning. The president (Mr. H. D. Walsh) occupied the chair, and Messrs. John Ewing and O. G. Steel were present. The revenue return for the week ended 2nd instant showed that £439 10s 10d had been collected, making a total of £11,942 4s 8d received since the beginning of the half-year. Accounts amounting to £593 5s 11d were passed for payment.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, Sydney, covering a report by the Government Analyst (Mr. Hamlet) on a number of samples of water that were submitted to him for test. The result of the analysis showed that the supply continues to be in every way satisfactory.

At a meeting of the residents of Merewether held in the local council-chambers this evening a strong committee was appointed to assist in the movement for the proposed village fair on an extensive scale in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Asylum.

Owing to the failure of the electric-tablet system at Wingen the northern mail train was delayed for 35 minutes this evening, and left Newcastle for Sydney at 6.30 p.m.

SHOOTING EPISODE AT DARLINGTON.

About 7 o'clock last evening an exciting shooting episode occurred in a barber's shop in Darlington, resulting in one young man being slightly injured in the right leg and several other persons having narrow escapes. It appears that a resident of that district had during the day missed a considerable amount of his clothing, and, believing it to have been stolen, made certain inquiries which led to his finding it in a pawnshop. From the information he had received and other facts connected with the circumstances, he, in company with several companions, went in search of a person. The search party found a young man in a barber's shop situated in Abercrombie-street, Darlington. He, with several other people, including a lady, was at the time seated in the shop in conversation with the barber. Upon seeing the visitors enter, the young man drew from his pocket a five-chambered revolver and, without warning, discharged the contents of two chambers at one of the party. The first shot singed the left side of the man's collar, and at the same time burned the skin of his neck. He just had time to throw his head to the one side when the contents of the second shot passed by his left ear. The lady in the shop screamed, threw up her hands, and as she did so the assailant pointed the revolver at her. She fell backwards, and the shot went over her head. One of the men in the shop then tried to approach the assailant, who immediately fired at him. The bullet struck him on the back portion of the thigh, but bounded off again and lodged in a portion of the woodwork of the shop. The fifth shot was then fired at another person standing in the room, but went wide of the mark. The revolver being empty, the man was pounced upon and secured. The police were sent for, and he was taken into custody. When searched a large quantity of cartridges were found in a paper parcel in one of his pockets. The event caused quite a consternation in the neighbourhood. The assailant is 26 years of age.

TO-DAY.

United Federal Executive: Hunter's Hill, Town Hall, Mr. R. E. O'Connor, 8 p.m.; Willoughby, Muston's Hall, Messrs. T. Rolin, N. F. Giblin, and Alec. Wilson, 8 p.m.; Annandale, St. Aidan's Hall, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., 8 p.m.; North Botany, Messrs. F. W. O'Sullivan, J. G. Macfadren, and George Lewis, 8 p.m.; Camden, Mr. B. R. Wise, 8 p.m.; Neutral Bay, Watersleigh Hall, Ben Boyd-road, Mr. Bruce Smith, 8 p.m.; Redfern, Friend's Hotel, Messrs. Howe, Boxall, and others, 8 p.m.; Balmain, Sir William Wallace Hotel, Cameron and Short streets, Messrs. A. J. Reynolds, W. M. Burns, and L. L. Earl, 8 p.m.

Anti-Convention Bill League Meetings: Ashfield Hall, Mr. W. J. Lyne and Mr. Danahey, 8 p.m.; Abercrombie-street, Fagan's Hotel, Mr. J. M'Laughlin, 8 p.m.; North Botany, Tennyson Hotel, Mr. R. Windever, 8 p.m.; Canterbury Town Hall, Mr. A. B. Piddington, 8 p.m.; Redfern, St. Saviour's Hall, Young-street, Messrs. Josiah Thomas and J. A. Dobbie, 8 p.m.; Newtown, Shakespeare Hotel, Newtown-road, Messrs. C. Renshaw and S. P. White, 8 p.m.; Ultimo, Coffil's Hall, Harris-street, Mr. T. M. Slattery, 8 p.m.

Friedenthal Recital: Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8 p.m.

Mental Science Association: School of Arts, 8 p.m.

Football, City v. Country: Sydney Cricket Ground to-day.

Union Club: Ballot Meeting, 1 p.m.

Concert: Unitarian Church, 8 p.m.

Mr. Alfred Coffey's Collection of Pictures: Needs's Rooms, Liverpool-street, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Coogee Aquarium: All day.

Texas Jack: Opposite Redfern railway station To-night.

Darlinghurst Rink, 10 a.m.

Her Majesty's Theatre: "Belle of New York," 8 p.m.

Theatre Royal: "The Liars," 8 p.m.

Criterion Theatre: "The Three Musketeers," 8 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre: 7.45 p.m.

Lyceum Theatre: "Soldier and a Man," 7.45 p.m.

Opera House: "Dr. Bill," 8 p.m.

Bondi Aquarium: Open Daily.

The Cyclorama and Hall of Illusions: 10 a.m to 10 p.m.

Royal Standard Theatre: Sweeney Todd, "The Demon Barber of Fleet-street," 8 p.m.

SPECIAL CABLES.

FROM THE "HERALD'S" LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

LORD SALISBURY'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, June 4.

Mr. W. J. Taverner, the Victorian Minister for Agriculture, and Mrs. Taverner were present at Lord Salisbury's official Queen's Birthday receptions on Saturday.

Mr. Taverner and the Agents-General of the colonies, were present at Mr. Chamberlain's official dinner.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.

A RESERVATION.

LONDON, June 4.

Spain in connection with the offer to sell to Germany the Carolines, Ladrones, and Pelew Archipelago reserves the right to have a coaling station at each group. Germany is to pay 26,000,000 pesetas (£1,040,000), and she undertakes to defend the Spanish coaling stations.

CAPE COLONY.

A BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 4.

Mr. Solomon, an Afrikander, has defeated Sir Gordon Sprigg, the ex-Premier, in a bye-election at Tembuland.

ROBBERY OF GOLD.

£5000 STOLEN FROM THE ALAMEDA.

LONDON, June 4.

The R.M.S. Alameda has arrived at San Francisco from Sydney. Upon arrival it was reported that a box of gold, valued at £5000, was missing. The San Francisco police believe that the box was taken from the vessel before her departure from Sydney.

AUCKLAND, Monday.

Nothing whatever is known here about the reported robbery on board the Alameda.

ACTION IN SYDNEY.

For some time past large quantities of gold have been shipped by the steamers of the A. and A. Route without accident. The gold is placed in the ship's strong room, the key of which is held by the captain. Upon inquiry here at the offices of the company yesterday the officials said that beyond the fact that a box of the gold from the Alameda had disappeared between Sydney and San Francisco they knew nothing. It was the first loss of the kind that had taken place on board one of their steamers, and the line, as is known, has been established for many years. Whether the gold was abstracted between Sydney and Auckland, or between Auckland and Samoa, or Samoa and Honolulu, or between that port and San Francisco, they could not say. Of course, the whole thing was a matter of conjecture. The steamer left Sydney on May 10, and Auckland on the 15th. She was due at San Francisco on the 2nd instant, but up to yesterday her arrival had not been announced. They had news that the Alameda had arrived, and had short-landed a box of gold containing £5000. There were three shipments of gold coin made from Sydney by the steamer, amounting to £150,000. These were equally divided between the Union Bank, Bank of Australasia, and the London Bank. From what can be gathered, it is the last-named bank's money that was abstracted. The gold is insured in American offices.

HOW GOLD IS STORED.

A "Herald" representative yesterday saw an officer on board the steamer Mariposa, a sister ship to the Alameda. He was informed that the gold is received in a strongroom which is situated underneath the floor of the steerage dining-room, right aft. Each box of gold is sealed, and is deposited in this room in the presence of the officers of the ship and a customs officer. The purser takes a list of what is taken on board. The hatchway which leads to the room is fastened down by means of an iron bar and lock, and is then sealed by the customs officials. There are two keys of this treasure-room, one of which is given to the captain and one to the purser. The gold is the last thing which is put on board before the steamer sails, and is the first thing landed from the steamer on her arrival at San Francisco. The strongroom itself is in dimension 4ft 6in. square and 8ft. deep. The sides are iron, and there is no other way of getting at it except through the hatchway. It was stated on board that it might be possible for the gold to be short shipped, though the precautions which are taken by the agents, the officers, and the customs are so stringent that the loss is quite inexplicable. The agent and the detectives yesterday went to the Mariposa and made a close scrutiny of the place in which the gold is carried in these ships and the general surroundings.

STATEMENT BY MR. SMELLIE.

Mr. W. T. Smellie, the manager of the London Bank being interviewed at his residence at Manly stated that when the gold is shipped two officers from the bank take it to the ship and deliver it into the hands of the purser, who puts it into the safe in their presence. The purser gave a receipt for 50,000 sovereigns in 10 boxes of 5000 each, and the steamship company gave a bill of lading in the ordinary course. The bank's gold was the last to be shipped, and hence its boxes lay on the top of the consignment, and whoever removed a box would naturally take that which lay nearest to his hand.

Mr. Smellie yesterday visited the Mariposa, together with a director of the Union Company and a detective, and inspected the arrangements for storing gold, which are stated to be similar to those on board the Alameda.

Mr. Smellie thinks that the 5000 sovereigns purloined were landed at Auckland, and does not think it possible that the robbery occurred at Sydney, because there was so short a time between the arrival of the gold and the sailing of the Alameda.

ACTION BY THE POLICE.

Immediately the news of the robbery was received by the Sydney office of the Union Steamship Company, the Police Department was communicated with, and Detective Goulder was detailed to make inquiries. Naturally, the police are reticent as to the result of their investigations, but considering the time that is supposed to have elapsed since the perpetration of the robbery, and the manner in which the principal in previous affairs of the kind have escaped detection, they are not sanguine of success in this case. Experienced officers state that the robbery was very well carried out, and that there is every reason to believe that those concerned in it are clever criminals, with an intimate knowledge of the arrangements made by shippers of coin, and have probably had previous experience.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT FLUSHING.

LONDON, June 5.

An accident occurred to an express train at Flushing, on the coast of Holland, through the pneumatic brake failing to act. Miss Roth, daughter of one of the Swiss Delegates to the Peace Conference at the Hague, as well as two railway guards, were killed.

ACCIDENT TO GEORGE TOWNS.

COLLISION ON THE THAMES.

LONDON, June 4.

George Towns, the New South Wales sculler, who holds the championship of England, was seriously injured on Saturday. He was training on the Thames in his stump outrigger, when he came into collision with a heavy boat. The latter hit the sculler's boat amidships and struck Towns full on the side, breaking two of his ribs.

Fat men, thin men, sad men, jolly men, should drink Walker's Extra Special Whisky at the Marble Bar.—Advt.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF CASSATION SENT TO PRISONER.

A CABLEGRAM TO HIS WIFE.

LONDON, June 4.

The decision of the Court of Cassation ordering a fresh Court-martial to re-try ex-Captain Dreyfus has been communicated to the prisoner on the Ile du Diable. He has sent a cablegram to his wife saying that he welcomes the hour of justice, and that he is awaiting the re-trial with absolute confidence.

REMOVAL OF THE PRISONER TO FRANCE.

RECEPTION OF THE JUDGMENT.

ANTI-REVISIONAL NEWSPAPERS GENERALLY ACCEPT.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PRESS.

LONDON, June 5.

Dreyfus will be removed from his prison on the Ile du Diable immediately, and it is expected that he will arrive on the 26th instant at Brest, in France.

Most of the papers which opposed the revision of the sentence bow to the judgment of the Court, only three, including M. Rochefort's ("L'Intransigeant") and that of M. Drumont ("La Libre Parole"), leader of the anti-Semitic party, being irreconcilable.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the "Times," states that the prosecution of General Mercier, the Minister for War at the time of the conviction of Dreyfus, as well as the prosecution of others, is a necessary sequence of the judgment of the Court.

The newspapers of the Continent and of Great Britain uphold the judgment of the Court of Cassation.

The English newspapers rejoice that the Civil law has asserted its supremacy in France.

The German newspapers declare that public falsehood and moral confusion in France have ended.

The Russian press acclaims the rehabilitation of France.

COLONIAL OFFICERS.

A NEW ORDER.

LONDON, June 4.

A new order, for which officers of the colonial auxiliary forces alone are eligible, is to be established. Its emblems will be a decoration and a long-service medal.

MADAME MELBA.

"LUCIA" AT COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, June 5.

Madame Melba appeared in "Lucia di Lammermoor" at Covent Garden on Saturday night. The timbre of her voice in her singing in the character of Lucia is described as lovely. Her performance created a furore amongst the audience.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 4.

The death is announced of Johann Strauss, the Austrian composer, aged 74. He was known as the "Waltz King."

Johann Strauss was born at Vienna on October 25, 1825. He was intended by his father for commerce, and was indeed a clerk in a bank, but he became conductor of Dommayer's beer gardens, and five years later succeeded his equally famous father as conductor of the Strauss orchestra. In October, 1844, Johann Strauss wielded the baton for the first time at Hietzing, Vienna, and on the same occasion sent out into the world for the first time the first of those wonderful compositions in three-four time. When he brought out the "Blue Danube" he was at the height of his fame. It was first sung by the Viennese male choir in 1867, but with small success. A little later Strauss, in the form of a waltz, put it in one of his programmes at Paris, and it created a furore. In a few months the publishers made a fabulous sum out of the profits of this single piece, while the composer had to content himself with the insignificant sum for which he had parted with his work.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

At a meeting of the Executive Council this afternoon the resignation of Mr. Walsh, Q.C., as acting County Court Judge, was accepted.

Lord and Lady Brassey paid a visit of inspection to-day to the new premises of the Commercial Travellers' Association.

Further evidence having been obtained concerning the Madden-Syme inquiry, in connection with the sale of property at Mount Macedon, Mr. Justice Williams has announced his intention of holding an extra sitting next Friday to hear this evidence.

A telegram was received to-day from the police at Diamond Creek reporting the discovery of the body of a Chinese named Chung Tung, aged 90, under a fall of earth in Caledonia Creek. The deceased was seen working at the spot where the body was found, and it is assumed he was crushed by the fall of earth.

At a meeting of the directors of the Maffra Beet Sugar Company to-day, Mr. Van de Velde informed the board that the Treasurer had accepted his alternative proposal, which consists of temporarily closing the factory, to get the plant cleaned, and everything in good order, in view of the possible reopening of the establishment at a future date. In the meantime the cultivation of sugar beet is to be kept up in the district, the Government granting a small subsidy.

The cash paid into the Treasury by the Railway Department last week amounted to £3952 less than for the corresponding week of last year, making the payments since the beginning of the financial year, £227,700 in excess of the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Monday.

The steamer Adelaide grounded in Port Adelaide River this morning, but was successfully floated a few hours later.

Mr. E. Checchi, Chief Assistant Engineer of the Victorian Water Supply, has handed to the Premier his report on the Bundaleer Waterworks catastrophe. Mr. Checchi states that the accident was probably due to air and water diminishing the cohesion of the bed rock forming the foundation of the works in progress, and that that action was no doubt accelerated by the blasting operations which were carried on prior to the accident. He considers that all proper precautions to ensure the safety of the men working at the site of the slip up till the time of the accident were taken. The Government has communicated with the Victorian Government, warmly thanking it for its prompt courtesy in the matter.

Is your wife pretty? Then drink her health in Walker's Extra Special Whisky at the Marble Bar.—Advt.

REVOLUTIONARY FEELING IN PARIS.

DISTURBANCES AT AUTEUIL RACES.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST PRESIDENT LOUBET.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

MANY ROYALISTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 5.

A serious outbreak of disorder occurred yesterday on the racecourse at Auteuil, a fashionable suburb of Paris, where a race meeting was in progress.

Royalists, anti-Semites, and members of the French League of Patriots, wearing carnation, the distinguishing colour of the Boulangists, organised hostile demonstrations, the ringleaders of the movement being M.M. Lasies and Firmin Faure.

The arrival of President Loubet on the course was the signal for hooting, mingled with cries of "Panama," "Down with Loubet," and "Vive l'Armee." Many arrests were made, those apprehended including a man who was seized while attempting to rush the President's carriage.

Nationalists gathered in front of and behind the Presidential stand during the races, and cheered M. Deroulede, who was recently acquitted on a charge of attempting to raise a revolt in Paris during the funeral of the late President Faure. They also cheered the army, and made other demonstrations, interspersed with whistling and hooting. A free fight took place, and 30 arrests were effected.

Policemen were severely injured in their efforts to defend the President's stand. Generals Roget and Brugere seized and disarmed Count Christiani, a member of the French Steeplechase Society, who attempted to strike President Loubet with his walking stick, and who actually struck the President's hat. President Loubet, who was conversing with M. Dupuy, the Premier, at the time, took no notice of the attack, and calmly continued his conversation with the Premier. The vast majority in the distance cheered President Loubet.

Further free fights ensued, and many persons were arrested.

The Republican Guard surrounded the stand, and cleared the ground at the rear. Subsequently, M. Dupuy, the Premier, General Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, and General Bailloud, accompanied by President Loubet, drove away in a landau, amid the yells and cheers of the crowd.

The Cabinet held a special sitting which lasted two hours. It was resolved to take energetic measures for the suppression of disorder.

Altogether, 130 persons were arrested on the racecourse at Auteuil in connection with the outbreak, many of the number being Royalists.

The Government was forewarned that a hostile demonstration was to be made, and sent Major Marchand quietly away.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, Monday.

The Conference of Railway Commissioners was concluded on Friday, after lasting four days. Ninety-two matters in all were considered. The question of the border rates was fully discussed, as the result of which an agreement is likely to be come to between Queensland and New South Wales, though none is likely between New South Wales and Victoria or Victoria and South Australia. It was also decided to establish a uniform system of concessions to theatrical companies, delegates to conferences, religious or otherwise, and athletic clubs of each colony, on a basis somewhat more liberal than at present. With regard to accelerating the mail service between Sydney and North Queensland ports, via Gladstone, the New South Wales Commissioners were unable to start the train earlier, so as to enable the train to leave Brisbane for Gladstone with the mails direct instead of a night's interval as at present. It was also decided to fix a uniform rate in the present system of the reduction of fares to oversea passengers from the principal cities, equal to one-third the ordinary fares. A reduction was also agreed upon for through parcel rates between Melbourne and Brisbane. The next conference will meet at Adelaide in 1900, a month after the meeting of the officers of the departments.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND, Monday.

Mr. H. D. Bell, barrister-at-law, of Wellington, counsel for the Government in the Midland Railway case, will probably proceed to England and argue it before the Privy Council.

The Government will hold an exhaustive inquiry into the loss of the Ohau. The wreckage from the vessel has been washed ashore at Castle Point.

TASMANIA.

HOBART, Monday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the school hall of Chalmer's Church, Hobart, this evening, to consider a call from the Randwick Presbyterian Church to the Rev. C. H. Talbot, minister of Chalmers church for the last nine years. The Rev. Dr. Scott, minister of St. Andrew's, presided. The meeting lasted two hours, and a unanimous feeling was expressed in favour of endeavouring to retain Mr. Talbot.

THE PERTHSHIRE.

THE STEAMER WILL PROBABLY MAKE AUCKLAND.

THE MARAROA'S SEARCH.

A telegram was yesterday posted in the Merchants' Exchange to the effect that a steamer with another in tow had passed Cape Maria Van Diemen on Sunday night last, bound towards Auckland. This would no doubt be the overdue vessel Perthshire, which left Sydney on the 26th of April for the Bluff, and broke down when two days out. Nothing could be made known as to what steamer had succeeded in securing a hold of the 5000-tonner—the two steamers passing Van Diemen's light at night. It was believed that the Union Company's Mararoa, which left Sydney last Wednesday, had been the successful competitor, but the "betting on 'Change" was in favour of the Duckenfield. There were some who recognised the good prospects of the Champion, one of the best tugboats south of the line. Then came the New Zealand contingent, with the Admiral, the Sterling, and other favourites, and in underwriting circles it was not lost sight of that the prize might fall to the Frenchman—the steamer Saint Louis—which left Newcastle for Noumea last Monday.

The distance from Maria Van Diemen to Auckland is, approximately, 220 miles, so that at a speed, say of five knots per hour, it will be late to-day before the arrival of the Perthshire, after her extraordinary voyage, is fully reported.

AUCKLAND, Monday.

The steamer Mararoa, though a careful search was made, saw no sign of the Perthshire on the way across from Sydney, and there is no news from any source of the missing vessel. The Mararoa spoke the Duckenfield on the 3rd instant in latitude 33·2 south, longitude 166·12 east. The latter reported "All well."

No Bar so handsome as the Marble Bar.
No Whisky so comforting as Walker's Extra Special.—Advt.

SECOND EDITION.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

THE MATCH AGAINST M.C.C. AND GROUND.

THE ENGLISHMEN BATTING.

A FAST WICKET.

LONDON, June 5, 11.20 a.m.

The following team has been selected to represent M.C.C. and Ground in the match against the Australians, which commences at noon to-day at Lords:—W. G. Grace, C. L. Townsend, S. M. J. Woods, J. T. Hearne, A. E. Trott, W. Attewell, W. Gunn, J. H. Board, F. G. Ford, P. F. Warner, and Captain Wynyard.

The weather is brilliantly fine.

1.20 p.m.

There is a large attendance. The ground is in good order, and the wicket fast.

W. Wrathall was chosen at the last moment in place of Ford.

Gregory, Laver, and Johns are standing out of the Australian team.

The home team won the toss and decided to bat, Grace and Warner being the first representatives. Jones and Howell were the bowlers.

The M. C. C. team made an inauspicious start, as before Warner had scored, he was smartly caught at the wickets by Kelly off Jones. The first wicket fell for 5.

Grace is batting with confidence, and has scored 36, while Gunn, who followed Warner has 10 to his credit.

The score is 46 for one wicket.

1.50 p.m.

Grace continued to play the bowling with freedom. He added 14, and was then caught by Hill off Trumble. His innings was not without blemish, as when he had scored 15 he gave a chance to Howell.

Gunn is playing steadily, and has scored 22.

Two wickets for 72.

2.20 p.m.

Grace's score included seven fourers. Townsend joined Gunn.

With the total at 35 Noble went on to bowl in place of Jones.

At the adjournment for lunch the score was 102 with two wickets down, Gunn having 39 to his account, and Townsend 13.

3.40 p.m.

There are 13,000 present.

The rate of scoring prior to lunch was rapid, and several changes in the bowling were resorted to, Trumble, Jones, M'Leod, and Howell going on in turn.

Soon after the resumption of play Gunn was bowled by Jones for 42. Townsend, not out, 20.

Three for 112.

Following are the scores:—

M.C.C. AND GROUND.—First Innings.

Warner, c Kelly, b Jones ..	0
Grace, c Hill, b Trumble ..	50
Gunn, b Jones ..	42
Townsend, not out ..	20
Three wickets for ..	112

SILVER.

LONDON, June 5.

Bar silver is quoted to-day at 2s 3¼ per ounce standard.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, Monday.

A. R. Richardson, the cyclist, commenced a cycling tour round the Australian coast this morning. He left the General Post Office for the north in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The Governor was present, and signed the time-sheet. Richardson expects to be five months on his journey, which he will complete at Perth.

THE PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.

UNEMPLOYED ADVISORY BOARD.

Yesterday the members of the Unemployed Advisory Board, consisting of the Hon. Sydney Smith (chairman), Dr. Roseby, and Dr. Zillmann, Dean Slattery, the Rev. G. D. Buchanan, and Messrs. S. Whiddon, Thomas, and Kidd, Ms.L.A., and J. Watson, visited Newington, Rookwood, and Parramatta destitute asylums, with a view to seeing the requirements, also to inquire into what light works might be taken in hand to give employment to a number of the inmates of these institutions. The fascine works at Homebush Bay were also visited with a view to seeing the extent of the work there to be undertaken, so as to estimate the number of hands who might be given employment; also to inquire into the possibilities of further reclamations at this spot.

POLICE COURT.

At the Parramatta Police Court yesterday, before Messrs. T. E. M'Nevin, P.M., and S. J. Pearson and J. T. Jay, Js.P., T. H. Webb summoned John M. Kelly for overholding a tenancy. Defendant signified his willingness to give up possession, and an order was made to that effect, with costs 5s 6d, and professional costs £1 1s. Francis Alexander Hamilton was charged, on remand, with assaulting a girl at Guildford on April 11. The accused, who reserved his defence, was committed to take his trial at the Parramatta Quarter Sessions on August 20 next. John Francis Kennedy, on bail, was charged with having assaulted David Fitzgerald on June 1. Defendant was fined £5, with £1 1s medical witness's costs, in default four months' imprisonment.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, RYDE.

The Archbishop of Sydney administered the rite of confirmation in St. Anne's Church, Ryde, on Sunday last, and 41 candidates were presented by the rector of the parish, 28 being males and 13 females. The church was crowded by the relations and friends of the young people, who showed much interest in the ceremony. Several of the boys were from the Brush Farm Reformatory, under the charge of the superintendent and an officer of that institution. The addresses of the Archbishop, as well as his sermon at the morning service, were impressive, and were listened to with very marked attention. During his stay at Ryde the Archbishop was the guest of Mrs. Terry at Deniston.

On Sunday two highly respected residents of the Parramatta district died—Mrs. N. Gazzard, wife of Mr. N. Gazzard, and Mrs. M'Adam, wife of Mr. Robert M'Adam, ex-Mayor of Granville. Mrs. M'Adam had been ailing for some considerable time.

The federal speech of Mr. James Ashton on Saturday night won that speaker high encomiums. It was spoken of as the best speech that had been delivered here during the campaign.

Splendid, steady showers have fallen all over the district, and the orchards have now received a good soaking. The rains, however, have had no appreciable effect upon the Parramatta local water supply, only 2in. having gone in. There is room yet for 24ft. of water, and at least 6ft. or 7ft. will have to be recorded before the local supply can again be drawn upon.

The residents of Auburn and district have decided to hold the annual ball and carnival in aid of St. Joseph's Sanatorium on July 13 and 14. Dr. Furnival and Mrs. Harrison were appointed joint hon. secretaries, and Mrs. Alban Gee h n. treasurer.

In connection with Referendum Day, which has been proclaimed a public holiday, the Railway Commissioners have arranged for a service of additional trains on the suburban line for the convenience of people who will be in the city at night to learn the results of the polling. Holders of workmen's tickets will have the right to travel by any train one journey each way on that day.

BUY IT TO-DAY.
Just 1lb. of LLOYD'S 1s 3d Tea. It's Delicious. LLOYD'S, 109 King-street, 594 Geo.-st.—Advt.

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FEDERATION.

THE PREMIER AT GRAFTON.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

IN FEDERAL AND ANTI-FEDERAL CIRCLES.

VICTORIAN AND NEW SOUTH WALES LIBERALS.

IS ANOTHER BILL POSSIBLE?

MR. DEAKIN, M.L.A., SAYS "NO."

NOW OR NEVER IN THIS POLITICAL GENERATION.

Amongst the statements circulated by the opponents of the Commonwealth Bill is one to the effect that one of the Victorian Federal Convention delegates, Mr. Deakin, had stated in Melbourne, in the course of a public speech, that if the Commonwealth Bill were rejected by New South Wales the Liberals of Victoria would join with the Liberals of New South Wales in getting certain alterations made in the bill. Mr. B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.L.A., on hearing of this statement, wrote to Mr. Deakin, and requested to be informed if it was true. In reply Mr. Wise received the following communication:—

"The Library, Parliament of Victoria,
"May 29, 1899.

"My Dear Wise,—

"I have publicly stated over and over again that if the Commonwealth Bill in its present shape be defeated I can see no prospect of any fresh opportunity for them (the people of Australia) being afforded another opportunity for an indefinite period. For the political generation now existing it will probably be a choice of now or never. As I have also pointed out, if any further demands for a restriction of senatorial power, such as I could myself vote for, were made, it would lead to the disruption of the federalist party in this colony, many of whose best supporters would then oppose such an amended scheme. I was asked when last in Sydney upon what points the Liberals in Victoria who are discontented with the bill from a democratic standpoint could agree with those of New South Wales in the event of any reopening of the issue, and I replied that, assuming such a contingency, the point most likely to appeal to us was in regard to the power of suggestion allowed to the Senate in regard to money bills.

"Personally I have no fear that this power will be abused, or prove a practical limitation of the financial supremacy of the House of Representatives, which I believe to be assured under the bill as it stands.

"The constitution now submitted is the most liberal adopted in any federation, and far more liberal than the constitution of any Australian colony, and if it be refused I despair of seeing a better, or of seeing any attempt at a better, until a new generation of politicians shall have been evolved.

"Yours very truly,
"ALFRED DEAKIN."

It is a noteworthy circumstance that at several public meetings recently Mr. M'Gowen, M.L.A., repeated the statement that under the terms of the constitution Victorian troops might be sent in times of industrial strife to shoot down peaceful citizens of New South Wales. Commenting upon this fact yesterday, Mr. Wise, Q.C., M.L.A., remarked to a "Herald" representative: "I see that Mr. M'Gowen is trying to create a scare in the minds of the working classes by saying that under the Commonwealth Bill 'Victorian troops could be sent to shoot down the peaceful citizens of New South Wales.' This is a complete misapprehension on the part of Mr. M'Gowen. As the object of the Federal Government is to provide 'for the order and good government' of the people of Australia, it must have a power, in the last resource, to keep order, if necessary, by force. Consequently, clause 119 is in these terms: 'The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.'"

"Surely Mr. M'Gowen," continued Mr. Wise, "if he has read that clause, and was not speaking merely at random like so many other opponents of the bill, will admit that that is a clause which gives security to the peaceful citizens of every State, and constitutes no danger to the liberties of anyone. Any scheme of federation presupposes that the military shall be under federal control. Indeed, one of the principal objects of federation is to bring this about. Mr. M'Gowen supports a unification of the colonies. Exactly the same condition of affairs would exist under unification, and under Mr. M'Gowen's own system a federal government must retain a power, in the last resource, of maintaining order. But he has overlooked the fact that the federal troops can never interfere, except upon the express invitation of a provincial Government, and if a provincial Government considers it desirable to have assistance from the federal troops, that can only be because the people of the province which the Government represents feel that such assistance is necessary for the security of the people."

"One can well understand," remarked Mr. Wise, "the extreme socialistic wing of those who oppose this bill objecting to any scheme for preserving order and good government amongst the people, but it is a little startling to find such objections raised by a gentleman of Mr. M'Gowen's standing, especially when, as I said before, his own scheme of unification contemplates exactly the same state of things."

"There is one part of the bill to which Mr. M'Gowen might well have called the attention of his audiences, and that is the provision which empowers the Federal Parliament to make laws dealing with the subject of industrial conciliation and arbitration. Surely that is a matter of supreme importance to the industrial classes, and, indeed, to all classes of the community whose interest it is that industrial warfare should cease."

"As matters stand to-day," continued Mr. Wise, "the ramifications of industrial enterprise extend all over the colonies, and are interwoven with local conditions to such an extent that no single colony can effectively deal with conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. When the colonies are united the power to deal effectively with those subjects would be enormously strengthened, and we may hope that this will be one of the first subjects to which the Federal Parliament will give its attention. Surely Mr. M'Gowen would be doing better service by pointing out this real advantage of union than by creating imaginary scares and playing on the fears of a mere section of the working classes. What a strong illustration the speech of Mr. M'Gowen furnishes of the difficulties which confront federalists. Even at this late hour in the educational campaign we have to confute misstatements, made, no doubt, quite honestly by people in authority as to the contents of the bill. Our work would be done directly we could persuade the people, as we are always saying, to read the bill."

Amongst some of the most successful tours undertaken by representatives of the United Federal Executive was that just completed by Messrs. Quinn and Wilks, Ms.L.A., through Gunnedah, Narrabri, Moree. They had been preceded by Mr. Hughes, M.L.A., as an emissary of the Anti-Federal League, and who is said to have reported that those places were sound in their opposition to the bill. Messrs. Quinn and Wilks tell an altogether different tale. They state that at Gunnedah marked enthusiasm was evinced by a large meeting, and that not more than six persons raised their hands in opposition to a motion in favour of the bill. Even better results, they say, attended their visit to Narrabri, for out of an audience of about 300 people not more than six hands were held up against the bill. "The prospects of the anti-federalists in that town," observed Mr. Quinn, "are regarded as so forlorn that they have arranged for Dr. MacLaurin and Mr. A. Brown, Ms.L.C., to visit the township."

More than usual interest attached to the visit of Messrs. Quinn and Wilks to the township of Moree, as it was one of the few country places which cast a majority against federation at the previous referendum. They are convinced that as the result of the amendments made in the bill and the clearer views entertained with regard to the terms of the constitution offered, as well as the advantages to be gained by Australian union, a majority of the residents of Moree will be found in favour of the bill. Of one thing they are fully satisfied, and that is that the outlying population of Moree will be solidly in favour of it.

It appears that at Moree one of the reasons assigned by some electors why the bill was unacceptable to them is that it does not provide for a reduction in the number of members of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. This objection was answered with the convincing argument that if the bill had contained such a provision it would have been an unjustifiable interference with the independence of a State, and would have been justly resented by the people as well as by the local Parliament. It would, they pointed out, be within the power of the people of New South Wales to reduce the number of the members of the Legislative Assembly. "The inevitable reduction of the number of members at the dictates of the people consequent on federation," Mr. Quinn told them, "is not a reason why members of Parliament should support the Commonwealth Bill; but it is a very good reason why they should oppose it." The audience saw the point and cheered. A powerful impression was created amongst the farmers and others present when it was pointed out that as they were greatly interested in the abolition of the Victorian stock tax federation would secure that result. By that means the sheep and cattle of Riverina would find their natural outlet into Victoria, and thus preserve the Sydney markets for the sheep and cattle of the north-western districts.

THE PREMIER IN THE NORTH.

RECEPTION AT GRAFTON.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

GRAFTON, Monday.

Accompanied by Messrs. Terry and See, Ms.L.A., the Premier was received at the Town Hall this morning by the Mayor of Grafton (Mr. D. Beatson) and the aldermen. The cadets were drawn up in lines on each side of the doorway as a guard of honour. An illuminated address of welcome was presented to Mr. Reid. Later on the Premier was driven round the town to see the show places of the locality. A complimentary luncheon was given by the citizens of Grafton to the Premier at Hatton's Hotel. The Mayor was in the chair, and Mr. W. J. Hawthorne (Mayor of South Grafton) was vice-chairman.

Mr. G. H. Reid, in responding to the toast of "Our Guest," said he reproached himself that he had not visited the district sooner; but if he had come to Grafton on a previous occasion he would probably have been on the warpath. Coming in the character of a peaceful visitor it was much pleasanter. Owing to the extremely faithful manner in which Mr. See represented the people of Grafton the district had not suffered by his not coming previously.

Messrs. J. H. Munro and J. T. M'Kittrick responded to the toast of "Prosperity to the Grafton District," proposed by the Premier. They said the district for the past 25 or 30 years never looked so prosperous as it did now. Railway communication with Glen Innes was, however, wanted.

Mr. J. See, M.L.A., responded for "Parliament." Amongst those present were—Messrs. A. J. Creagh, P.M., F. M'Guren (president of the Federal League), and all the local bank managers.

During the afternoon a visit was made to South Grafton where, at the School of Arts, the Premier addressed a large meeting on federation. He had an excellent hearing, and handled the subject much in the same manner as at recent gatherings elsewhere. The Mayor (Mr. Hawthorne) was in the chair. Mr. John See, M.L.A., also delivered a good speech in favour of the bill. A vote was taken and the meeting declared in favour of union with only four dissentients.

In the evening the Grafton Skating Rink, a building capable of accommodating 2000 people, was crowded with electors and ladies anxious to hear the Premier's opinions of the merits of the federal question. The Premier, on entering the hall, accompanied by Messrs. See and Terry, Ms.L.A., was warmly cheered. On the platform the leading citizens were well represented. Mr. F. M'Guren, president of the local Federal League, was in the chair.

Mr. REID, who was greeted with further applause on rising, said he was very pleased to receive so cordial a welcome in one of the chief cities of New South Wales. Coming amongst people the great majority of whom had always been opposed to him in politics, he felt a degree of curiosity to see how he would be received. Seeing him now without the distortions with which he was portrayed in the illustrated papers, he trusted they would form a good opinion of him, and would not regard his utterances as Mephistofelian. He had been painted in many directions as if he were a very near relation of Old Nick. (Laughter.) One of his political opponents at a meeting near Sydney the other night said he ought to be fried in his own oil. (Laughter.) His reply was that his political prospects had never been fishy enough for that. (Laughter.) Now he was face to face with an audience in a comparatively hostile electorate, it was a great pleasure to find that on this national question of federation a large number of his political opponents were able to stand side by side with him on a common platform. (Hear, hear.) It was said that he was fighting for union for personal ends. If that had been the case he could easily have secured federation by supporting it last year. (Cries of "Yes.") The fact was he had been desirous of getting better terms of union than were then proposed, so he then spoke against the project. If he acted straightly by the colony a year ago surely he might be relied upon to act straightly now. (Cheers.) Such base insinuations as were levelled against him had been levelled against every man in the past who had tried to enlarge the prospects and the boundaries of his country. Mr. Reid described the main questions at issue in regard to the Federal Constitution Bill, comparing the powers and representation in the proposed Australian Senate with the powers and representation of foreign Senates. The constitution submitted for adoption in our scheme of union, he said, was infinitely more liberal and democratic than that of any other federation. Our constitution was to be based on one man one vote. It was said that in Australia equal representation in the Senate would not be fair on account of the difference of the size of the populations of the various States; but there were infinitely greater discrepancies as to representation in the Senate of other federations. He did not point that out to get rid of having to give a fair reply to the argument that equal representation in the Senate was unfair. What he wanted to say was that a principle which was insisted upon by all parties to federations in the past, even over 100 years ago, was a principle which had to be considered reasonable when it was insisted upon in Australia now by the other colonies. He had come to the conclusion that he could not ask the other colonies to give way any more on the terms of union. The financial bogey against the bill was being worked for all it was worth to frighten people from voting for union, but all the disastrous things that were to happen were based on "ifs." Dr. MacLaurine, with all the confidence of one of the old prophets said there was no "if" in his calculations, upon which the financial attacks against the bill were based. Dr. MacLaurin, however, was not a good prophet. Having been always wrong in the past no one would give much for his prophecies in the future. The people were stiff-necked in regard to them. They did not believe in the prophet Dr. MacLaurin, nor in the prophet Sir George Dibbs, nor in the prophet Mr. Pilcher, and Reid waxed strong in the land. (Laughter.) Mr. Reid was a man with a bitter tongue and a good memory, and Mr. Reid asked of the prophets when they attacked the financial clauses of the bill, "What is this that you are giving us?" (Laughter.) When at the Adelaide Convention he made a proposition which if it had been kept in the bill would have forestalled all alarming cries about the cost of federation, he foresaw that the enemies of union would make use of the financial difficulties incidental to the matter in all sorts of ways. His stipulation in Adelaide was that the exact amount that should be spent by the Commonwealth on new services during the first five years and the difference between the revenue and expenditure of transferred services for the same period should be inserted in the bill. Had that been done no man could have indulged in threatening us with absurd tariffs and extravagant statements. What he had proposed was put in the bill at Adelaide, but unfortunately it was taken out afterwards. (Hear, hear.) Passing that by and considering the Braddon clause, he might say, not referring to his hon. friends of the Opposition, there were always in every country some hungry, anxious, lean dogs, which kept snapping at the heels of power and success. People of a similar disposition accused him of not being earnest in his advocacy of federation. Had he not been earnest he could have come back from the recent Premiers' conference, and having announced that they would not remove the Braddon blot from the bill might have added that federation, therefore, must be cast to the winds. He had too true an attachment to the great cause of Australian union to do that. Besides achieving other important amendments of the bill he secured a provision that the Braddon clause might be removed by the Federal Parliament at the end of 10 years. Formerly it could not be dug out of the bill with a pickaxe. (Cheers.) As to the suggestion that under the bill the other colonies would rob New South Wales, the people of New South Wales were far more powerful to get all that belonged to them and a little more than those of any of the other colonies. Was it likely they would be robbed in daylight without a kick for it? (Cries of "No.") He had not tried to invoke a single element of personal interest to induce people to vote for the bill, he only wished the other side acted in the same way. New South Wales would have a pretty big say in the Federal Parliament. Both freetraders and protectionist members representing New South Wales would stand shoulder to shoulder if the federal tariff of Australia were devised to give industries in Melbourne encouragement and did not give industries here like encouragement. They would insist that if a protectionist policy were applied to one industry in any other colony the same policy should be applied to the industries in the most powerful colony of all. (Cheers.) As for the New South Wales sugar industry, he had pledged himself as Premier by his former acts to do what was fair for it, and the growers of sugar might trust him to look after their interests under federation. (Applause.) Australia was being drawn closer to the great whirlpool of humanity and the interests of nationhood. We could not much longer be content to skulk behind the skirts of the mother country. The British Empire was not majestic because the other nations loved Great Britain, but because if the need came Great Britain could assert its majesty and power by brute force. Australia wanted to be in a position to co-operate in the defence of the Empire, and also to be able to properly defend itself if the need arose. When the marvellous influence of free commerce throughout these colonies was felt, Australians would realise how wonderfully advantageous union was in the interests of both capital and labour. He hoped Australia would find itself a part of a still grander universal union, enjoying the blessing of universal peace.

A vote in favour of the bill was carried with only six dissentients amid applause. Three cheers were given for federated Australia.

On the motion of the Mayor and Mr. See, M.L.A., a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Premier for his address. Mr. Terry afterwards delivered a speech, in which he urged the electors to vote for union on June 20. The meeting then closed.

POLLING ARRANGEMENTS.

In a supplement to the "Government Gazette" published on Friday his Excellency the Governor was pleased to approve of the appointment of the following places as polling places for the several electoral districts set against their respective names, viz.:—Albury Electorate, Mullengandra; Annandale, St. Aidan's Hall, Johnston-street, Annandale; Ashburnham, Cookamidgera; The Barwon, Ballaree; Bathurst, Bathurst railway station; Bourke, Acton Hill, Gumbalie, Warraweena station, Old Brindingabba; Cobar, Coronga Peak station, Winbar station; Condoublin, the Anaconda copper mine; Deniliquin, Gootgumbla; Glen Innes, Fladbury; Grenfell, Nag's Head; Hay, Toogimbie station, Illilawa station; The Hume, Quartzville; Inverell, Bukkula, Cherry Tree Hill; The Lachlan, Conoble homestead, Corrong, Bunda, Yandembah, Willandra station; Macquarie, Norway; Maitland (West), Allandale; Monaro, Rosedale, Rock Flat; Moree, Yagobie; Moruya, Tilba Tilba; The Murray, Barooga, Momalong, Willow Bank, Spring Plains, Nangunia, Argoon; The Murrumbidgee, Devlin's Siding, North Yanco; Parramatta, Harris Park East; Queanbeyan, Brindabella, Gudgenby, Majura; The Richmond, Mummulgum; Tumut, Blowering; Wagga Wagga, Central Ganmain; Wentworth, Till Till, Glen Dee; Wilcannia, Bunker Creek opal field; Willoughby, Berowra; Yass, at or near Douglas Park, Crookwell River; Young, Trungley. The Governor-in-Council has also been pleased to approve of the cancellation of the appointment of the undermentioned places as polling places for the several electorates specified in connection therewith, viz.:—Annandale Electorate, Annandale Council-chambers; Bourke, Goonery Station; The Murray, Summer Glen; The Richmond, Mulmulgun.

The Minister for Mines (Mr. Cook) has arranged to speak at Millthorpe to-morrow at noon, and at Forest Reefs at 3 p.m. the same day.

The rich man with the doctor's skill
Could not shake off a racking cough,
He gave up hope and made his will,
His heirs digest a silent laugh;
But soon their joy is turned to grief,
The old man's health once more secure,
The thing that gave him such relief
Was W. E. Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.—Advt.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

There was an active Mining market yesterday, with a large volume of business, principally in Western Australian gold-mining shares. Vale of Clwydd and Wickham and Bullock Island were firmer, but other coal stocks were without any alteration in values. Overflow at firm rates was the only silver line dealt in, other local silver companies being generally steady. Local gold ventures were generally quiet, but quotations of gold-dredging stocks had a somewhat more buoyant tendency. Victorians were not mentioned. Amongst Queenslanders Minerva closed with better offers, holders, however, not quoting. Western Australian gold stocks closed generally firmer, companies on the Queen Margaret line being an exception. There was extensive dealing in Hannan's Block 45 and Kalgoorlie Mint and Iron King at advanced rates. In the closing quotations, as compared with Saturday, improvement was also noted in Brilliant Central, Brookman's Boulder, Brown Hill Central, Chaffer's, Croesus Proprietary, Golden Zone (much better), Great Boulder Perseverance, Hannan's Oroya, Ivanhoe Gold Corporation, Kalgurli South, Lake View Extended, Lake View South, Maritana, and Paringa Consolidated. Copper companies, with the exception of Chillagoe Railway and Mines, were less firm.

Sydney Stock Exchange.—The closing quotations were:—

	Buyer.	Seller.
COAL.		
Stockton	3 9	4 3
Vale of Clwydd	6 6	—
Wallsend	25 0	—
Wickham and Bullock Island	8 9	9
Ditto, new	3 6	4 6
Ditto, preferential, £1 pd.	24 6	26/
TIN.		
Elsmore Valley	6 3	—
COPPER.		
Chillagoe	31 9	32 6
Cobar Chesney	7/6	8 9
Ditto, con.	—	5/
Girilambone	—	11/
Girilambone "A"	7 4	7 8
Great Cobar	75/	85/
Lake George Mines	19/2	20/
SILVER.		
NEW SOUTH WALES.		
British Broken Hill, old	11/6	—
Broken Hill Proprietary	46 9	47/
Block 10	82/	84/
Block 14	20 9	21 9
North Central	4¼d	5½d
B. H. South, paid	18/	—
Overflow	4 10	4 11½
Ditto, con.	4 5	4 8
TASMANIA.		
Mount Black Proprietary, paid	7/	—
North Mount Lyell	59/	—
Ringarooma, paid	—	20/
GOLD.		
NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Araluen, con.	—	3 3
Baker's Creek Consols	—	2 8
Cobar Great Western	—	4
Falcuer's	2 7	3
Jenning's Dredging and Sluicing, paid	6 3	10
Mount David, paid	6 10	7 0½
North Gibraltar, paid	—	1 6
Occidental	6 7	6 10
Peak Hill, pd.	1 4	2 3
Turon River Dredging, paid	38 6	—
Sunlight	3 9	5/
Victory Forest Reefs	2 9	—
West Sunlight, paid	—	2/
Young Australian	4 9	—
QUEENSLAND.		
Brilliant	—	10
Brilliant Central	13 6	14 3
Brilliant Extended	—	8 6
Ditto, con.	—	8 1
Clark's Brilliant, Worcester, &c.	5 2	5 3
Minerva	2 10	—
Nth. Oriental and Glanmire	9 6	—
No. 6 North Phoenix	1 5	1 10
Mt. Morgan	5 0/	5 5/
No. 1 North Oriental and Glanmire	10/	11 6
No. 2 North Oriental and Glanmire	4/	4 6
South Great Eastern No. 2	41/	—
Victoria G.M. Association	5 10	6/
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Associated	10 0/	10 1/
Boulder Central	5 6	—
Boulder Half-mile South	5/	5 2
Boulder Nr'h Extended	6 5	6 9
Brookman's Boulder	20 6	21 9
Brown Hill Central	8 2	8 5
Brown Hill Junction	1 9	2 3
Chaffer's	24 9	26/
Croesus Proprietary	3 6	4/
Central and West Boulder	50/	52/
Golden Zone, paid	5 4	6/
Gt. Boulder	31 3	31 6
Ditto, Main Reef	50/	52
Gt. Boulder Perseverance	10 7/	10 10
Hainault	36 8	39
Hannan's Block 45	10 1	10 2
Hannan's Croesus	—	15/
Hannan's Oroya	61/	61 6
Hannan's Pride of the Valley	2 9	3 3
Ditto, con.	—	1 6
Imperial Boulder	1 9	1 11
Ivanhoe	12 15/	13 0/
Ivanhoe S'th Extended	—	35/
Ivanhoe Junction	4 9½	5 2
Kalgoorlie Bank of England	24/	26 6
Kalgoorlie Proprietary	9d	1 3
Kalgoorlie Mint	25/	25 6
Kalgurli	11 0/	12 0
Kalgurli North	41/	42/
Kalgurli South, London Regis.	94 6	95/
Lady Sherry	2 6	—
Ditto, con.	—	1/
Lake View Extended	12 9	13 3
Lake View South, paid	31 6	33/
Maritana	2	3 3
Paringa Consolidated	6/	6 6
Queensland Menzies, p.i.	18/	19 3
Queen Margaret	31/	32
Queen Margaret Central	3 10	4 1
Queen Margaret South	6/	7/
Ditto No. 1 South	10d	1 3

The following sales were reported:—Before 'Change—Copper: Girilambone, 11s 8d. Morning—Copper: Chillagoe Railway and Mines, 33s; Girilambone, "A," 8s 9d; Lake George Mines, 20s. Silver: Overflow, paid up, 4s 11d. Gold: Mount David, paid up, 7s; Boulder Half-mile South, 5s 2d, 5s 3d; Brown Hill Central, 7s 9d, 8s, 8s 3d, 8s 3d, 8s 5d; Croesus Proprietary, 3s 6d; Hannan's Block 45, 10s 2d, 10s, 10s 3d; Hannan's Oroya, 60s; Hannan's Pride of the Valley, contributing, 1s 5d; Ivanhoe Gold Corporation, £12 15s; Kalgoorlie Mint and Iron King, 23s 6d, 23s 9d, 23s 6d, 24s; Kalgurli South, 94s 6d, 94s 3d, 95s 3d; Lake View South, contributing, 34s 6d; Paringa Consolidated, 5s 9d; Queen Margaret No. 1 South, 1s 4d; Queen Margaret Central, 5s, 5s 3d. Noon—Copper: Girilambone, 10s; Girilambone "A," 8s 4d, 8s, 7s 9d; Lake George Mines, 19s 6d. Gold: Occidental, 6s 9d; No. 6 North Phoenix, 1s 9d; Boulder Half-mile South, 5s 1d; Brown Hill Central, 8s 3d, 8s 3d, 8s 2d; Croesus Proprietary, 3s 6d, 3s 8½d; Hannan's Block 45, 10s 3d; Hannan's Oroya, 61s; Kalgoorlie Mint and Iron King, 24s 6d; Kalgurli North, 41s 6d; Lake View South, paid up, 33s 6d; Paringa Consolidated, 6s. Afternoon—Copper: Girilambone "A," 7s 6d. Silver: Overflow, paid up, 5s, 4s 11d. Gold: Brilliant Central, 14s; Boulder North Extended, 6s 5d; Bayley's United, 15s; Brown Hill Central, 8s 3d; Brown Hill Junction, 1s 11d; Great Boulder Proprietary, 31s 6d; Great Boulder Perseverance, £10 8s; Hannan's Block 45, 10s, 10s 3d, 10s 2d, 10s 3d, 10s 1½d; Hannan's Pride of the Valley, contributing, 1s 4d; Kalgoorlie Mint and Iron King, 24s 3d; Kalgurli South (London register), 95s; Lake View Extended, 13s; Queen Margaret, 32s 6d, 32s, 31s 6d; Queen Margaret Central, 4s 1d.

After the last meeting of the Exchange the following sales were reported:—Copper: Girilambone "A," 8s; Mount Garnett Freehold, 46s; ditto, contributing, 41s. Silver: B.H. Block 14, 21s. Gold: Occidental, 6s 8d; Glenfine South, 90s; Boulder Half-mile South, 5s 1d, 5s 1½d; Brown Hill Central, 8s 6d, 8s 7½d; Central and West Boulder, 50s, 51s; Croesus Proprietary, 3s 10d, 4s; Golden Link Consolidated, 50s; Hannan's Block 45, 10s 1d; Hannan's Pride of the Valley, paid up, 3s; Kalgurli North, 41s 3d; Kalgurli Golden Mines (London delivery), £11 14s; Paringa Consolidated, 6s 9d; Queen Margaret Central, 4s 1d.

BENDIGO, Monday.

To-day's Exchange sales were:—Carlyle and Whittaker, 2s 6d; Central Cookman's, 1s 4½d, 1s 6½d; Collmann and Tacchi, 3s 10d; Confidence Tribute, 1s 8½d, 1s 7½d; Dixon's, 9d, 8d; Deibridge's, 9½d, 9d; Fenteman's, paid, 2s 4d, 2s 9d, 2s 8d; Golden Age, 9s 3d; Golden Pyke, 23s, 23s 3d; Hustler's Reef, 7s; Hustler's Reef No. 1, 12s, 12s 2d; Lady Brassey Extended, 8½d; M'Donald's Reef, 8½d, 9d; New Argus, 6s 1d, 6s; New Prince of Wales and Bonshaw, 4s 4½d; North Johnson's, 12s 4½d; North Shamrock, 2s 7d; North Argus, 3s 2d; North Spring Gully, 2s 1d; Princess Dagmar, 9s 3d; Shamrock, 3s 2½d, 3s 8d; Shenandoah, 4s, 4s 3d; Specimen Hill, 3s 1½d; Suffolk United, 5s, 5s 1d; Spring Gully Junction, 6s 9d; Unity, 14s 3d.

BALLARAT, Monday.

To-day's Exchange sales were:—Band and Loch United, 4s 2d, 4s 4d; Berry Consols Extended, 31s 9d, 31s 6d; Birthday South, 25s 3d, 24s 6d, 25s; Birthday Royal, 8d, 6½d; Great Birthday, 7s, 4s 6d; Birthday United, 3d; Booth's United, paid, 9s; British Banner, 16s, 15s 9d, 16s 3d; Buninyong Alluvial, 2s 7d, 2s 4d; British Banner Extended, 1s 1d; Carisbrook Extended, 1s 11d, 2s; Glenfine No. 1, 5s 2d, 5s 5d; Glenfine South, 90s, 91s 3d, 90s 6d, 91s; Glenfine Extended, 17s; Great Glenfine, paid, 3s 5d; Glenfine Consols, 9s 3d, 9s 1½d; Great West Glenfine, 3s 2d, 3s 1d, 3s 4d; ditto, paid, 4s; Hanlon Consols, 5s 1d, 5s, 5s 1½d; Kangaroo, 3s 3d; Laidler's Extended, 3d; Lauberns No. 1, 11s, 11s 3d; Main Leads, 2s 10d, 2s 11d; Mount Mercer, 6d, 9d, 8d; Metropolitan, 4s 1d; New Imperial, 16s, 16s 3d; Pentagon, 4s 11d; Pitfield Q and C, 2s 3d; Queen of the Plains, 6s 6d, 7s; Red White and Blue, 6s 9d, 7s; South Banner, 2s 2d, 2s 1d; South Imperial, 4s 6d; South Pitfield Consols, 2s 6d, 2s 5d.

BRISBANE, Monday.

To-day's Brisbane Exchange sales were:—Brilliant Central, 14s 6d, 14s 7d, 14s 3d; Minerva Underlay, contributing, 7½d; ditto, paid, 11d, 1s.

CHARTERS TOWERS, Monday.

To-day's sales were:—Brilliant Central, 13s 9d; Brilliant Extended, paid, 8s 5d; Day Dawn Gold Mines, 3s 8d; Kelly's Queen Block, contributing, 18s 9d; Queen Central, paid, 10d; Victoria Gold Mining Association, 5s 9d.

Crushings.—Brilliant, 2774 tons for 2261oz.; Mexican East, 117 tons for 290oz.

CLERMONT (Q.), Monday.

A new alluvial lead has been discovered in the vicinity of the Wild Cat lead, the wash carrying 30dwt. gold to the load. Considerable activity prevails on the claims.

GYMPIE, Monday.

Mr. Thomas Smith reports the following sales:—Columbia No. 2 North, 4s 5d, 4s 6d; Columbia Extended No. 1 North, contributing, 9d, 9½d; Great Eastern, 11d, 1s; Great Eastern No. 1 North, 1s 9d; Great Eastern No. 4 South, 7½d, 8d; Home Rule and Hilton, 6d; No. 7 South Lady Mary, 1s 2d; Oriental Surprise, 2½d; Oriental Extended, contributing, 1s 0½d; East Oriental, contributing, 1s 1d; Victory Oriental and Columbia Consolidated, 11½d; Victory No. 2 North, 1s 2½d; Victory No. 3 North, contributing, 2½d.

Quotations: Columbia No. 1 North, seller 10s, buyer 9s 5d; Columbia Extended, contributing, seller 6s 5d, buyer 5s 11d; South Glanmire and Monkland, seller 15s 9d, buyer 15s; Gympie Gold Mines, No. 1 South, seller 2s, buyer 1s 11d; Great Eastern No. 2 South, seller 46s, buyer 41s 6d; Great Eastern No. 3 South, seller 2s 5d, buyer 2s 3½d; No. 1 South O'Donohue and New Zealand, seller 10½d, buyer 10d; Oriental No. 1 North, seller 12s, buyer 11s; Oriental No. 2 North, seller 4s 5d, buyer 4s 3d; North Oriental, seller 9s 8d, buyer 9s; Phoenix No. 3 North, seller 16s 9d, buyer 15s 9d; Smithfield No. 4 North, seller 1s 4d, buyer 1s 3½d; Victory No. 1 North, contributing, seller 6s 3d, buyer 5s 8d.

HOBART, Monday.

To-day's Exchange sales and quotations were:—Comet, buyer 9d, seller 1s 2d; Colebrook, seller 3s 6d; Hercules, buyer 24s, seller 25s, South Hercules, buyer 1s 4d, seller 1s 10d; Mount Black, sales 7s 4d; Mount Lyell Blocks, buyer 14s 7½d; Mount Lyell Reserve, sales 3s; Central Lyell, buyer 1s 9d; Lyell Tharsis, buyer 20s, seller 22s; Mount Lyell, buyer £9 12s 6d, seller £9 17s 6d; British Reid, buyer 37s; Red Hills, buyer 11s 3d, seller 13s; Silver Queen, buyer 2s 2d, seller 2s 8d.

KALGOORLIE, Sunday.

The clean-up of a parcel of ore from the Central Boulder resulted as follows:—Tons milled, 1036, yielding 1055oz. 10dwt. gold, an average of 1oz. 9gr. per ton. In addition 33 tons of concentrates were saved, containing 15dwt. per ton, and the tailings assayed 5dwt. per ton.

The May output of the White Feather Main Reef was:—Stone crushed, 968 tons, yielding 789oz. gold; cyanide, 1120 tons for 254oz.; 45 tons also of concentrates were saved, containing 228oz. Total yield, 1271oz.

A plat is being cut in the main shaft at the 200ft. level on the south block of Hannan's Oroya, and as soon as this is finished sinking will be resumed to 300ft. The winze will be put down on the rich chute of ore cut through in the drive on the Australia's east lode south from the Associated Gold Mines boundary. A new run of oxidised ore has been met with in the rise from the drive south from the west crosscut at the 100ft. level of Stange's shaft, on the north block of the property. This also will be opened up immediately to determine its full value. So far the quality of the ore is announced to have been maintained. The rock-drilling plant ordered from America is expected to arrive shortly.

The south drive at the 300ft. level of the Bank of England is still in good payable ore showing free gold. The west crosscut at the 390ft. level has reached the Associated Gold Mines boundary, but intersected two lodes en route. The first was a formation 9ft. wide, and the second 5ft. The latter is poor grade. A drive south has been commenced on the first ore body, which contains a fair percentage of sulphides, but at the point intersected it is rather low grade.

Developmental work will be resumed early next week on the Royal Mint South, which has been under exemption for the last nine months. This property adjoins the Imperial Boulder. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 300ft., and a crosscut run in west for 58ft. It is proposed to carry this crosscut further westward to pick up the Imperial Boulder lode, which is believed to traverse that portion of the block.

The main shaft of Hannan's South Brown Hill, which adjoins the Brown Hill Central on the south, is being unwatered preparatory to resumption of sinking operations.

A parcel of 100 tons of ore from the North Mount Charlotte has given a return of 31oz. gold. Another parcel is being crushed.

Excellent progress is made with the rock drills in sinking the main shaft of the North Kalgurli. It has not been decided yet whether or not the shaft be carried down to 600ft. before opening out. A couple of nice-looking leaders, similar to those met with in the crosscut from the old workings towards Brookman's Boulder boundary, were recently passed through in sinking the shaft.

The west crosscut at the 200ft. level of the Brown Hill Extended is now over 32ft. in the lode without having met with the western wall. The ore showing in the face is of the same quality as that previously broken. Assays are being made of samples stripped from 1ft. sections of the formation. Those previously made, which showed the average worth of the lode to be 4oz. to the ton, were from ore stripped in 2ft. sections. The present tests are being done as a check to determine as accurately as possible the average value of the lode.

Crosscutting has been commenced east and west at the 400ft. level of Hannan's North. Good payable oxidised ore is being stripped from the lode in the upper levels for battery treatment.

During the past week it was persistently reported that an important development had occurred in the Lake View South at the 500ft. level. It has been officially stated that there is absolutely no truth in the rumour, and the work done so far at this level has not disclosed anything of a promising character. The west crosscut has been carried flush with the Golden Link boundary without intersecting anything of a payable quality en route. It was thought that this crosscut would have passed through the rich chute of ore met with in the winze coming down from the upper level, but nothing was seen of the chute, although the drive was run directly beneath the point where the stone was picked up in the winze. The diamond drilling plant installed in the face of the eastern crosscut at this level has bored about 80ft.

It is reported that a good strike has been made at the 600ft. level of the Queen Margaret South, towards the Margaret Central boundary, but official confirmation of the find has not yet been made.

Driving operations have been suspended on the footwall of the lode at the 112ft. level in No. 3 shaft of the Golden Zone, pending a connection being made with the drive coming from the shaft further westward.

LAUNCESTON, Monday.

To-day's Exchange sales and quotations were:—Sales: Lady Dora, 3s; Hercules, 24s, 25s; Mount Lyell Reserve, 3s.

Quotations: New Pinafore, buyer 2s 8d, seller 2s 9d; White Pinafore, paid, buyer 1s 11d, seller 2s 3d; Tasmania, buyer £5 7s, seller £5 12s 6d; North Tasmania, buyer 5s 3d, seller 6s 3d; Silver Queen, buyer 2s 3d, seller 3s; Western Silver, buyer 16s, seller 18s; Colebrook, buyer 2s 6d, seller 2s 10d; Devon, buyer 2s 2d, seller 2s 9d; South Hercules, buyer 1s 6d, seller 2s; Mount Black, buyer 7s 4d, seller 8s; Mount Lyell, buyer £9 14s, seller £10; Mount Lyell Reserve, buyer 3s, seller 3s 1d; Lyell Tharsis, buyer 20s, seller 25s; Red Hills, buyer 11s 7d; Briseis, 31s 6d, 33s; Mount Bischoff, £33 5s.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

A moderate volume of business transpired to-day in the market for mining shares. B. H. Block 10 sold at 82s 6d; B. H. Proprietary, 47s; North Broken, 10s, 9s 9d; Mount Lyell, £9 13s, £9 14s; North Mount Lyell, 60s; Central Lyell, 2s; Colonel North, 2s, 2s 1d; Crown Lyell, 13s 6d, 14s 6d; Lyell Tharsis, 22s 6d, 21s 6d, 24s; Mount Lyell Blocks, 14s 3d; Mount Lyell Peaks, 1s 10d, 1s 11d; North Crown Lyell, 1s 7d; Red Hills, 13s; South Tharsis, 5s 1d; Crown Lyell, paid, 15s, 15s 4½d; Curtin and Davis, 1s 6d; Colonel North, paid, 3s, 2s 11d; Glen Lyell, 9d; ditto, paid, 1s 1d; Great Southern Lyell, 11d, 10½d; Mount Lyell Blocks, paid, 14s 6d; North Lyell Consolidated, paid, 7s, 6s 9d; Chillagoe Railway and Mines, 32s 6d, 32s; Lake George Mines, 20s, 19s 9d; Mount Garnett Freehold, 45s, 50s; Mount Garnett and Chillagoe, £34 10s, £35; Australian Tin, 2s 9d; Boulder Half-mile South, 5s, 4s 9d; Maritana, 2s 7d, 2s 9d; Associated Gold Mines, £10 2s; Ivanhoe Gold Corporation, £12 18s, £13; Hannan's Block 45, 9s 9d; Lake View South, 34s 6d, 32s; Queen Margaret, 35s, 31s; Berry Consols Extended, 32s 6d; Glenfine Extended, 17s 6d; Glenfine South, 87s 6d, 92s 6d, 90s; Glenfine Consols, 9s 5d, 9s; Spring Hill Central, 12s 9d, 13s; Sea, 8s 6d, 8s 8d; Gippsland Boulder, 8s 3d, 8s 10d; Long Tunnel Extended, £30 5s; M'Gregor, 8s 2d, 8s; Victor's Quartz, 30s; Excelsior, 6s 6d; Forbes, 18s 6d, 16s; Nuggety Extended, 17s 6d; South German, £7 6s; South German Extended, 12s 6d, 18s 6d; Blink Bonnie, paid, 3s 9d; British Banner, 16s 5d; Fenby's Reward, paid, 11d, 10d; Glenfine No. 1, 5s 7½d; Great Glenfine, 3s 1d, 3s 2d; Hustler's Reef No. 1, 12s 3d; Hickson's, 3s 6d, 3s 9d; Kelly's Hill, paid, 1s; Moonlight Reef, 4s 10½d; New Morning Star, 2s, 2s 2d; Russell's Reef, 6s 9d; Specimen Hill, 3s, 3s 1d.

The manager of the South German Extended mine, Maldon, reports having cut good gold in the reef.

ADELAIDE, Monday.

To-day's Exchange sales and quotations were:—Broken Hill Proprietary, 46s 9d, 47s, buyer 46s 9d, seller 47s 3d; B.H. South, paid, 18s 3d, buyer 18s, seller 18s 6d; North Broken, 9s 6d, buyer 9s 6d, seller 9s 9d; Associated Gold Mines, £10 2s, £10 2s 6d, £10 2s, buyer £10 1s 6d, seller £10 2s; Bayley's United, 14s 9d, 14s 3d, 14s 7½d, buyer 14s 6d, seller 14s 9d; Ben Lomond, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, buyer 1s 8d, seller 1s 10d; Hannan's Block 45, 10s, 9s 10d, 10s 4½d, buyer 10s 4½d, seller 10s 7½d; Bonnie Charlie, 3s 1½d, 3s, buyer 2s 11d, seller 3s 1d; Bonnie Charlie Central, paid, 1s 2d, 1s 2½d, buyer 1s 1d, seller 1s 3d; ditto, contributing, 6d, 5½d; Boulder Central paid, 5s 10d, 6s 1d, 6s, 6s 1d, buyer 6s 1½d, seller 6s 3d; Boulder Central Extended, 10½d, 9d, seller 10d; Boulder Consols No. 1, 2s 8d, 2s 6d, buyer 2s 4d, seller 2s 6d; Boulder Half-mile South, 4s 11d, 5s 3d, 5s 1d, buyer 5s 1d, seller 5s 2d; Brookman's Boulder, 21s, buyer 21s 3d, seller 21s 6d; Bonnie Charlie North, 5d; ditto, Extended, 3d, 5d, 4½d; Boulder North Extended, 6s 6d, 6s 11d, buyer 6s 10d, seller 7s; Brown Hill Junction, 2s 5d, 2s 6d, 2s 4d, 2s 10d, 2s 9d, buyer 2s 9d, seller 2s 10d; Brown Hill Central, 7s 6d, 7s 9d, 7s 8d, 8s 8d, buyer 8s 7d, seller 8s 10d; Central Boulder, 50s, buyer 50s; Croesus Proprietary, 3s 3d, 3s 8d, 3s 7d, 3s 8d, buyer 3s 7d, seller 3s 8d; Cumberland paid, 4s 5d, buyer 4s 5d, seller 4s 7d; ditto, contributing, 2s 5d, 2s 4d, buyer 2s 3d, seller 2s 4d; Chaffers, 25s 9d, 25s 3d, 25s 6d, buyer 25s 3d, seller 25s 9d; Golden Bar, 5s 2d, buyer 5s 1d, seller 5s 3d; Golden Zone, paid, 5s 6d, buyer 5s 4d; 5s 6d; Great Boulder, 31s 6d, 31s 3d, buyer 31s, seller 31s 3d; Boulder Main Reef, 50s, 50s 6d, 50s, buyer 49s 6d, seller 50s 6d; Great Boulder No. 1, 16s, buyer 15s 6d, seller 16s 6d; Boulder Perseverance, £10 8s, seller £10 9s; Hainault, 38s 6d, buyer 37s 6d; Hannan's Central Extended, 1s 9d, 1s 10½d, 1s 10d, buyer 1s 9d, seller 1s 11d; Hannan's Eureka, at auction, 1s 0½d, 1s 1½d, 10d, 11½d, 10½d, 1s; Hannan's Oroya, 59s 6d, 60s 6d, 60s, 61s 6d, 61s, buyer 60s 6d, seller 61s 6d; Hannan's Croesus, 9s, buyer 8s 6d, seller 9s 6d; Hannan's Reward North, contributing, 2s 9d, 2s 6d, 2s 8d; buyer 2s 7d, seller 2s 9d; Imperial Boulder, 1s 10d, 2s 0½d, 1s 10d, 1s 11d, buyer 1s 10d, seller 2s; Island Lake Austin, 1s 1d, seller 1s; Ivanhoe Gold Corporation, £13, £12 18s, buyer £12 17s 6d, seller £12 18s 6d; Ivanhoe South Extended, 32s 6d, buyer 32s 6d, seller 33s; Ivanhoe Junction, 5s 2d, 5s 8d, 5s 4d, 5s 6d, 5s 5d, buyer 5s 4d, seller 5s 6d; Kalgoorlie Bank of England, 27s, 26s 9d, 26s 9d, seller 27s; Kalgoorlie Proprietary, 1s 4½d, buyer 1s 4½d, seller 1s 6d; Kalgoorlie Mint and Iron King, 23s 6d, 28s 6d, 28s, buyer 27s 9d, seller 28s 3d; Kalgurli Gold Mines, £11 15s, £11 11s, seller £11 11s; Kirkpatrick Consolidated, 1s, 11½d, 1s 0½d, 11d; Lady Mary, 16s 10½d, 16s 9d, buyer 16s 7d, seller 17s 1½d; Lake View Consols, £22 10s, seller £23; Lake View Extended, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 12s 3d, 14s, buyer 13s 9d, seller 14s; Lake View South, paid, 31s, 31s 9d, 33s 7½d, 33s, buyer 32s 9d, seller 33s; Midas, 6d, 7½d; Queen Margaret, 32s, 31s 6d, buyer 31s, seller 31s 6d; Queen Margaret No. 1 South, 1s 2d, 1s 1d, 1s 2d, buyer 1s 1d, seller 1s 3d; Queen Margaret South, 6s 3d, 6s 11d, 6s 10d, buyer 6s 9d, seller 6s 11d; Queen Margaret Central, 5s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, buyer 4s 1d, seller 4s 3d; Queensland Menzies, paid, 19s 6d, buyer 19s, seller 20s; Reefer's Eureka, contributing, 7s 9d, buyer 7s 6d, seller 7s 9d; Royal Mint South, paid, 1s 4d, 1s 3d, buyer 1s 2d, seller 1s 4d; Royal Mint South, contributing, 1s 3d, 1s 3d, 10d; Slug Hill Proprietary, 5s 6d; South Kalgurli, 95s 9d, 94s 6d, 95s 6d, buyer 95s 6d, seller 96s; Three Colonies, contributing, 11d, 11½d, 10½d, 11d, seller 1s; Victory United, 1s 7d, buyer 1s 6d, seller 1s 8d; Arrow Investment, 4s 6d, 4s 8d, buyer 4s 7d, seller 4s 9d; Chillagoe Railway and Mines, 32s 6d, 32s 9d, 32s, buyer 32s, seller 32s 3d; Millbury, £14 10s, £15, £13 2s 6d, £14 15s, £14 10s.

ALAN L. GREIG and CO., Member Stock Exchange of Adelaide, Ware-chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.—Advt.

YIELDS.

GOLD.

Central Boulder, Kalgoorlie, 1036 tons, 1055oz. 15dwt.
Hill End, Broad Arrow, W.A., 873 tons, 622oz. 8dwt.
New Queen, C.T., 385 tons, 279oz.
North Boulder, Kalgoorlie, 1085oz. 11dwt.
Princess Royal, Norseman, 980oz. 6dwt.
Vale of Coolgardie, W.A., 1018 tons, 517oz.
White Feather Main Reef, W.A., 1271oz.
Wealth of Nations, Coolgardie, 640 tons, 242oz.

SILVER.

B. H. Proprietary Block 14 Company, 20,980oz.
Sulphide Corporation, Limited, 26,721oz.

MARINE BOARD.

THE WRECKS OF THE TEKAPO AND FAILFORD.

The weekly meeting of the Marine Board was held yesterday. Captain Hixson, R.N., presided. The inquiry was resumed into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Union Steamship Company's steamer Tekapo, which went ashore on the morning of May 16 last, at Maroubra Bay. Mr. Creagh again appeared on behalf of the Union Company, and Mr. Thompson (Messrs. Richardson and Thompson) watched the case on behalf of the third officer of the Tekapo, Mr. Gillespie.

Messrs. Creagh and Thompson, addressed the Board on behalf of their respective clients. The President, after a short deliberation, delivered the finding of the Board as follows:—"The Board now report that the said wreck was caused by the wrongful act or default of Herbert Sams, the master, in navigating too close to land and setting a course which put the vessel ashore in a fog. Herbert Sams is now cited to appear before the Marine Board on Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause why his certificate should not be cancelled or suspended."

The Board then proceeded to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the wreck of the schooner Failford, which went ashore on the night of May 29 last at the Outer North Head of Port Jackson. John Gustave Rosten was the first witness called. He stated that he held a foreign-going certificate from the Marine Board of Sydney. He was in command of the Failford on the night in question. The vessel was bound from Cape Hawke to Sydney, and in trying to make the harbour, owing to the wind dying away to a dead calm, she was driven broadside on to the rocks. No lives were lost. He had no time to let go the anchor or to obtain assistance. The first mate and two members of the crew of the Failford having corroborated the evidence of the master, the President stated that the Board would reserve its decision.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRIEDENTHAL CONCERTS.

Herr Albert Friedenthal will give his sixth concert to-night at the Town Hall, when, for the first time, his programme will include vocal music. The German pianist will play Schumann's famous "Carnival" in its entirety, as well as the "Moonlight Sonata." Chopin's "Raindrop Prelude," his rendering of which is so beautiful, three other Chopin pieces, and lighter numbers, will be followed by Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 11." Madame Jenny Lynch will sing three original songs composed by Herr Friedenthal. The plan for this interesting concert is at Nicholson's.

"THE SCHOOLMISTRESS."

A dramatic performance in aid of the Consumptives' Home and Orphanage of Mercy will be given at the Palace Theatre to-morrow evening, when Pinero's comedy, "The Schoolmistress," is to be staged by an amateur company under the direction of Mr. Walter Bentley.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday, June 6, 1899.

Banco Court, St. James'-road.—Grimley v. Sale and another, Amos v. Mayes and another.

No. 1 Jury Court, King-street.—Middleton v. Kidman (part heard), Stockton Coal Company, Limited, v. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co., Limited, same v. same.

No. 2 Jury Court List (to be taken in Divorce Court, King-street).—At 10 a.m.: Erwin v. Strand Electric Lighting Company, Limited (part heard). At 2 p.m.: Ridding v. Ambler. Notice.—The jurors summoned to attend No. 2 Jury Court yesterday—and who were instructed by the Judge to look in this morning's papers, under Law Notices, as to attendance—are requested to attend to-day at 2 p.m. in the Divorce Court.

In Equity.—Before his Honor Mr. Justice Walker.—After Bankruptcy matters: The Pastoral Finance Association, Limited, and Companies Act, petition for reduction of capital; Tooth and Co. v. Parkes, motion for injunction. Before his Honor the Chief Judge.—At 10 a.m.: Bevan v. Norris and others, summons for substituted service; Badgery v. Burcher, summons for discovery. At 10.15 a.m.: Whetton v. Collins (part heard). At 12 noon: Pitt, Son, and Badgery v. Burcher, hearing.

Master's Office.—At 10 a.m.: Company matters, lunacy matters. At 12 noon: Landau v. Mutch, to settle minutes of order; Ewan v. Ewan, to settle minutes of order; Australia Hotel Company v. Moore, to settle minutes of order. At 12.30 p.m.: Waddington v. Kelly, to settle minutes of order. At 2.30 p.m.: The Turon Mines, Limited, to adjudicate on claims. Before the Deputy Registrar.—At 11 a.m.: Austral Junction Company and Companies Act, to tax costs. At 11.30 a.m.: Re will of Jane Hood, deceased, to tax costs; same, to tax costs. At 2.30 p.m.: Re Orchard Brothers, bankruptcy taxation; same, bankruptcy taxation. At 3 p.m.: Ex parte Hurley and Attorneys Act, adjourned taxation.

In Divorce.—Before the Judge in Divorce.—At 10: Motions, &c. At 10.30, hearing of causes.

Prothonotary's Office.—Before the Prothonotary.—Hanson v. Lindsay, 11; Wilkins and another v. Hookway, 11.30; Gwydir v. Freil, 12; Cohen v. Quigley, 12.30.

Before the Chief Clerk.—Bragg v. Lawrence, 10.30; Pattison's, Limited, v. Hale, 10.30.

Before the Registrar in Divorce.—Wells v. Wells, 2.30.

Before the Deputy Registrar in Divorce.—Lambert v. Lambert, 2.30.

In Probate.—Before the Deputy Registrar.—At 11, to proceed on accounts in:—Caroline Besford, Donald Sinclair, James Thompson, James Frederick Thompson, Anthony M'Keogh, Thomas Freeman.

In Bankruptcy.—Before his Honor the Judge in Bankruptcy.—At 10 a.m.: Re the estate of Andrew Sutherland Low, deceased, for judgment. Before the Registrar in Bankruptcy.—At 11 a.m., certificate applications: Thomas Eggins, Ellen Morgan, Thomas Connolly. Single meetings: William Smith, George Barrett, Minnie Collins, Lipman Alexander Levenson. Public examinations: Stanley Frederick Stokes, Edward Hayes Symonds. Re Mark Robinson, examination under section 30.

DISTRICT COURT.—Tuesday, June 6.
(Before Judge Backhouse, at 10 a.m.)

Goff v. Gavin, Palesi v. Blamires, Woolridge v. Woods, Nicoll v. Sabiel, Duff v. Wilson, Goodlet and Smith, Limited v. Watts, Gelirich v. Russell.

(Before the Registrar in No. 2 Court).

Griffith v. Egan and another, 10.30 a.m.; Webber v. Bowles, 10.40 a.m.; Drake v. Seymour and others, 10.50 a.m.; Booker v. Amos, 10.55 a.m.; Gilliver and another sts. Haywood, 2.30 p.m.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Tuesday, June 6.

Annie Turnbull, Annie M'Carthy, Mary Breckenridge, Thomas Breckenridge, illegally using an instrument (part heard). Jurors not empanelled on this case need not attend until Wednesday morning.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Tuesday, June 6.

Joseph Francis Anderson, forgery and uttering; Percy David Hepburn, stealing; Matthew Mealing, inflicting grievous bodily harm.

SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND.

A very interesting football match between teams representing the country and city will be played this afternoon, commencing at 3.15, when an excellent game should result, as most of the best players will be included, and hitherto the country teams have always played a hard game.

The teams are:—

Metropolis.—Back, Rowe (Wallaroo); three-quarters, Spragg (Wallaroo), Shortland (University), Miller (Randwick); five-eighths, M'Namara (Pirate), Ward (Marrickville); half, Galloway (Randwick); forwards, Kelly (Wallaroo), Purdon (Marrickville), H. A. Jones (University), Ellis (Pirate), Pauling (Randwick), Wheeler (Wallaroo), Davis (Marrickville), Webb (Wallaroo).

Country.—Back, W. Cobb (Northern Branch); three-quarters, S. Wickham (Central Western), F. Priest (New England), F. Smith (Central Western); five-eighths, W. Read (Western), C. Flanagan (Western); half, J. Dibley (Western); forwards, A. Gardiner (Central Western), H. M'Cormack (Northern), Challoner (Central Western), R. Barton (Western), J. Goode (Liverpool Plains), W. Street (Central Western), W. Jackerman (Northern), J. Curley (Liverpool Plains). Mr. W. S. Cobb will act as referee.

A nominal charge only will be made at the gate.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

SINGLETON, Monday.

The fifth competition of the Singleton Civilian Rifle Club resulted: C. Powell, 58; R. J. Risley, 57; D. Hooker, 55; T. E. Noble, 51; N. Faulkner, 46; E. L. Dawes, 25.

CENTRAL LICENSING COURT.

The annual Central Licensing Court was held yesterday by Mr. Delohery, S.M. (chairman), and Messrs. Edwards and Wilshire, S.Ms., and Mr. Penny, L.M. The following publicans' transfers were granted:—Robert Whitton to Chas. Goldsmith, Imperial Hotel, Erskineville; Theodore S. Flynn to David Reid, Scandinavian Hotel, Druitt-street. Permission was given Hugh Gallagher to change the sign from the Hotel Pleasanton, Harris-street, Pyrmont, to the Terminus Hotel. Some 350 publicans' renewals were also granted.

The following is the Sydney Hospital report for the week ended June 3:—Admitted, 36 males, 30 females, total 66; discharged, 34 males, 16 females, total 50; died, 3 males, 3 females, total 6; remaining, 182 males, 119 females, total 301; out-patients treated, 985; casualties treated, 443.

KEEN'S D.S.F. MUSTARD has had a world-wide reputation for 155 years.—Advt.

FOR PRESERVING, PURIFYING, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and preventing the first symptoms of distressing rashes, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective, it produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair.—Advt.

The reliable Family Remedy, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.—Advt.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Cabin Boy, who has been racing in Queensland, returned to Sydney yesterday by steamer. He was accompanied by an aged brown gelding named Waiter, by Lord Farnham from Lady, who has gone into W. Kelso's stable. Waiter, who has a number of winning brackets to his name, has been entered for the V.R.C. and V.A.T.C. Grand National Hurdle Race.

J. M'Mahon has taken in hand a brown yearling colt by Archie from Xera.

Satisfactory nominations of now yearlings were yesterday received by the A.J.C. for the forthcoming classic events. The December Stakes, 1899, closed with 59 entries; Champagne Stakes, 1900, with 75; Derby, 1900, with 72; and St. Leger, 1901, with 62. These numbers do not include the nominations received at Melbourne. Several entries have been received from New Zealand.

Nymagee District Picnic Race Club meeting was yesterday granted registration by the A.J.C.

The conditions of the Winter Handicap (15.0) of 75 sovs., to be run at Kensington on Wednesday, June 21, are set forth in the business sheets. The entrance fee is 1 sov. and there is no charge for acceptances. Entrances close with the secretary, Mr. P. O'Mara, before 5 p.m. on Friday next.

Our Dubbo correspondent telegraphs that the trotting sire Harold, belonging to Dr. Tresidder, of Dubbo, died on Saturday.

Mr. John Jolly, secretary of the Moorefield R. C., has reason to be satisfied with the amount of support accorded by owners yesterday to the Moorefield June Meeting, the half-dozen events closing with 115 nominations.

The trotting, pony, and galloway races which were to have been held at Brighton yesterday have been postponed until Thursday next.

Entries for the pony and galloway races, to be held at Kensington on Wednesday, June 14, close with the secretary, Mr. P. O'Mara, before 5 p.m. on Friday next. The card will be found in the advertising columns.

Rosebery Park pony and galloway races, set down for decision to-day, have been further postponed until Friday next.

Frisco, a brown four-year-old gelding by Gozo, from Procella, arrived yesterday by train from Gatton, Queensland, and has gone into T. Payten's stable at Randwick. Frisco is nominated in both the Caulfield and Melbourne Cups.

Fifty-three nominations were yesterday received for the Rosehill Cup to be run in connection with the Rosehill Winter Meeting. Included in the list are the names of Alemene, Djin Djin, Prince Carbine, Whakawatea, Trichord, Eastern King, Cavalier, Caledonia, and many other well-known performers.

The programme for the Rosehill Winter Meeting is set forth in the business columns. Entries for the events, excepting the Rosehill Cup, close with the secretary, Mr. J. Denmeade, before 4 p.m. on Monday next.

The entries for the Melbourne Cup this year show an increase of six over last year's total. The high character of the competitors is maintained to the standard of former years, as an examination of the list will show. Among the names of noted performers are to be found those of Brazen Lad, Hymettus, Forest, Massinissa, Scorn, Chesney, Lee-Metford, Diffidence, The Chief, Reviver, Gaulus, Fairy Prince, Parthian, Johansen, Alemene, Woodlark, Gaulion, Prince Carbine, Mora, Cravat, Cocos, Frisco, Boscobel, Checkmate, Town Clock, Le Var, Trochon, Bruce Lowe, Cicero. All the Australian colonies are represented, and the historic struggle at Flemington will probably prove as intercolonial in character as in previous years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SPORTING.

ADELAIDE, Monday.

Mr. John Crozier's string of racehorses was put up at auction to-day, but not one was sold. Gungadin was passed in at 400 guineas, Gnullo at 200 guineas, Cicero at 160 guineas, Dumdum at 200 guineas, Security at 150 guineas, Bloodstone at 50 guineas. For other owners Gold and Black was sold to Mr. T. N. Kidman at 22 guineas, and Carbonate changed hands for 66 guineas.

Nominations were received to-day for the S.A.J.C. youngsters' events. They were very satisfactory, totalling 165 as against 141 last year.

VICTORIAN SPORTING NEWS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NOMINATIONS.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The entries for the principal races of the year closed at the V.R.C. and V.A.T.C. offices this evening. The totals are as follow:—

V.R.C.—Maribyrnong Plate (1899), 101, as compared with 114 last year; Melbourne Cup, 148, as compared with 142 last year; Ascot Vale Stakes (1900), 105, as compared with 103 last year; Sires' Produce Stakes (1900), 50, as compared with 55 last year; Champion Stakes (1900), 61 as compared with 52 last year; Derby Stakes (1900), 127 as compared with 118 last year; Oaks Stakes (1900), 60 as compared with 75 last year; Spring Stakes (1900), 98 as compared with 95 last year; St. Leger Stakes (1901), 98 as compared with 112 last year; Grand National Hurdle Race, 60 as compared with 52 last year; Grand National Steeplechase, 35 as compared with 42 last year.

V.A.T.C.—Caulfield Cup, 154, as compared with 157 last year; Toorak Handicap, 124 as compared with 130 last year; Juvenile Stakes (1899), 63 as compared with 51 last year; Federal Stakes (1900), 62 as compared with 58 last year; Caulfield Guineas (1900), 97 as compared with 105 last year; Alma Stakes (1900), 71 as compared with 68 last year; Debutant Stakes (1899), 52 as compared with 82 last year; Futurity Stakes (1901), not yet closed, 108 as compared with 110 last year.

NORTH NEW ZEALAND GRAND NATIONAL MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

AUCKLAND, Monday.

The North New Zealand Grand National Meeting, under the auspices of the Auckland R.C., was continued to-day, when the contest for the principal event resulted as follows:—

Great Northern Steeplechase, 3½ miles.—Mr. F. Watson's ch g Dummy, by Mute—Maid of the Mountain, aged, 11st 11lb, 1; Mr. C. Gordon's b g Nor'-West, by Sou'-Western—Betty, 6 years, 11st 5lb, 2; Mr. A. Bayley's blk g Kanaka, by Australian, dam by Waitara, aged, 10st 8lb, 3.

VICTORIA RACING CLUB. SPRING MEETING.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The following entries were received to-day:—

MELBOURNE CUP—2 miles.

Brazen Lad	Flintlock	Cowgrass	Gunbar
Skylark	Fleet Admiral	Lancaster	Lowland Chief
Repeater	Forest	Majestic	Chirnside
Contrast	The Merry Boy	Wait-a-Bit	Mullewa
Jackson	Detonator	Standish	Hainault
Golden Queen	The Skipper	Lord Cureton	Lochaber
City Band	The Rock	Bobadil	George Frederick
Titheradge	Sentinel	Tremarden	Bolanos
Kaaba	Italia	Ashton	Chesney
Olaf	Eileen	Foret	Chillagoe
Promontory	Duke of Portland	Symmetry	Dundonald
Burrabari	Drama	Cordite	Bundook
Legend	Nitre	Spencer	Lee-Metford
Trent	Euridsdale	Ideal	Merriwee
Ballistite	Lissadurn	Delusive	Diffidence
Leeming's Boots	Snapshot	Revenue	Shell
Strathjoy	Grizzle	Scorn	Alix
Hymettus	Massinissa	Eminence	The Sirdar
Holster	Emperor	Regained	Triumph
Malvada	Disfigured	Renown	Cycle
Bonshaw		La Carabine	Fulmen
		Aurie	

SYDNEY ENTRIES.

Checkmate	Dewey	Plutus	Gauleon
Boscobel	Battle Abbey	Cordon	Woodlark
Rosebery	Flodden	Fairy Prince	Lygon
Reviver	Nambucca	Aquila	Prince Carbine
Viscount II.	Cremona	The Clansman	Mora
Condiment	Clarion	Gentle Hermit	Rifleite
Superb	Sirdar	Parthian	Cravat
Rowdy	The Chief	Ace of Diamonds	Reka
Ottoman	Gaulus	Maecenas	Nuka
April Fool	War God	Blue Metal	Holbrook
Voyou	The Watchdog	Johansen	Cocos
Kitaware	Lady Maude	Alemene	St. Clair
Cranberry	Vocalist		Frisco
Mazzatina			

ADELAIDE ENTRIES.

Goodwill	Town Clock	Dirk Hammerhand	Gunga Din
Blackwood	Lord Kitchener	Merry Pilgrim	Trochon
Bruce Lowe			Tarlock
Cicero	Le Var		

AUTUMN MEETING, 1900.

CHAMPION STAKES—3 miles.

Hurrah	Tremarden	Gosport	Revenue
Skylark	Relic	Chesney	Eminence
Grizzle	Ashton	Murata	Aurie
Promontory	Lord Cureton	Chillagoe	Renown
Drama	Cordite	George Frederick	Argonaut
Hymettus	Nitre	Bolanos	Lowland Chief
Cowgrass	Spencer	Monteroy	Mullewa
Fleet Admiral	Ideal	Bundook	Lee-Metford
Wait-a-bit	Contrast	Bobadil	Merriwee
Detonator	Duke of Portland	Scorn	Shell
Standish			Holster
Lancaster	Cartel		

SYDNEY ENTRIES.

Reviver	Viscount II.	Condiment	Superb
Rowdy	Ottoman	Cocos	St. Clair
Mazzatina	Dewey	Parthian	Gauleon
Woodlark	Rifleite		

ADELAIDE ENTRIES.

Le Var | Gunga Din | Dirk Hammerhand

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE MEETING.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The following entries were received to-day:—

GRAND NATIONAL HURDLE RACE—3 miles.

Plunger, Galtee More, Collendina, Colonel, Shilinski, Tutor, Curzon, Valdis, Goldfinder, Jenico, Don John, Crystalite, Acorn, Mort a Vis, Widderin, Riccarton, Cenci, Podarces, Loch Fad, Lastglen, Cranberry, Tagus, Soult, City Band, Teepookana, Fairlight, Clamorous, Goldreef, Pal o' Mine, Nilus, Ghoul, Chorister, Mystery, Laburnum, Snorter, Ohio, Nansen, Borderer, Realgar, Irameo, The African, Cyclist, R. A., Clyde, Lucid, Duello, Ingregoodbie, English Slave, Barrister, Beau Brummel, Austerlitz, The Armourer, Rosemont, Kiora, Waiter, Residue, Myrmidon, Chaplain, Canobias, Manfred, Acton.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE—3 miles and a furlong.

Gladys, Jack Tar, Butler, Montrose, King's Vision, Acorn, Marksman, Cerberus, Baltoro, Pirate, Hyena, Mysore, Doondiah, Clarence, Campaspe, Dread, Homer, Nilus, Domino, Vashti, Vigil, Euro, Floater, Passion Fruit, Hayseed, Leeway, The African, Ouyen, Whimboen, N.Z., Comboyne, Troy, Britomarte, Barrister, Mistletoe, Spieler, Magnet, Gladstone, Waiter, Ditto, Evanston, Happy Jack.

V.A.T.C. GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE MEETING.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The following nominations were received to-day:—

CAULFIELD GRAND NATIONAL HURDLE RACE—3¼ miles less 92 yards.

Tutor, Colonel, Shilinski, Weris, Valdis, Tropic, Goldfinder, Widderin, Riccarton, Don John, King's Vision, Crystalite, Acorn, Nilus, Chorister, Mystery, Noctiluca, Ghoul, Nalpa, Tagus, Soult, Cranberry, Cenci, Loch Fad, Plunger, Goldreef, Clive, Clamorous, Fairlight, Pal o' Mine, Snorter, Jenico, Borderer, Realgar, Irameo, The African, Laburnum, Rosella, Nansen, Lucid, Wee Jim, R.A., Fish Hook, Clyde, Beloka, Myrnlong, Beau Brummel, Paradox, Barrister, Podarces, Austerlitz, The Armourer.

SYDNEY ENTRIES.

Kiora, Waiter, Gladstone, Residue, Myrmidon, Chaplain, Ditto, Canobias.

ADELAIDE ENTRIES.

Manfred, Blackwood, Conventioner.

CAULFIELD GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE—About 4 miles.

Jack Tar, Montrose, The Beaver, Goldfinder, Marksman, Beltoro, Pirate, Don John, King's Vision, Acorn, Hyena, Chartreuse, Homer, Mysore, Doondiah, Tagus, Cranberry, Wilfred, Carmyle, Milan, Cerberus, Campaspe, Dread, Fairlight, Nilus, Ironhook, Starfish, Trumpeter, Vigil, Euro, Vashti, Ghoul, Domino, Humula, Snorter, Wallaby, Flashlight, Hayseed, Leeway, The African, Ouyen, Floater, Stamford, Whimboen, Ben Bolt, Clyde, N.Z., Comboyne, Inga, Troy, Passion Fruit, Britomarte, Wellington, Barrister, Spieler, Mistletoe, Irish Stew.

SYDNEY ENTRIES.

Gladstone, Waiter, Mist, Ditto, Honeydew II.

ADELAIDE ENTRIES.

Conventioner, Evanston, Happy Jack.

SPRING MEETING.

TOORAK HANDICAP—1 mile.

Legend, Orla, Ampier, Cordite, Strathjoy, Alva, The Hypnotist, Wait-a-bit, Blunderer, Bugle Call, Sentinel, Tremarden, Skylark, Golden Queen, Snapshot, Olaf, Drama, Carrara, Hymettus, Westward Ho, Lochabar, Barleycorn, Fleet Admiral, Holster, Illuminata, Howlong, Improver, Detonator, City Band, The Musketeer, Repeater, Goodman, Venganza, Titheradge, Man of Honour, Contrast, Caviare, The Skipper, Eileen, Kobold, Massinissa, Foret, Lancaster, Lord Cureton, Duke of Portland, Lissadurn, Forest, Glendale, Peeress, Key, Shell, Alix, Merriwee, George Frederick, Chillagoe, Benecia, Novus, John Bunyan, Chirnside, Gunbar, Slatin, Symmetry, La Carabine, Delusive, Renown, Regained, Scorn, Revenue, Eminence, De Wilton, The Rock, Report, Brio, Ingleston, Lowland Chief, Ideal, The Sider, Veneda, Hainault, Campaign.

The Sydney entries are not to hand.

CAULFIELD CUP.—1½ mile.

Brazen Lad, The Undine, Lochaber, Dundonald, Moroney, Sentinel, Ballistite, W.P., Legend, Cordite, Barleycorn, Titheradge, Kaaba, Wait-a-bit, Fleet Admiral, Man of Honour, Glendale, Tremarden, Promontory, Contrast, Hayward, Skylark, Holster, Euridsdale, Keera, Golden Queen, Ashton, The Skipper, Strathjoy, Snapshot, Detonator, Kobold, Blunderer, Olaf, City Band, Massinissa, Orla, Disfigured, The Musketeer, Forest, Battle Royal, Ishmaelite, Repeater, Lancaster, Bonshaw, Trent, Spencer, Lord Cureton, Ampier, Hymettus, Venganza, Duke of Portland, Lissadurn, Emperor, Forest, Malvada, Peeress, Diffidence, Key, Shell, Alix, Merriwee, Chesney, George Frederick, Murata, Chillagoe, Bolanos, Surge, John Bunyan, Tutor, Chirnside, Gunbar, Billow, Egypt, Bundook, Symmetry, La Carabine, Delusive, Renown, Regained, Scorn, Revenue, Eminence, Bobadil, De Wilton, The Rock, Lowland Chief, Newport, Ideal, Veneda, Flint, Rob Roy, Hainault, Austerlitz.

SYDNEY ENTRIES.

Checkmate, Cranberry, Cocos, Tio, Boscobel, Holbrook, Dewey, Caledonia, Rosebery, Battle Abbey, Mazzatina, Sweetheart, Cremona, Frisco, Flodden, Dandy, Viscount II., Condiment, Ottoman, Superb, Clarion, Sirdar, Skylight, Dan O'Connell, War God, The Chief, The Watchdog, The Prize, The Clansman, Hopwatch, Ace of Diamonds, Maecenas, Blue Metal, Johansen, Fairy Prince, Gauleon, Woodlark, Lygon, Alemene, Gentle Hermit, Aquila, Vocalist, Cordon, Plutus, Rifleite, Prince Carbine, Mora, Cravat, Reka, Nuka.

ADELAIDE ENTRIES.

Blackwood, Bruce Lowe, Gnullo, Cicero, Gunga Din, Merry Pilgrim, Le Var, Town Clock, Trochon, Dirk Hammerhand.

The following entries reached the V.A.T.C. office too late:—Caulfield Cup: Lucky Dog and Grand March. Toorak Handicap: Grand March.

CANTERBURY PARK RACE CLUB.

Following are the weights for the June Meeting of the Canterbury Park Race Club:—

Park Stakes, 6 furlongs.—Cyanide, 9st 5lb; Folly, 8st; Glendalough, 8st; Federation, 8st; Pebble, 8st; Mona II., 7st 11lb; Vade, 7st 11lb; Manganese, 7st 11lb; Division, 7st 11lb; Maria Jane, 7st 8lb; Arquebus II., 7st 4lb; Killarney II., 7st 4lb; Cashmore, 7st 2lb; Rescuer, 7st 2lb; Dandy, 7st 2lb; Romany Queen, 7st 2lb; Glitter, 7st 2lb; Flashlight, 7st; Durham, 7st; Hilda, 7st; Belle Isle, 7st; Kitty Flynn, 7st; Lady Lee, 6st 13lb; Wilton, 6st 13lb; Melanite, 6st 13lb; Horace, 6st 13lb; Fata Morgana, 6st 9lb; Russley King, 6st 9lb; Lightfoot, 6st 9lb; Autocrat, 6st 9lb; b g by Musketoon, 6st 9lb; b f by Niagra, 6st 9lb.

Stewards' Mile.—Telegraph, 10st 9lb; Valorous, 10st; Trichord, 9st 7lb; Carberra, 9st 7lb; Residue, 9st 7lb; Fitzroy, 9st 2lb; Coralie, 9st 2lb; Mosaic, 9st 2lb; Wyalong, 9st 2lb; Thrift, 9st; Beverley, 8st 12lb; Wat Tyler, 8st 9lb; Mishap, 8st 9lb; Jean, 8st 9lb; Farraday, 8st 9lb; Annadour, 8st 8lb; Marshall, 8st 8lb; Drummer Girl, 8st 8lb; Nevermore, 8st 8lb; Lochless, 8st 2lb; Welcome, 8st 2lb; Mica, 7st 12lb; Au Revoir, 7st 7lb; Mundic, 7st 7lb; Moongram, 7st 7lb; Houri, 7st 7lb; Miss Beauchamp, 7st 7lb; Meribah, 7st 7lb; Star, 7st 7lb; Willow, 7st 7lb; Olympus, 7st 7lb.

Jumpers' Flat Race, about 1 mile 3 furlongs.—J.B.C., 11st 2lb; Myrmidon, 10st 12lb; Her Highness, 10st 5lb; Honeydew II., 10st 5lb; Blacklock II., 10st 2lb; Sammy Brass, 9st 6lb; Dacre, 9st 6lb; Blacklock, 9st 6lb; Ladylike, 9st 6lb; Escape, 9st 4lb; Soldier, 9st; Canoe, 9st; Battlewings, 9st.

Flying Handicap, 6 furlongs.—Whakawatea, 9st 5lb; Amourette, 8st 9lb; Pardon, 8st 2lb; Dan O'Connell, 7st 13lb; Blue Cap, 7st 13lb; Blue Vest, 7st 8lb; Luxury, 7st 8lb; Sterling, 7st 8lb; Ranjitsinhji, 7st 6lb; Nardoo, 7st 2lb; Magnet, 6st 13lb; Bridegroom, 6st 13lb; Souvenir, 6st 12lb; Theorem, 6st 12lb; Prevail, 6st 8lb; Alannah, 6st 8lb; Sovereign, 6st 8lb; Virginius, 6st 8lb; Mabel, 6st 7lb; Hilda, 6st 7lb.

Canterbury Handicap, 1¼ mile.—Cravat, 9st 5lb; Kallatina, 7st 12lb; Dozon, 7st 12lb; Carberra, 7st 12lb; Residue, 7st 9lb; Benedick, 7st 9lb; Stelene, 7st 9lb; York, 7st 9lb; Mosaic, 7st 9lb; Loch Long, 7st 3lb; Nevermore, 7st; Remember Me, 6st 12lb; Pebble, 6st 7lb; Guardsman, 6st 7lb; Temple, 6st 7lb.

Shorts Handicap, 6 furlongs.—Blair, 11st 5lb; Telegraph, 11st 5lb; Valorous, 10st 9lb; Surprise, 10st 3lb; Thrift, 9st 10lb; Hempie, 9st 8lb; Luxury, 9st 8lb; Carldale, 9st 6lb; Loch Katrine, 9st 6lb; Ranjitsinhji, 9st 6lb; Satanette, 9st 5lb; Wat Tyler, 9st 5lb; Annadour, 9st 4lb; Marshall, 9st 4lb; Bridegroom, 9st; Glendalough, 9st; Silverstream, 9st; Theorem, 9st; Vade, 8st 10lb; Manganese, 8st 10lb; Prima, 8st 10lb; Bonnie Doon, 8st 7lb; Aquila, 8st 7lb; Spray, 8st 7lb; Bombay, 8st 7lb; Little Gull, 8st 7lb; Manxman, 8st 7lb; Belle Isle, 8st 7lb; Skylight, 8st 7lb.

KENSINGTON PONY AND GALLOWAY RACES.

Following are the weights for the pony and galloway races to be held at Kensington to-morrow:—

Fourteen-three Handicap, 6 furlongs.—Bessie, 9st; Lily, 8st 12lb; Cora II., 8st 12lb; Springhill, 8st 9lb; Petrel, 8st 8lb; Mineral, 8st 9lb; Mica, 8st 5lb; Mahita, 8st 5lb; Prairie Boy, 7st 4lb; Nannie, 7st 2lb; Oriana, 7st; Shotover, 7st; Ripple, 6st 12lb; Venus, 6st 9lb; Unlikely, 6st 7lb.

Fourteen Hands Handicap, 4½ furlongs.—Philomena, 10st; Sailor, 8st 5lb; Lady Cruza, 7st 11lb; Thirza, 7st 9lb; Sir Edward, 7st; Fairy Boy, 6st 7lb; Annie Hay, 6st 7lb.

Fourteen-two Handicap, 5 furlongs.—Mira, 9st 2lb; Camerton, 8st 8lb; Acorn, 8st 8lb; Zeno, 8st 6lb; Mantle, 8st 6lb; Curio, 8st 5lb; Carmel, 8st; Loch Etive, 7st 13lb; True Colour, 7st 12lb; Duchess, 7st 8lb; Norah, 7st 5lb; Shoo, 7st 4lb; Lois, 7st; Cinder, 6st 10lb; Church Belle, 6st 7lb; Pure Gold, 6st 7lb.

Thirteen-three Handicap, 4½ furlongs.—Zillah, 9st 7lb; Adelia II., 9st; Isola, 8st 13lb; Annie Laurie, 8st 9lb; Mirth, 8st 5lb; Ardath, 8st 2lb; La Mascotte, 8st 2lb; Small Talk, 7st 12lb; Planet, 7st 7lb; Miss Cruza, 7st 5lb; Mistake, 7st 5lb; Gallee Boy, 7st 5lb; Kallanne, 7st 4lb; Ethelina II., 7st 1lb; Lowan, 7st; Folly Hall, 6st 12lb; Silver Lady, 6st 12lb; Aurie, 6st 7lb; Twilight, 6st 7lb.

Welter Handicap (14.1), 4½ furlongs.—Leo, 9st 8lb; Paddy, 9st; Little Essie, 8st 13lb; Lady Redfern, 8st 11lb; Cinder, 8st 6lb; Manlen, 8st; Iona, 7st 7lb.

Kensington Handicap, 6 furlongs.—Minerva, 10st 6lb; Snowden, 10st 5lb; Lyndhurst, 9st 10lb; Kettledrum, 9st 7lb; Mat Sharp, 8st 3lb; Belltree, 8st 7lb; Blossom, 8st 6lb; Prairie Boy, 8st 6lb; Oxide, 8st 3lb; Bat-a-tat, 8st 3lb; Shotover, 8st 3lb; Floodgate, 8st; Palava, 8st; St. Blaize, 8st; Ando, 8st.

ROSEHILL RACING CLUB.

Subjoined is the list of entries for the principal event to be run at the Rosehill Winter Meeting:—

Rosehill Cup, 6 furlongs.—Caledonia, Sweetheart, Dandy, Amourette, Tio, Satan, Manganese, Coramun, Latem, Ottoman, Superb, Dan O'Connell, Eastern King, Cavalier, Privateer, Trichord, Blair, Plain Bill II., Sterling, Silence, Blue Cap II., Souvenir, Thrift, Magnet, Luxury, Dozon, Bridegroom, Kalingo, Coralie, Donna, Alemene, Hempie, Mervyn, Welcome, Chesterina, Folly, Nevermore, Platinum, Bulimus, Cremona, Water Colour, Djin Djin, Prince Carbine, Royal Purple, Pardon, Aquila, The Watchdog, Aerolite, Whakawatea, Prevail, Aroha, Wat Tyler, Virginius.

MOOREFIELD RACE CLUB.

Following is the list of entries for the Moorefield June Meeting:—

Flying Handicap, 6 furlongs.—Federation, Blair, Satan, Blue Vest, Blue Cap II., Carldale, Virginius, Thrift, Magnet, Miss Beauchamp, Bridegroom Alannah, Prevail, Sovereign, Chesterina, Hilda.

Kogarah Stakes, 6 furlongs.—Centurion, Souvenir, Latem, Miss Bretherton, Houri, Royal Purple, Rescuer, Lightfoot, Brightlight, Dandy, Escape, Flashlight, Glitter, Folly, Autocrat, Lady Lee, Horace, Donna, Mona II., Uproar, Temple.

Welter Handicap, 6 furlongs.—Melanite, Blair, Belle Isle, Manganese, Canadian, Ariana, Cashmore, Skylark, Aquila, Spray, Satanette, Gambler, Amourette, Hempie, Star, Pebble, Mervyn, Sunflower, Dozon, Wat Tyler, Coralie, Faraday, Surprise, Trichord, Annadour, Victory, Honor Bright.

Two-year-old Handicap, 5 furlongs.—Scots Guard, The Roman, Russley King, Ben Bolt, Fata Morgana, Kallanite, Gameboy, Munman, Altansa, Scotch Pebble (late Pebble), Corn Cob, Little Joe, Felicity, Association, Silver Loch, Tuilleries, Our Queen (late My Queen), Scientist.

Moorefield Handicap, 1¼ mile.—Wingello, Mora, Prince Carbine, The Captain, Alemene, Wyalong, Carberra, Maria Jane, Luxury, Remember Me, Cravat, Kallatina, Temple.

Stewards' Mile.—Loch Katrine, Pense-a-moi, Arquebus II., Beverley, Thrift, Mishap, Star, J.B.C., St. Anthony, Miss Beauchamp, Carberra, Maria Jane, Drummer Girl, Lady Lee, Mundic, Au Revoir, Jean, Faraday, Surprise, Annadour.

SYDNEY HUNT CLUB.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather the opening run of the season under the auspices of the S.H.C., fixed for to-morrow, has been postponed.

CRICKET.

SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND.

We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement regarding a special rate of subscription for new members, stating that facilities are now offered whereby intending members upon payment of the entrance fee (£2 2s) and subscription (£2 2s) may obtain tickets for themselves and two ladies for the remainder of the present and the whole of next season up to October 1, 1900. Application forms may be obtained at the office, and we understand the issue of these tickets is limited. The ground engagements include matches against the English football team and there are other important fixtures.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN AVERAGES.

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the Australian team to date:—

BATTING.

	Innings.	N.O.	H.S.	Total.	Avg.
Noble	11	2	116*	444	49·33
Kelly	7	2	50*	165	33
Gregory	10	1	124	289	32·11
Darling	11	1	106*	309	30·9
Hill	11	0	80	337	30·63
Worrall	5	0	53	118	23·6
Iredale	11	0	77	254	23·09
Trumble	11	3	51	184	23
Trumper	9	0	82	203	22·55
Laver	9	3	39	126	21
Howell	7	2	20*	61	12·2
Jones	6	0	54	72	12
M'Leod	6	1	20*	39	7·8
Johns	2	0	12	12	6

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Howell	303	30	10·1
Trumble	526	45	11·68
Jones	389	21	18·52
Noble	351	18	19·5
M'Leod	178	8	22·25
Laver	70	3	23·33

Worrall has secured one wicket for 89.

The bowling averages have been compiled from particulars to hand. In some cases where runs have been scored without wickets being obtained the information has been omitted from the cable.

The present engagement is with M.C.C. and Ground. Matches between the Australians and M.C.C. are regarded as being almost equal in importance to those with England. The club has always had at its command the flower of English cricket, and Lord's may be considered to be the headquarters of the world's cricket, therefore it is but natural that the Australians look upon the fixture as a severe test of their form. Since the famous 1878 team dismissed M.C.C. for 33 and 19 in the one day the engagement has been looked forward to as one likely to provide sensation, and rather frequently, too, that anticipation has been correct. As a matter of fact, the Australians do not like Lord's ground. They claim that the black frock-coats and tall black hats and the windows in the pavilion are a great handicap to those who are not used to the bad light. This year they made a request for sight-boards, but without success. It was claimed in 1896 that the dismissal of the Australians in the first innings for 18 avenged the collapse of 1878, but before that defeat can be wiped out the M.C.C. will need to win a match in 4½ hours by nine wickets. To get a team out for 33 and 19, as in 1896, is far different from the 18 and 183 in 1896, notwithstanding that the latter was a one innings victory for M.C.C. It is the double indignity thrust upon M.C.C. by the 1878 team that the club has not yet avenged. It was in 1896 that Pougher secured the wonderful record of five wickets for no runs, and Hearne took four for 4. It was against M.C.C. that Lyons played an innings for 149, which was regarded as the "Champagne of cricket." This was one of the most wonderful displays ever recorded. He completed his 100 in an hour, and the total was then 124. Blackham won the toss and put the Englishmen in, and they got 424, but when "time" arrived M.C.C. required 11, and had but two wickets to fall.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard tournament in connection with Tattersall's Club will start to-night, at 8 o'clock, with the following heats:—Ventnor* receives 10 v. Pyramid* owes 130, M'Leay* receives 135 v. E. V. Foy receives 120. *Assumed names.

Farmer & Company Limited
SYDNEY.

CUT-STEEL SLIDES, BUCKLES, AND ORNAMENTS, IN ALL SIZES.

We have opened a very choice parcel of the above goods, and as all are very fashionable and very scarce, Ladies should take advantage of an early selection.

CUT STEEL BELT SLIDES and BUCKLES.
CUT STEEL DRESS SLIDES and BUCKLES.
CUT STEEL MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

We are showing in our Windows and in the Department three very special lines of Umbrellas and EN-TOUT-CAS, with beautifully mounted handles and exceptionally good wearing covers, and Fox's frames.

Whilst holding the highest reputation for sterling value, it is rarely we have the privilege of submitting such thoroughly reliable goods at the prices noted below.

Lot 1. 648—21½inch EN-TOUT-CAS, suitable for umbrellas or sunshades, Fox's frames, silk mixture covers, handsome handles. All at 7s 11d each, usual price 10s 6d.

Lot 2. 240—21½in. EN-TOUT-CAS, suitable for rain or sun, exceptionally good silken covers, Fox's best frames, choice assortment of stylish handles. All at 8s 11d each. Usual price, 11s 6d.

LOT 3. 360—22 and 23 inch EN-TOUT-CAS, large assortment of choice covers, woven bordered silk, plain silks, and other specialities, all the best and most stylish handles. All at 10s 6d each. Usual price, 15s 6d.

In addition to the above numbers, we have a splendid variety of UMBRELLAS suitable for presentation at from 21s to 35s, many of which are worth from 3 to 4 guineas.

GRAND EXHIBITION of EVENING NOVELTIES

FOR BALLROOM WEAR,
FOR DINNER WEAR,
FOR THEATRE WEAR.

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS and COSTUME SKIRTS
LOVELY SILKS SEQUIN, and JEWELLED NETS
ELEGANT MANTLES and WRAPS
CHOICE LACES, GLOVES, SHOES, and HOSIERY.

ELABORATE DISPLAYS IN OUR GRAND SHOWROOMS; ALSO, A SPECIAL SHOW in our PITT-STREET WINDOWS.

FARMER and COMPANY, Limited, SYDNEY.

HIS LIVER GIVES HIM FITS AND STARTS, BUT CLEMENTS TONIC ACTS WITH A CELERITY THAT ASTONISHES HIM.

THE CASE OF MR. JOSEPH MEYERS.

(From the "Windsor Australian.")

What is still called Old Government House, situate in George-street, Windsor, is now the residence of Mr. Joseph Meyers, painter and contractor. It was here that a reporter from the "Australian" was fortunate enough to find that gentleman.

"I come to learn something of your present good health," said the reporter.

"Concerning my illness, you mean," replied Mr. Meyers. "I shall be pleased to tell you all about it." Our reporter seated himself opposite Mr. Meyers, who said,—

"My energy began to wane away. I used to wonder what was the matter with me, for my work, in which I once took a pleasure, now became a burden to me. I was always tired, and was just as weary at the commencement of the day as at the finish. A queer pain started in the upper portion of my back. It felt like a sharp stab between the shoulders. There was a bitterish, sour taste in my mouth in the mornings, and I couldn't tackle my breakfast, which was, up to then, my best meal. Indeed, my appetite began to fail altogether. I was very sleepy and dull all day, and hardly cared to move unless I was absolutely compelled."

"How did you sleep at night time?"

"Badly—very. I kept on waking up in fits and starts the night through, and the pain in my back was very often severe enough to keep me wide awake for most of the time."

"Did you guess what was the matter with you?"

"Oh, yes; I knew very well my liver was out of order, and I frequently took strong purgatives and other medicines to make it work properly again; but nothing I then took could check the progress of the complaint, and since then I've come to the conclusion that the regular taking of cathartic medicine is a great mistake. Then terrible headaches afflicted me. I couldn't eat a mouthful of food now without suffering great discomfort afterwards, such as wind and distension and pain in the chest, and every few days I should have a bad bilious turn, when the very thought of food would almost turn me up."

"Did your liver troubles give rise to any secondary symptoms?"

"Yes, most serious ones. My nervous system got completely unstrung. The merest trifles would give me a painful shock. I lost my interest in things in general, and began to get thin and pale. I thought I was going to become a confirmed invalid. I felt completely worn out, and was just about to try a change of air when my eye fell upon a paragraph in a newspaper telling the result of using Clements Tonic in a severe case of liver complaint. It was through reading this that I was induced to obtain a couple of bottles, and I was fairly astonished at the celerity with which it stopped the pain in my back. Clements Tonic braced me up splendidly. I began to lift up my head again instead of dragging about all day in that heavy, drowsy way. I was able to take some exercise now, and could eat and sleep again properly. No more headaches or nervousness troubled me, and I was at the fourth bottle when I was quite well, and getting as stout and strong as ever, and considered it no longer necessary to take Clements Tonic regularly, though I took a dose now and then to clinch the cure, as it were."

"How is your health now?"

"Perfect, and my liver must have been completely cured, for never since have I felt it."

"And you think Clements Tonic eradicated the disease?"

"I'm quite sure of that, for it was the remedy I should have taken at first if I had known of it."

"With your consent this interview will appear in the 'Australian.'"

"Certainly, I should like it to."

Declared to be true, JOSEPH MEYERS.

At Windsor, this 19th day of July, 1898,
JAS. B. JOHNSTON, J.P.
—Advt.

For Children's Hacking Cough take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.—Advt.

Federation of Australia.

THE REFERENDUM.

WHAT FEDERATION AIMS AT. HOW THE BILL SECURES ITS OBJECT. THE NEW BILL AND THE OLD BILL.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT. THE BILL ANALYSED. THE OBJECTIONS OF ANTI-BILLITES. FEDERAL FINANCE. VIEWS OF LEADING MEN.

OBJECTS OF FEDERATION.

THE INSTINCT OF RACE.

The desire for the federation of Australia has been described as a sentiment—a "mere" sentiment, as the phrase runs. Federalists do not altogether object to the definition. The sentiment of national unity and national existence is one of the world-moving and nation-making forces of history. It has made nations, and in its reflex action it has broken them. In some cases it has preserved national characteristics and the distinctness of type even when adverse circumstances have been too strong to allow of a separate national existence. In others—and here Switzerland is the example—it has kept a small nation intact in the very vortex of conflicting national interests, and against the repeated menace of overwhelming power. If the desire for federation is the Australian expression of this sentiment we need not quarrel with the phrase, but federalists claim for it something more. To us it has a more definite and direct meaning, and one which carries it beyond the vague region of mere sentiment. We find in it the expression of the dominant political instinct of the Anglo-Saxon race, and it is as a political instinct rather than as a sentiment that we prefer to regard the Australian desire for federation.

THE EVOLUTIONARY STAGES.

The process through which these colonies are now passing is the same as that through which every other successful English-speaking and self-governing community has passed, whether at home or abroad. The stages are everywhere identical. A sentiment of political liberty begins to make itself felt, it takes shape in institutions adapted to local circumstances, and then these institutions unite into a common whole, securing the parts in their places but allowing perfect freedom of movement to every section. It was thus the Empire grew. The United States evolved on the same lines. The Dominion of Canada is also an example. Federated South Africa will one day be another. In Australia we are preparing to put the finishing touch of the people's approval to a Commonwealth shaped on the same lines. In the past we have faithfully followed the models the race has set for us—not consciously, perhaps; certainly not without friction and opposition; but always with the steady persistence which marks the operation of a natural law. Our political beginnings read like the simple periods of a fairy-tale that the old race-mother might tell her children. Small advances made the way until about 50 years ago the mother-colony won the right of self-government and free political institutions. The principle once conceded was so logically and promptly acted on that the close of the same decade saw each colony as we now know it, with one exception, claiming separate existence and self-government for itself. In the space of about 43 years the same racial instinct which separated draws them together again. Their separate rights and existences as States are felt to be secure. Such characteristics as each may be likely to develop have had time to declare themselves, the respective interests have solidified, the pioneer work of each is felt to have been accomplished, and the political instinct which provided for the efficient direction of the parts now evolves an instrument of government for the federal management of the whole. The situation has not been created, or assumed to exist for a political purpose. It has come naturally at the century's end as one of those readily identifiable stages of national growth which have shown themselves inseparable from the histories of British communities. It was as inevitable in its own way as the granting of responsible government was 43 years ago, and for precisely the same reasons, since there are certain political and self-governing objects to be secured by federation which are unattainable by Australians in any other way.

WHY CHANGE?

Why, it may be asked, should this political instinct lead the separated colonies to band themselves together into a federation? The separate colonies have done well as things are. They have prospered and developed their possibilities, increased their respective populations, acclimatised British political institutions successfully, and colonists have done well for themselves under their separated conditions. This is a specious proposition, and one of which the most has been made by the opponents of the proposed step in national development. But it is an argument which might have been used against every political change and advance, against every agitation for constitutional reform, and against every movement of social progress that ever has been taken. Life means movement, not stagnation. Political or national life only exists so long as it moves, and no nation in the world has seen such steady, intermittently continuous, yet constant constitutional development and progress as Great Britain. There have been wars, like that of the Commonwealth; there have been changes of dynasty like that which marked the fall of the Stuarts; there have been violent Parliamentary agitations like that which culminated in the passing of the Reform Bill. But in some shape or form the movement has always been going on. More often and more continuously the movement has been of a regular and constitutional order, advancing through the education of the people and the peaceful conflict of political parties to the achievement of the desired ends. But of stagnation there has been none, and it needs no political prophet to say that whenever that condition unmistakably declares itself the season of national dry-rot will have begun to set in. If this is the case with the mother country how much more so must it be with a young community like ours? We are still experiencing the first vigorous pulsations of political life and constitutional existence. Fifty years more or less—and we have been self-governing peoples not so long as that—are as nothing in the history of States. If we are to give ourselves already airs of prosperous self-satisfaction or elderly decrepitude on the plea that a former effort for responsible political institutions has resulted as favourably as was expected, we have come upon an example of premature national old age which would eclipse the saddest historical instance of the failure of Spanish colonisation. But so long as Australians feel the promptings of the progressive Anglo-Saxon political instinct within them, it is not to be expected that craven reactionary counsels and maxims of exaggerated caution will preach down the aspiration towards Australian nationhood.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

These considerations would have weight even were there no others. But there are practical and positive reasons why Australians should and must federate. The time has arrived when we are compelled, whether we would or not, to take them into serious consideration. Australia no longer stands isolated in the world. Our coasts and our interests are no longer separated by the space of months from those of other nations. Within the past few years, indeed, and since the project of federation was discussed in 1891, a complete change has overcome the situation. At that time Great Britain was, practically speaking, the only sea-Power in the Pacific. The United States were fettered by what is now regarded as an exploded reading of the Monroe doctrine. Japan had no international existence, and her fleets had never distinguished themselves in battle at sea. China was intact. The Philippines were apparently sunk in the sleep of centuries. Perhaps no decade has witnessed such startling and dramatic changes. The United States and Japan are now both among the strong sea-powers of the world. China is crumbling to pieces, and Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain are represented by their navies and their possessions round her sea-board. The Spanish colonial empire has been broken up, and for Australians the most remarkable incident of the Hispano-American war was the object-lesson it offered in the taking of Manila. That old town had rested apparently secure for ages in its careless, out-of-the-world isolation. Yet in a few hours a few battleships had taught it and the colonial world the lesson of the new era. Our ports would have been in much the same plight in past years had the fortune of war directed foreign attack against British colonial possessions. Manila might have been defended by concerted action and proper precautions; yet if these colonies had been attacked we were equally without any authorised military centre or any organised means of bringing such forces as the colonies possessed promptly to bear on any single point of defence. Federation will give us these things, and if the new century goes on as the old one closes we are likely to appreciate their advantages.

A "WHITE" AUSTRALIA.

But we have not to wait until wartime to feel the necessity as well as the advantage of concerted federal action. We have some millions of coloured fellow-subjects in India. The over-crowded yellow races of China and Japan are within a few days' steam of the Australian coast. One of the perils of the future for the white race on this continent unmistakably threatens from the admixture of these coloured races with the European strain. Our climate, our position, our conditions of work and life are favourable to the danger, and it is already plain that it can only be checked by legislation. That legislation must be general, since it would be patently absurd for any one or even four or five colonies to close their gates if the whole seaboard of any other were left open. Attempts have been already made to meet the case by individual action on the part of the separate colonies. It has failed, for obvious and insurmountable reasons. Establish a Federal Parliament, enacting federal laws binding on all the Commonwealth, and the difficulty will be overcome. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of our much-discussed quarantine regulations. The danger of foreign invasion is distant. The risk of an influx of coloured races in great numbers may be so. But the danger from the importation of Eastern diseases is ever present. Vessels keep us in weekly touch with ports where smallpox is always rife. The dreaded "plague" itself is now at Alexandria. Leprosy is already no unknown disease among us. We have done much in all the colonies to establish effective quarantine regulations all round the continent, and the limited instalment of quasi-federal action we have been able to take in this direction is to be credited with our comparative freedom from imported diseases. But every now and then the colonies are scared by the news that an infected ship has passed the cordon of quarantine, or that efficient inspection was not made in time, and that cases of smallpox have been actually landed in consequence. Our quarantine laws are ineffective, and so long as they remain so we are exposed to a greater danger than could be inflicted by a hostile fleet. One of the first things the Federal Parliament proposes to do is to take in hand this question of uniform and effective quarantine laws.

IN IMPERIAL COUNCILS.

Year by year Australians are realising their growing importance in the British Imperial system. We form part of the strength and unity of that Empire, and what concerns it concerns us. It is a bulwark of peace for us, but we become involved with the rest of the Empire when England goes to war. The policy which guides the chances of peace and war, and especially that part of it which has direct reference to ourselves and our interests by land and sea, therefore, is a thing with which we have a direct concern. We do not aspire to influence the counsels of Imperial statesmen in matters which do not affect us, but in those which do—the Pacific cable, the question of Samoa, of New Guinea, of the South Pacific generally—we have a right to be able to voice our interests. We cannot do that effectively at the present time. One colony after another instructs its Agent-General to express its mind at the Colonial Office, but there are many Agents-General, many colonies, and many voices speaking where only one should be heard. The process by which a united representation is rendered possible is cumbersome and uncertain, as well as often ineffectual. Canada was in the same position until the Dominion was called into existence, and now a High Commissioner with a recognised status represents the provinces in London with the directness and something of the influence of an ambassador. He speaks, not for a province or a colony, but in the name of the Dominion of Canada which accredits him. Australian interests will not be properly represented in London until the Commonwealth of Australia is able to make its voice heard with the same weight of undivided authority. The relations of Great Britain with other Powers, in the East as well as in the West, may affect our trade, our right to deal with the question of coloured immigration, our rights in the Pacific, and many other grave questions which loom in the future under the changing conditions of the eventful times we live in; and occasions must sooner or later arise in which it will be necessary to have Australian interests represented to the best advantage. A scattered group of colonies will never be able to rise either to necessity or to opportunity.

AN EPOCH-MAKING EPISODE.

A Federated Australia will stand on a higher level of general importance than a group of rival colonies. One of the great events of the end of the century will be the creation of a new national force in the world. Settlement will be stimulated, capital attracted, industries founded. Australian credit will stand on a firmer and more confidence-inspiring basis, superior to the attacks to which the separate colonies were subjected during the financial scares of a few years ago. Security for enterprise and investment will open up the undeveloped resources of the various colonies, and the mere cessation of intercolonial tariff wars and border duty enmities will pave the way for a better understanding by the British investor of the true conditions under which Australians live. If the federation had no other effect, the results of this confidence would be sufficient to recommend it to all who value the true interests and desire the real development of Australia.

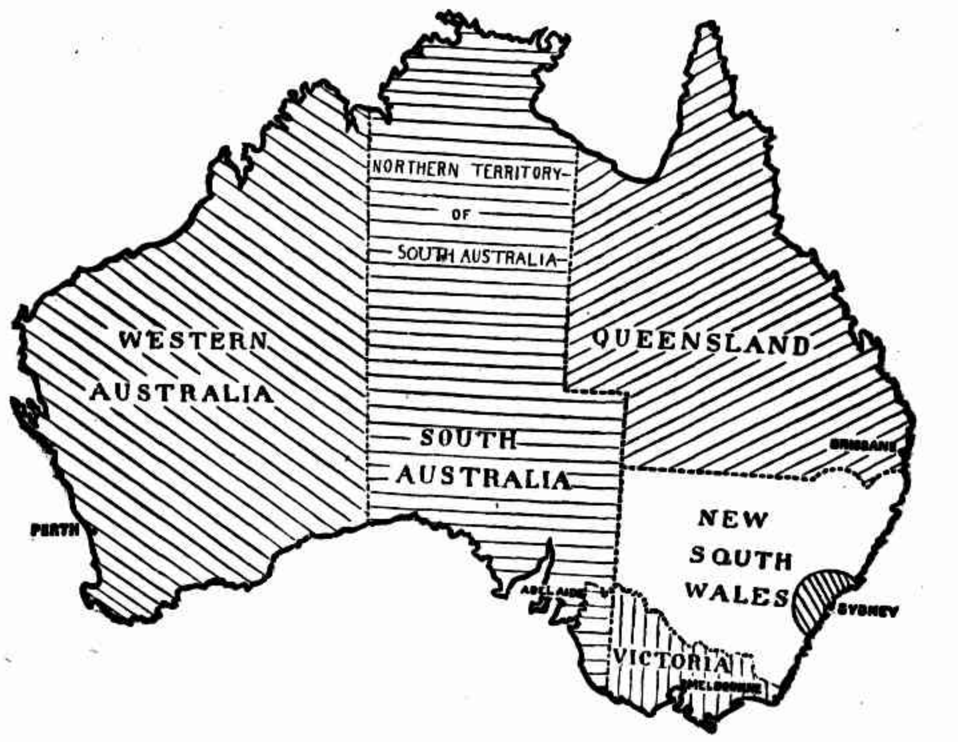
FEDERAL UNITY.

Turning to our own internal concerns and the local interests of the several colonies, federation will begin almost from the first to make its influence beneficially felt. It has been said that the Commonwealth will give us a broader national life, and some attempt has been made to discredit this as an empty phrase. We have the examples of federations elsewhere to show that it is not. An unsuccessful federation does not exist. Whatever dangers may be possible from existing intercolonial rivalries will be sterilised from the beginning. Instead of rivalling and weakening each other, the different States will all work together towards the common end—the strengthening of the Commonwealth. Each individual State will be left more free to improve its own opportunities. We have already arrived at the stage when the local concerns of the different colonies are stultified by the larger questions that stand in the way of urgent domestic legislation. The local Legislatures have become congested by the conflicts of narrow local parties, and in New South Wales particularly needed reforms and legislation are blocked by party influences and small political considerations of expediency and the interests of the moment. When the Federal Parliament is constituted it will take the larger questions out of the hands of the local State Legislatures and leave them free to give their attention to questions of more immediate local concern. The Federal Parliament will offer a worthy object for the ambition of the local politician, and the politics of all the colonies will be taken out of the narrow personal grooves which in nearly 50 years of local party strife they have worn for themselves. The higher offices of the States and the Commonwealth will command the services of the best Australians, instead of being sacrificed to the convenience of politicians and used as rewards of party services. The laws of all the colonies will be brought into harmony, and the Queen's writ will run throughout the Commonwealth. For years past there has been a growing complaint of the cost of legal proceedings, and the ruinous rate to suitors at which law and justice are sold. One of the early effects of federation and its Appeal Court should be to cheapen law, and it rests with those concerned to elaborate a scheme by which the cost, delays, and inconveniences of the separate legal systems of the colonies may be regulated. The costly absurdity of maintaining fully equipped systems of national Government in five or six different colonies to administer the concerns of a population not larger than that of London will be no longer necessary, and the saving in expense will be proportionate to the gain in efficiency.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

The actual advantages of federation to New South Wales receive attention elsewhere, but it may be mentioned that each colony in its own way, and in the fashion best suited to its methods, will participate in these advantages. But so far as the common benefits will affect all, they are readily enough identifiable. Any chance of future strife will be done away with, and, as has been mentioned, all the colonies will work to a common end. The military forces of the whole of Australia will be brought under a central control, and the coast defences will be under similar federal direction. By amalgamating the federal services an enormous saving should be effected in these branches of administration, while its work should be more efficiently done under single direction. In these days of co-operative companies and great trust amalgamations the principle of increased efficiency with decreased expense under single control may be taken as proved. While federation will stimulate trade and commerce, the effect of this stimulation will be felt in the increased values of land and property, and all those favourable social conditions of which these are the index. By doing away with the war of railway rates as far as possible, the railways themselves will be put on a better paying basis, and the pastoralist interest will be served by the abolition of the stock tax. Such breadstuffs and foods as Australia produces will be able to circulate free of customs duties throughout the Commonwealth, and the coal and iron produced in one part of Australia will find open markets and opportunity for profitable employment in all. It should not be long before it is found possible to convert and consolidate the debts of the States, thus securing a large saving in interest. These are among the ways in which the influence of federation will make itself beneficially felt, but there are others of which the value cannot be exactly assessed. By affording a wider scope to the honourable ambition of all Australians; by offering opportunities of public careers on a scale similar to that of other commonwealths; by giving Australians a national designation and status; by endowing Australian literature and art with a name as identifiable as we hope their distinctive character will one day be; and by accustoming all Australians to recognise the common destiny—in these ways, the worth of which is not to be stated in bald figures, is the wider nation-making influence of Australian federation to be exercised.

THE CAPITAL—WHERE IT CAN BE.



THE CAPITAL CAN ONLY BE IN THE SPACE LEFT BLANK, AND THAT IS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

SUMMARISED AND EXPLAINED.

PREAMBLE AND COVERING CLAUSES.

The constitution is in the form of a bill to be passed by the Imperial Parliament, entitled, a "Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia." It begins with eight "covering clauses" which are not strictly part of the constitution, but declare the means by which the Commonwealth is to be established.

The preamble, after invoking the blessing of God, strikes the keynote of the constitution by declaring that the people of the federating colonies have agreed to unite in an indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the British Crown. The word "Commonwealth" expresses union for the common welfare of Australia; the word "Federal" expresses that the union is to be for common purposes only, and that each colony is to retain its independence in matters of purely internal government.

The Commonwealth is to be established by proclamation on a day not later than one year after the passing of the Act; but before that day the first Governor-General may be appointed, and the colonies may pass any laws which the constitution authorises them to pass—such as a law dividing the colony into electorates for the first election of members of the House of Representatives. Thus everything may be in readiness on the day when federation begins.

Each of the existing colonies of Australasia is mentioned by name as entitled to be admitted as a State of the Commonwealth.

Then follows the constitution proper in eight chapters. It provides for all the machinery of a complete Federal Government, without destroying the existing Governments of the States; and it defines the division of power between the Commonwealth and the States respectively. Chapters I., II., and III. deal with the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the Federal Government; chapter IV. with finance and trade; chapters V. and VI. with the States and the admission of new States; chapter VII. with a few miscellaneous matters; and chapter VIII. with the amendment of the constitution.

CHAPTER I.—THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

PART I.—GENERAL (SECTIONS 1-6.)

The Federal Parliament is to consist of the Queen and the two Houses to be called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Queen is to be represented in the Commonwealth by a Governor-General, who will have the usual duties of a Governor. He may summon and prorogue the Federal Parliament, and dissolve the House of Representatives—or in cases of deadlock both Houses together. The Parliament must meet at least once a year, and its first meeting must be within six months after the Commonwealth is established.

PART II.—THE SENATE (SECTIONS 7-23).

The Senate is to be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of each State. The Federal Parliament may divide the States into electorates; but till it does so, each State is to be one electorate. An exception, however, is made with regard to Queensland; the Parliament of that colony may, pending federal legislation, divide the colony into electorates for Senate elections.

Each "original State" (that is, each State which joins at the outset) is to have an equal number of senators. This number is at first to be six, but may be increased by the Parliament. States which come in afterwards will not necessarily have equal representation; that will depend entirely on the terms of admission. (See chap. VI.)

Senators are to be chosen for six years, subject of course to dissolution, and also subject to the provisions for rotation.

The franchise for election of senators in each State is to be precisely the same as for the House of Representatives; and each elector may vote only once. The Federal Parliament may prescribe a uniform method of election, but till it does so each State may prescribe the method for itself.

Senators are ordinarily to retire by rotation, one half every three years, so that the senate shall be renewed one half at a time. Full provision is made for filling any casual vacancy.

The qualifications of a senator are to be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (SECTIONS 24-40).

The House of Representatives is to be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth in proportion to population.

The number of members is to be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the Senators. The "quota" of people entitled to return one member is to be found, and the number of representatives of each State determined accordingly. But each original State is to have at least five members.

The figures for the end of 1898 would give the following results if six colonies joined:—

State.	Population.	Members of House of Repres'n'tives	Members of Senate.
New South Wales	1,346,240	26	6
Victoria	1,175,490	23	6
Queensland	498,533	10	6
South Australia	367,934	7	6
Western Australia	168,150	5	6
Tasmania	177,341	5	6
Total	3,733,688	76	36

Every House of Representatives is to continue for three years, unless dissolved before that time.

The Federal Parliament may determine the electoral divisions. Until it does so, each State may determine its own electoral divisions (and may do so for the first election—see covering clauses). Failing this, each State will be one electorate.

The franchise may be determined by the Federal Parliament, but meanwhile the members for each State are to be elected on the franchise of that State. Each elector may vote only once.

The qualifications of a member (until otherwise defined by the Federal Parliament) are to be as follows:—He must be 21 years of age, must be qualified to be a federal elector, and must be a British subject, either natural-born or for five years naturalised.

PART IV.—BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (SECTIONS 41-50).

The Parliament, when it makes a uniform federal franchise, must not disqualify any adult person who is qualified to vote for the Legislative Assembly of his State.

The disqualifications of members of both Houses are substantially the same as for our Legislative Assembly, with certain slight additions.

The constitution does not prevent a Minister of a State from sitting in the Federal Parliament, but of course leaves each State free to prevent members of the Federal Parliament from sitting in its own Parliament.

Members of both Houses are, until the Parliament otherwise provides, to be paid £400 a year. The privileges of both Houses are to be those of the House of Commons until the Parliament otherwise declares.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT (SECTIONS 51-60).

One of the most important functions of the constitution is to distribute the legislative power between the Commonwealth and the States. Two principles must be especially noticed:—1. The Federal Parliament has no power of legislation except what is expressly given to it. 2. The States retain every power of legislation except what is expressly taken from them.

Most of the legislative powers given to the Commonwealth are "concurrent," that is, each State may continue to make laws on these subjects, except so far as they have been dealt with by the Federal Parliament. It will be long before the Commonwealth covers the whole of this field, and meanwhile the laws and legislative powers of the States can cover any part which the Commonwealth has not occupied.

Some of the federal powers are from their nature "exclusive" to the Commonwealth. Other powers are made "exclusive" by the constitution; and as to these the States will retain no power at all.

The most important powers of federal legislation set out in the constitution are as follows:—

"Trade and commerce with other countries and among the several States."—This is a very wide power, and will be the basis of the commercial unity of Australia. It includes the right to regulate foreign and inter-State traffic and intercourse of every kind, by land or water. It is, however, limited with regard to rivers and State railways (see chap. iv.). The power does not extend to the purely internal trade of any State.

"Taxation, but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States".—Federal taxation may be direct or indirect, but must be uniform throughout the Commonwealth. After uniform duties the power to impose customs and excise duties will be exclusive with the Commonwealth; but the power of the States to raise money by every other mode of taxation is not interfered with.

"Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth."—After uniform duties, this power will become exclusive, and no bounties can be granted by the State Parliaments (see chap. iv.).

"Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth."—This will not prevent the States from borrowing on their own credit.

The Federal Parliament is also given power to legislate with regard to the departments transferred to the Commonwealth, and with regard to a long list of subjects expressly mentioned. In particular, it can make laws as to banking and insurance, aliens, immigration, old-age pensions, conciliation and arbitration. It can, with the consent of any State, take over its railways, or undertake the construction of new railways.

But it cannot legislate upon any subject not expressly given to it, and on a large number of subjects the laws of the States cannot, therefore, be interfered with. For instance, the States will retain complete control over lands, provincial public works, mining, agriculture and industry, local government and police, property and civil rights, education, administration of justice within each State, and generally all matters of internal government.

The Federal Parliament will have "exclusive" power over the seat of government, over all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes, and over the departments transferred to the Commonwealth.

MONEY BILLS (SECTION 53-56).

The Senate may not originate either appropriation bills or taxation bills. It may not amend taxation bills or the ordinary annual appropriation bill, and it may not amend any bill so as to increase any burden on the people.

But it may return these bills to the House of Representatives with a "suggestion" of amendment. This does not empower the Senate to alter a word of the bill, but only to send its suggestion in the form of a message. Nor does it enable any such suggestion to be submitted to a joint sitting in case of deadlock. The House of Representatives may either make or refuse to make any amendment suggested; and the Senate cannot then shirk the responsibility of voting on the bill as agreed to by the House of Representatives.

"Tacking" is forbidden. The ordinary annual appropriation bill may deal only with appropriation, and taxation bills only with the imposition of one kind of taxation. Money votes must be recommended in the usual way by the Governor-General, that is, really, by the Federal Ministry.

By these provisions, together with the deadlock clause and the provisions for responsible government, a predominating power in controlling finance is given to the House of Representatives.

DEADLOCKS AND ROYAL ASSENT (SECTIONS 57-60).

In case of disagreement between the two Houses, the constitution provides for a double dissolution and a joint sitting.

If a bill is twice passed by the House of Representatives and each time the Senate does not agree, both Houses may be dissolved simultaneously; and if they still disagree a joint sitting of both Houses may be held, at which members will deliberate and vote on the bill as last proposed by the House of Representatives and upon any amendments made by one House and disagreed to by the other. Any such amendments can be carried by an absolute majority of all the members, and if the bill is carried by an absolute majority it will be presented for the Queen's assent as though it had been passed by both Houses.

It should be noticed that at the joint sitting no amendments can be considered except those "made" by one House. In the case of a money bill, therefore, since the Senate cannot make amendments, the only question before the joint sitting will be the bill itself as proposed by the House of Representatives; no amendment suggested by the Senate can be considered. The joint sitting, therefore, does not give the Senate any indirect power of amending money bills.

The clauses as to the Royal assent to bills and the Queen's power of disallowance are much the same as in the present constitution of New South Wales.

CHAPTER III.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT (SECTIONS 61-70).

The executive power of the Commonwealth will be vested in the Queen and exercised by the Governor-General as her representative. He will be advised by a Federal Executive Council, corresponding to the Executive Council of this colony.

The Federal Ministers (who will, of course, exercise the real executive power) will be appointed by the Governor-General, and will be members of the Federal Executive Council. They will hold office nominally "during his pleasure," but really so long as they retain the confidence of the House of Representatives. No Minister may hold office for more than three months without a seat in the Federal Parliament. Until the Parliament otherwise provides there must not be more than seven Ministers, and not more than £12,000 must be payable for all their salaries.

These provisions are designed to secure the responsibility of Ministers to the Parliament; and they go further in this direction than any existing colonial constitution, by requiring that every Minister must sit in Parliament.

The federal executive power extends only to carrying out the constitution and federal laws, and will not otherwise interfere with the Executive Governments of the States.

CIVIL SERVICE (SECTIONS 67, 69, 84, 85.)

The appointment and removal of federal Civil servants is vested at first in the "Governor-General in Council," that is, in the Federal Ministry; but the Ministry or the Parliament may delegate it to some other authority. The Governor-General is also to be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces—just as each colonial Governor is at present.

The only federal departments, at the outset, will be the departments of customs and excise (which are to be taken over at once), and the following departments, which are to be taken over as soon as convenient:—Posts, telegraphs, and telephones; naval and military defence; lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys; and quarantine.

Officers of the transferred departments will become servants of the Commonwealth. If not retained, they will receive from their State any pension or gratuity payable by the law of the State on abolition of office. If retained in the federal service, all their existing and accruing rights will be preserved as if they had continued in the service of the State; and any pension or retiring allowance to which they may become entitled will be paid by the Commonwealth and the State in proper proportions. Any other officer who is (by consent of his State) taken over by the Commonwealth, will have the same rights.

The States are to be compensated for all property taken over by the Commonwealth in connection with the transferred departments.

CHAPTER IV.—THE JUDICATURE (SECTIONS 71-80).

The Constitution creates a High Court of Australia, to consist of a Chief Justice and at least two Judges. The Parliament has power to create other federal courts, and to give federal jurisdiction to the courts of the States.

The Federal Judges are made independent of political influence. They cannot be removed except for misbehaviour or incapacity, and then only on an address from both Houses of the Parliament; and their salaries may not be reduced while they are in office.

The High Court is to be a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Courts of the States, and also (but on questions of law only) from the Inter-State Commission.

The present right of appeal from the Supreme Courts of the States direct to the Privy Council is not taken away, so that there is a choice of appealing either to the High Court or to the Privy Council. But if the High Court is chosen its decision is to be final; except that the Privy Council may grant special leave of appeal to itself in any particular case. This special leave is only likely to be granted in very exceptional cases.

But in matters solely involving the interpretation of the Federal Constitution or of a State Constitution no appeal to the Privy Council is allowed. In these cases therefore an appeal will lie to the High Court only, and its decision will be absolutely final; so that the Constitution, having been framed by the Australian people, will be interpreted by Australian Judges.

The High Court is to have original jurisdiction—that is, power to hear cases in the first instance—in five kinds of cases of a specially federal character, and the Parliament has power to extend this original jurisdiction to certain other cases.

The Parliament may regulate the right of suing the Commonwealth or the States in the federal Courts. Indictable offences against the Commonwealth must be tried by jury in the State where the offence was committed.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE (SECTIONS 81-104).

All the revenues of the Commonwealth are to be paid into a Consolidated Revenue Fund, which can only be drawn upon by appropriations made by law.

FIRST PERIOD. BEFORE UNIFORM TARIFF (SECTIONS 86-89).

From the first, the Commonwealth will collect all Customs and excise duties, and control the payment of bounties. But until the uniform tariff, the duties so collected will be according to the tariffs of the several States, and intercolonial freetrade will not begin.

Under the Braddon clause (which after 10 years from the passing of the Constitution may be repealed by simple Act of Parliament) the Commonwealth must not spend for federal purposes more than one-fourth of the net customs and excise revenue, and must return the other three-fourths to the States, or use it to pay the interest of State debts. The object of this is to prevent the Commonwealth spending it extravagantly, and to secure a substantial return to the States which require it for their own expenditure.

A new clause (inserted at the Premiers' Conference) provides that the Federal Parliament may, at its option, and on its own terms, grant financial assistance to any State.

This is in case any State might, under the federal tariff, contribute so much less than at present as to have a temporary difficulty in balancing its accounts. This clause also may be removed by the Federal Parliament after 10 years.

The Commonwealth is to return to each State the revenue collected in that State, after deducting its proper share of the federal expenditure. The expenditure for the departments transferred from any State is to be charged to that State; new federal expenditure (for instance, the cost of the Federal Parliament and Courts) is to be charged in proportion to population. Each State will therefore get back its own share of the surplus.

The uniform tariff must be imposed within two years.

SECOND PERIOD: FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING UNIFORM TARIFF (SECS. 90-95).

As soon as the uniform tariff is imposed all the State tariffs and State bounty laws will cease, full intercolonial freetrade will begin, and the States will have no further power to pass laws as to customs, or excise, or bounties. All State bounties will therefore cease, except that moneys actually granted for bounties before June 30th, 1898, may be expended; and binding contracts entered into before that date will hold good. To have invalidated these would have been repudiation.

Each State may still, however, at its own expense, grant bonuses for mining for gold, silver, or other metals (but not for coal); and may grant any bounties with the consent of the Federal Parliament.

During this period each State will get back its own share of the surplus as before. One further adjustment is made, however. As no duties will now be collected on the border, goods may perhaps pay duty in one State, and be consumed in another. A record of all dutiable goods crossing the border is therefore to be kept by the border custom officers, who will be retained for that purpose only, and the duty already paid on such goods will be credited, not to the State in which the duties were collected, but to the State in which the goods are to be consumed. Thus the duty, having presumably been paid by the consumer, will be returned to his State.

During this period, notwithstanding the provision for intercolonial freetrade, Western Australia has permission to impose intercolonial duties, which must, however, gradually diminish and disappear. This is to meet the abnormal position of that colony, which derives so much of its revenue from intercolonial duties that it might be unable for some years to dispense with them.

THIRD PERIOD: AFTER FIVE YEARS.

After the uniform tariff has been in force five years, the Parliament may provide for the return of surplus revenue to the States on such basis as it thinks fit. By this time it is expected that all the difficulties of federal finance will have worked themselves out, and that the Parliament, with five years' experience of the federal tariff, will be able to finally solve the financial problem on a fair basis. Until it does so the system of the preceding period will continue, and of course any new scheme must first be sanctioned by the House of Representatives. In case of disagreement between the Houses the deadlock clause will be available, so that the scheme will be chiefly controlled by the large States.

In about the third year of this period the time will arrive when the Braddon clause (unless previously removed by constitutional amendment) will become completely subject to the control of the Parliament.

INTER-STATE TRADE AND COMMERCE (SECTIONS 98-104).

The power of the Parliament to regulate foreign and inter-State trade and commerce is declared to extend to navigation and shipping and to State railways. It must not be exercised so as to give a preference to any State; nor so as to deprive the people of any State of the reasonable use of waters for irrigation or conservation.

The Commonwealth cannot control the rivers except in regard to navigation; it has no power to deal with irrigation. Navigation is a federal power; irrigation, a State power. Accordingly, to prevent irrigation being made subordinate to navigation, it is provided that, in the event of a conflict between the two, the reasonable use of waters for State purposes shall have priority.

There is to be an Inter-State Commission to carry out the law relating to trade and commerce. It will only have for this purpose such powers as the Parliament chooses to give it; and the powers which Parliament can give it are carefully limited. Its members will be appointed for seven years, and during their office are secured from political interference in the same way as the Judges.

With regard to rates on State railways, the powers of the Parliament and of the Commission are carefully defined. The following principles are laid down:—The only rates which can be prevented are preferences or discriminations which are undue and unreasonable or unjust to another State. The Parliament may forbid such preferences or discriminations, but no preference or discrimination can be held to be undue, unreasonable, or unjust, unless the Commission decides it to be so. No rate can be prevented which the Commission thinks necessary for the development of the territory of the State—if it applies equally to the goods from other States. And the necessity for making the railways pay must be taken into consideration.

These provisions safeguard the rights of each State to control and work its own railways in the most profitable way and in the best interests of its people, only giving Parliament and the Inter-State Commission power to interfere in cases where a State is violating the principles of freetrade to the injury of a neighbouring State.

DEBTS (SECTION 105).

The Commonwealth may take over the debts of the States, either wholly or proportionally, the States guaranteeing the amounts so taken over. The Commonwealth may pay each State's share of the interest out of the surplus returnable to that State, and may apply to that purpose any part of the revenue returnable under the Braddon clause.

CHAPTER V.—THE STATES (SECTIONS 106-120).

The constitutions of the States are to continue as before, except as affected by this constitution; each State will retain the same power of amending its own constitution as at present.

The State Parliaments will keep all their present powers, except those which are expressly taken away from them by the constitution. As to subjects within the concurrent power (i.e., subjects on which power to legislate is given to the Federal Parliament, but is not taken away from the State Parliaments), State laws will still be valid if they do not conflict with a federal law. But when a federal law (on a subject within the federal legislative power) conflicts with a State law, the federal law will prevail.

Each State may regulate the liquor traffic within its borders, notwithstanding that the liquor is imported, and therefore comes under the head of "Inter-State Commerce."

No State may (without the consent of the Commonwealth) raise any naval or military force; or tax the public property of the Commonwealth; or coin money; or put citizens of other States under any disability.

The Commonwealth may not interfere with religious freedom, nor tax the public property of the States. It must protect the States against invasion, and (if requested) against domestic violence.

CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES (SECTIONS 121-124).

The Parliament may admit new States, on such terms, and with so many members in each House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit. It may make laws for the government of territories, and may allow them to be represented in the Parliament.

The boundaries of a State cannot be altered without the consent of its Parliament and of a majority of its voters.

New States may be formed by the division or union of States, but only with the consent of the States affected.

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS (SECTIONS 125-127).

The seat of Government, or federal capital, is to be chosen by the Commonwealth, and must be in federal territory, within New South Wales, and not less than 100 miles from Sydney. This territory must contain at least 100 square miles, and so much of it as is Crown lands must be given without payment. The Commonwealth will have power (under section 51) to resume for fair compensation any part of it which is private property.

If Victoria joins, the Parliament is to sit in Melbourne till it meets at the seat of Government.

CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION (SECTION 128).

An amendment of the constitution may be passed by an "absolute majority" of each House and then submitted to a referendum. But if either House passes it and the other House disagrees, and if after three months the first House passes it again, it may be submitted to a referendum in spite of the disagreement of the other House.

At the referendum it must be approved by a majority of the electors voting, and also by separate majorities in more than half the States. The votes in any State which has women's suffrage are to be counted at one half their number, so as to prevent that State having double influence.

Any amendment reducing the relative representation of any State in either House must have the approval of a majority of electors voting in that State.

IS IT THE SAME OLD BILL?

THE SIX AMENDMENTS.

Is the Convention Bill as amended "the same old bill" as before it was amended? The most obvious answer to this question is to point to the list of the six amendments made, all at the instance of New South Wales, and all to the advantage of New South Wales. The absolute majority at a joint sitting, which enables 57 members to carry the day, is certainly not the same thing as a three-fifths majority, which required 68 members. Nor in respect of the Braddon clause is ten years the same as eternity. And the clause which provides that the federal capital shall be in New South Wales is certainly not the same as the clause which left the people free to put it anywhere in Australia—a clause which, according to the anti-federalists, would have meant the capital being established for ever in Victoria. And so with the other amendments. Every one of them is substantial; every one of them is beneficial.

WHAT WE ASKED FOR.

Another way of looking at the matter is to compare the resolutions of our Parliament with the amendments of the Premiers' Conference—in other words, to compare what New South Wales asked for with what she got. It may be taken that the resolutions of our Parliament expressed in full the amendments desired by this colony. What were those resolutions? With respect to the Senate, no protest was made against equal representation; we merely asked that "if equal representation be insisted upon"—as we knew it would be—one of two things should be conceded; either a simple majority at the joint sitting or a national referendum instead of the joint sitting. One of these was conceded, practically in full; so that our claims with regard to the Senate have been practically met. As to the federal capital, our demand to exclude all the rest of Australia was met by a counter demand to exclude the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney; but seeing that we only asked that the capital should be "in New South Wales," and that the Legislative Assembly rejected by an overwhelming vote the proposition to ask that it should be in Sydney, we do not seem to have much to complain of. And as to the financial clauses, our Legislature had absolutely nothing to suggest in their place. It asked for the removal of the Braddon clause, but without suggesting any substitute; and for the rest, the Assembly said that, "although prepared, for the sake of union, to accept the financial system embodied in the bill, with the one exception mentioned, this House earnestly invites further inquiry into, and a more thorough consideration of, the financial clauses." This thorough consideration was given; the removal of the Braddon clause was found impracticable, every remedy suggested being worse than the disease; and a clause was inserted enabling the Commonwealth, at its option and on its own terms, to grant temporary financial assistance to any State. The resolution securing the boundaries of States was agreed to; and with regard to the amendment of the constitution a considerable concession was made by removing the veto power of the Senate. New South Wales, in fact, has received a very substantial share of the alterations she asked for; and to speak of the result as "the same old bill" is, to say the least of it, ungracious.

THE ABSOLUTE MAJORITY.

So much for the text of the amendments individually; but what of their practical bearing upon the working of the constitution? In this aspect, even if we leave the other five amendments out of consideration altogether, the substitution of an absolute for a three-fifths majority at a joint sitting is of supreme importance. By increasing the preponderance of the House of Representatives, and so throwing the control more decisively into the hands of the large populations, it improves and liberalises every clause of the bill. It improves the financial clauses by making it doubly certain that the small States cannot exercise undue control over the fiscal policy of the Commonwealth; it improves the trade and commerce clauses; in fact it pervades the whole constitution, safeguarding in every line of it the interests of the nation. It places before the Senate the prospect of almost certain defeat, if it places itself in opposition to a substantial majority of the House of Representatives on any matter of importance; and in that way it is an immense gain to the forces which make against the probability of acute disagreements between the Houses. In other words, by making the cure for deadlocks more effectual it will operate as a prevention of deadlocks.

ITS EFFICACY.

Some efforts have been made to depreciate the value of this amendment. Thus emphasis has been laid on the distinction between an absolute and a simple majority, and dismal forebodings have been made as to what will happen if many members are absent from the joint sitting. This objection has been happily described by Mr. Ashton as "more fanciful than real." A joint sitting will be the last

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act in an acute political crisis, and it would be contrary to common sense, as well as to all experience, to imagine that under these circumstances any member whose vote was necessary to victory would absent himself. We know that on important divisions every vote is usually accounted for; and if some members are absent it is either because their votes are not needed, or because the system of "pairing" allows them in effect to vote without being present. But, as Mr. Ashton puts it, "to depend for victory on a snatch vote would be to rely on a very fragile reed." A party which numbers an absolute majority may be relied on to win; and a party which does not number an absolute majority could not expect to win under any circumstances.

PREVENTION OF DEADLOCKS.

But the effectiveness of the deadlock provision does not depend upon its frequent use, any more than the effectiveness of the death penalty depends upon frequent hangings. Its best recommendation will be if it prevents the occurrence of deadlocks. This is the real answer to the objection that the settlement of a deadlock will be a long matter. A political struggle is always a long matter if both sides are obstinate; but when the ultimate victory of one side is assured, the tradition of the English race is that the weaker side submits with a good grace, and the stronger side uses its victory with moderation. We may rely upon it that, with a deadlock cure more effectual than any in existence, the relations of the Houses will be harmonious, and the rule of the majority assured.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

The objections to the bill should be looked fairly in the face and be *honestly* examined, their truth admitted or their error exposed; and the task is undertaken in this article.

There is a class of objections to the bill difficult to deal with because of their negative character. "The bill does not deal with this and it does not deal with that." If the objector once gets fairly started on this line there is no knowing where he may stop. The things that may happen which are not provided for in the bill *are simply* legion. The Governor-General, the Ministers, the members, the electoral officers, any or all of them may decline to act, and chaos be threatened or actually arrive, and yet the bill does not provide for contingencies so grave. Why? Because the bill recognises that the constitution is but a bit of waste paper taken alone. It is simply out of the question to arrange a constitution that will act automatically; the people have to govern to-day, to-morrow, and always. The bill only provides certain lines on which the work of government may be carried on. Mr. Gladstone has said that even the British Constitution "is neither more nor less than a heap of absurdities, if it be looked at apart from the good sense and good faith of those who work it." The Australian Commonwealth is being formed in the belief that the "good sense and the good faith" of Australians will be equal to the task of government, and that as new and unexpected contingencies arise they will be dealt with. Amongst the possibilities on which the bill is silent is that of double "billets" falling to the same man—the position of a Minister in the Commonwealth might be bestowed upon a Minister of a State. It is quite clear here, however, that the force of public opinion and ordinary parliamentary usage would not allow this double position to be held by the same man, unless there were some strong and unusual reasons for such a course. In all contingencies of whatever kind the people, by their representatives, would decide the course to be pursued.

THE POSITION OF THE OTHER COLONIES.

It has been repeatedly affirmed that New South Wales is the wealthy colony; that the other colonies are more or less in a poverty-stricken or necessitous condition, and that consequent upon this unequal condition of affairs *large sums of money will be* taken from rich New South Wales and distributed amongst her poor sisters. There is absolutely no ground for assertions of this kind. New South Wales is the most populous and she is the most wealthy of the Australian colonies; she has therefore the most to gain by legislation that strengthens the position of Australia, and she has the most to lose by any grave national disaster. It is therefore quite fair that her taxation should be in proportion. This is admitted all round, but the opponents of the bill say the other colonies would not pay their *relative* share of taxation, because they could not. On the face of it the statement is ridiculous, for the other colonies are to-day paying their way the same as New South Wales is paying hers, and they will be none the less able to pay when certain departments of government are in the hands of the Commonwealth.

The assertions as to the other colonies being poverty-stricken and necessitous are insults, and they rest on no foundation of fact. Every colony has its ups and downs, its rich years and its poor years, its times of rising revenue and its times of falling revenue, but each colony has men of the same flesh and blood, and no colony has ever shown any thought, wish, or intention of escaping from its honest obligations. A study of the natural resources, the actual development of each colony, shows that the future may be looked forward to with confidence. It is true that that future has to some considerable extent been discounted by rash borrowing, but this fault has been as great in New South Wales as anywhere, and the burden of debt is felt here as it is felt throughout Australia. Indeed, one strong reason for federating is that it will enable arrangements to be made whereby the debts of the whole may be thrown into one stock, and the burden of interest made less heavy for one and all. In this laudable object New South Wales can help her sister colonies materially.

The terrible droughts that New South Wales has suffered from of recent years, and the heavy losses they have entailed, should have checked the wild, the reckless assertions about our superiority as a colony. There is scarcely anything more important in Australia than the rainfall, and in this matter Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland are all ahead of New South Wales. Indeed, the two first-named colonies have a 25 per cent. heavier average rainfall than this colony.

The disasters of 1893 have not even yet terminated their evil consequences, but there is evidence of general and widespread recovery, and it is certain that that recovery is very marked in some of the other colonies. The greatest gauge of returning prosperity is the public revenue, and more especially the receipts from customs and excise duties. These show the turn in the tide very clearly. In 1898 Tasmania collected £80,000 more in customs and excise than she did in 1896, a sum as great for that colony as £600,000 would be for New South Wales. There has been altogether too much talk of the position of the colonies based on the trade and revenue returns for 1893-4-5—those years of grave disaster. True judgment is only to be formed on normal years, or over a period embracing good and bad years. Those of us who have faith in the good results to a country of a free interchange of commodities must feel that when intercolonial trade is made free by federation in the other colonies as it has been in New South Wales by our own choice, that these colonies will advance more rapidly than even at present in the scale of prosperity, and therefore we shall have no fear of their ability to perform their share of the duties of the Commonwealth, as we certainly have no fear of their desire so to do.

FEDERATION NOT UNIFICATION.

Some of the keenest *opponents* of the bill object to it because instead of federation they prefer unification. That is, they would like to have no system of States, but instead one Government for the whole of Australia. The idea has much to commend it to public judgment, but at the same time it is not practicable. Sixty years ago New South Wales embraced not only its present ample area, but also the country to the south which became Victoria, and that to the north which became Queensland. That was unification, but it did not satisfy the people of Melbourne to be *governed* from Sydney; they felt they could look after their own local affairs to advantage; they therefore agitated for separation, and obtained it. At a later date the same feeling moved the people of Brisbane, and a similar result followed. Unification did not satisfy the people of those days, and there is no sign of it being any more likely to do so to-day; on the contrary, there is the fact that an agitation has now been carried on for some years for the separation of Northern Queensland, and a second agitation exists for the separation of Central Queensland. When, therefore, opponents of the bill tell the people that unification would be better than federation they argue for what the experience of the past and our knowledge of the present prove to be absolutely impracticable. The Supreme Court of the United States declared the American federation to be "an indestructible union of indestructible States." That is what the bill aims at to create in Australia. The affairs of each State easily divide into two sections—one section which is purely provincial, and one section which is common to all States alike. New South Wales will continue to arrange, to manage, those affairs which are essentially and distinctly her own, and she will hand over to the central or Commonwealth those affairs, such as defence, for instance, in which all are equally interested.

THE RAILWAYS.

The opponents of the bill—or, at any rate, many of the leading ones—object to it on the ground that the federation ought to be further extended and should include the railways. This objection is a most valuable one to the friends of the bill, since it throws a good deal of light on what might happen could those who oppose the present scheme of federation arrange a scheme of their own; besides which it reduces to an absurdity all the wild talk about the other colonies, for it is clear enough that if our neighbours wish to rob us that the more chances we gave them of robbing us the more effectually they could carry out their purpose. Our railway property is admittedly the most valuable in Australia, not only actually, but relatively, and under the bill New South Wales retains the ownership and the control. This, it must be pointed out, is not because of any feeling of distrust, but simply because it was thought the individual development of each colony would be better promoted by separate ownership, and there is no doubt this decision is in full accord with the general public feeling of New South Wales. The bill, however, gives the Commonwealth power in the future to take over the railways of any State, provided the State itself is agreeable to part with them. The wording of the clause is such that if all the other States had handed over their railways New South Wales could still retain and work her own railways as a separate system if she continued so to prefer.

THE CAPITAL.

Perhaps in no point connected with federation is compromise more absolutely needful than in regard to the selection of the site of the capital. The jealousy that always exists between cities such as Sydney and Melbourne had to be remembered, and at the same time due regard had to be paid to the undoubted claims of the mother colony to have the capital within her borders. The compromise arrived at recognises the claim of N. S. Wales, and at the same time avoids giving Melbourne grave offence. To extremists the compromise may not give satisfaction, but to those persons who desire only a fair thing it is likely to be acceptable. The map published in this issue showing the parts of Australia in which the capital may not be, and the part in which its site must be selected will enable anyone to form an opinion for himself as to whether or not New South Wales is getting fair play.

As regards precedent there is the important example of the United States. They ignored New York and built an entirely new place, and no reason exists for doubting the wisdom of their action. Of course *the building of a new city* means considerable expenditure, and that this expenditure, at the cost of all Australia, is to take place in New South Wales, is a point that will not be overlooked.

Until the new place of government can be prepared the Parliament must meet somewhere, and it has been decided that it shall meet in Melbourne. This does not seem to be an unreasonable concession to Victoria. It is, however, affirmed by opponents of the bill that the Parliament having once met in Melbourne, the southern colonies will combine to prevent its removal to New South Wales, and that consequently the capital will never be in New South Wales after all. There is only one answer that can be made to this assertion, and it is that all those persons who believe the other colonies to be capable of combining for a distinctly dishonourable action, have only one course open to them, and that is to vote "No" on June 20.

In view of the attitude taken at present with regard to the capital by Dr. MacLaurin and others, it is worth while noting what was said by Dr. MacLaurin himself on this subject in the Legislative Council, August 5, 1897. The doctor said: "This question can only be solved as it was solved in America by the establishment of a new place altogether."

THE BRADDON CLAUSE.

The clause to which the name of its author, Sir Edward Braddon, of Tasmania, has been given is the one around which the severest fighting has probably taken place, but to which very small exception can properly be raised. It is perhaps best understood by reference to the reasons which led to its proposal and adoption.

As is well known, the bill takes from the whole of the colonies that join the federation every penny of their customs and excise revenues, which for the whole six colonies amount to about seven millions, the liabilities taken over will, roughly, absorb about one million. So that the Commonwealth will subsequently take from the States six millions sterling per year, and would have the same vast sum as surplus revenue, supposing customs and excise to be levied on about the same scale as before. The possession by the Commonwealth Treasurer of a surplus of such dimensions naturally evoked much discussion, and there were but few who did not think the position to be radically unsound, and who did not think the Treasurer *ought* in some way to be bound as to the expenditure of the money. In Victoria an official committee reported that the matter was of grave importance, and suggested that the Treasurer should be compelled to return a fixed percentage to the States. After many debates on the point in the Convention and much discussion outside, a few days before the Convention finally closed its sittings Sir Edward Braddon took the subject in hand, with the result that now the Treasurer of the Commonwealth is bound to return to the States not less than three-fourths of the net customs and excise revenue, and is debarred from using more than one-fourth for the services of the Commonwealth. It is to be noted that in no way does this or any other clause bind the Commonwealth to raise any sum either large or small by customs and excise; but the Commonwealth is now bound, whatever the net sum that may be so raised, not to use more than one-fourth, nor to return less than three-fourths.

Strange to say, the clause, which is really nothing but a guarantee, has been assailed as being a monstrous engine of taxation. It is affirmed that, for every £5 wanted by the Commonwealth, £20 must be wrung from the people; but the fact is not mentioned that the States require the £15, and have been accustomed to pay the money and to use the funds which they will receive from the Commonwealth. It is stated that should an emergency arise, should the Commonwealth be suddenly called upon for an extra expenditure, say, of a quarter or half a million, it would be compelled to levy customs and excise duties, in addition to those existing at the time, to the extent of one or two millions. This is pure nonsense. The federation will be one of men of common sense, who will not, especially in a time of emergency, indulge in antics of this character. If the Commonwealth wanted a few hundred thousand pounds extra, it might be able to obtain the money out of the one-fourth placed at its disposal, or it might obtain every penny of it by direct taxation, and it could even obtain it by extra customs duties to the exact amount by agreement amongst the States. It is a point always to be remembered that, provided every one of the States consent, the proportion of customs revenue retainable by the Commonwealth may be increased. The Braddon clause has been a useful weapon wherewith to fight federation, but union once achieved the clause will perhaps never again be heard of.

VICTORIAN BOUNTIES.

Under the bill the Commonwealth will have the sole power of granting bounties on the production and export of produce and manufactures. Although various colonies have occasionally granted special bounties, nothing of any particular moment has been done except by Victoria. In that colony some considerable sums of money have during recent years been granted for distribution as bounties on production. Some of the agreements entered into are not yet completed, and of course they must be finished if only as a matter of legal right. In order to provide for what is fair and necessary the bill stipulates that contracts entered into with producers before June 30 of last year shall be recognised, but only those. The sums of money granted by Victoria for bounties are being rapidly expended, and by the time the uniform tariff comes into force and duties are equalised throughout Australia very little of it indeed will remain, and the advantages that will arise from it to the Victorian producers are so paltry that New South Wales producers cannot possibly be appreciably affected. That an outcry has been made on the subject is signal proof of the utterly unworthy character of a great deal of the opposition to the bill. It is a common thing for one of the parties to a partnership agreement to have to arrange for the completion of contracts into which he has personally entered and to which he is legally bound, and this is what is being done by Victoria. It is clear that federation will bring to a termination the granting of bounties in any individual colony, and this is an advantage which the bill secures, and which should recommend it to all voters.

THE COST OF FEDERATION.

On the point of the cost of federation to the people the most surprising and mistaken estimates have been put forward. Every expense that fact or imagination could connect with federation has been brought forward to build up an obstacle in the path. The sum that New South Wales would have to pay towards a uniform tariff has been placed at figures that were utterly ridiculous. There has been a conspiracy of silence as to the savings, the economies, the enlarged revenues that might be expected. And if any note of dissatisfaction with a detail of the financial scheme has been uttered it has been seized upon and represented as a condemnation of the whole. Whilst the other colonies have been represented as hungry wolves, waiting to feed on New South Wales, the statisticians of those very colonies have been represented as asserting that the bill would starve those colonies to death. The report of a New South Wales committee which was greatly at variance with statements which had been published by our statistical department has been represented as confirming those statements. Nothing, indeed, has been lacking during the long controversy that has been waged on this subject to create the impression that federation meant an appalling burden of new taxation, the destruction of our wealth and prestige, and the annihilation of all our hopes of future development and prosperity.

It is true we cannot have federation without certain new expenses. These were estimated at £230,000 by Sir Samuel Griffith some time ago. They were estimated by the Committee of the Convention at £246,000, and with a "margin" of £54,000 the total was made £300,000. The New South Wales Committee, presided over by Mr. Russell French, placed the expenses at £380,000, with £75,000 for extra defence and £45,000 "margin." The expenses were reckoned by this committee on so liberal a scale that one member—Mr. Bruce Smith—added to the report a protest against them. The Canadian expenses show that the estimate made by the Convention, £300,000, was ample, and the amount was adopted by the statistical officers of Victoria and Tasmania in their tables. That opponents of the bill should increase these estimates by hundreds of thousands of pounds is only in keeping with the whole character of their opposition.

The new expenditure will only gradually be incurred, and every day the scheme of federation will be nearer completion, so that departments will be amalgamated, and opportunities in many ways will be afforded for saving money. And every day under the expansive power of free commercial intercourse between the States the revenues will be improving, so that the new expenses will be met, and more than met, which means that no one need trouble himself about the question of the new expenditure. If a man by spending a few shillings in one direction saves as many or more shillings in another, the spending part will give him no concern.

Federation means a uniform tariff. New South Wales is paying less customs per head than any other colony, and there is, therefore, no doubt that the new tariff when fixed will be found to increase her payments by a considerable sum. Even if the tariff be fixed on non-protective lines, the enlargement of taxation on commodities must be a source of regret to the majority of the people of New South Wales, and there will doubtless be a determination, as the population grows, to bring down throughout the Commonwealth the average of this class of taxation. The opponents of the bill, however, affirm two things respecting this increased taxation. First, that it will run into a very extravagant and ruinous sum in New South Wales; and, second, that having paid the money it will be absorbed by the other States, and consequently will not come back to New South Wales.

Taking the second point first. The bill most distinctly arranges that for the period before the uniform tariff which will not exceed two years, and for the first five years afterwards, say about seven years in all, the contributions of each State are to belong to that State, not simply to be credited and held, but to be paid over month by month. There is no getting away from this fact. It is absolute and unquestionable. When the eighth year comes the Commonwealth has power to rearrange the system on a basis that is deemed "fair." The opponents of the bill generally forget the first seven years during which every penny of New South Wales payments must be accounted for to her, and talk as if the eighth year began at once, and as if the word "fair" stood for "unfair."

They ask people to believe that neither power nor honesty exists to prevent wrongdoing, and that New South Wales will pay and the other States will receive. If people examine the financial clauses for themselves they will see that the first seven years are provided for as stated, and that for the following years the same system, or some other "deemed fair," will be adopted. There is only one point they need consider, it is connected with the word "fair." If they think there is any probability of the other colonies to-day, to-morrow, or at any time, deliberately combining to rob New South Wales, then let them vote "No." Those who think their fellow-Australians are honest like themselves will be content to vote "Yes."

As to the amount of the extra taxation, this has been estimated by the writer at about three-quarters of a million. This would mean that this additional amount would be available from customs taxation, and that other taxes and charges could be let down to the same amount. It would be really a readjustment of revenue, meaning not that the aggregate burdens on the people were increased, but that the incidence of the burdens had undergone some change. Other estimates put the extra taxation at higher—some much higher amounts—but none of them make any reduction for the savings or expansion of other revenue that federation would secure.

One favourite statement of the opponents is that the tariff means 22s 6d per head extra taxation to New South Wales. If a remarkably big revenue were sought; if New South Wales paid much more heavily per head; if new expenses of half a million were incurred at once; if not a penny were allowed for savings or economies; if no allowances were made for expansion of railway, postal, or other receipts; if the other States robbed us of our money, or if we wasted it on fireworks or something else, then, and only then, could any credence be given to this assertion. The subject may therefore be dismissed.

THE POWER OF THE SENATE.

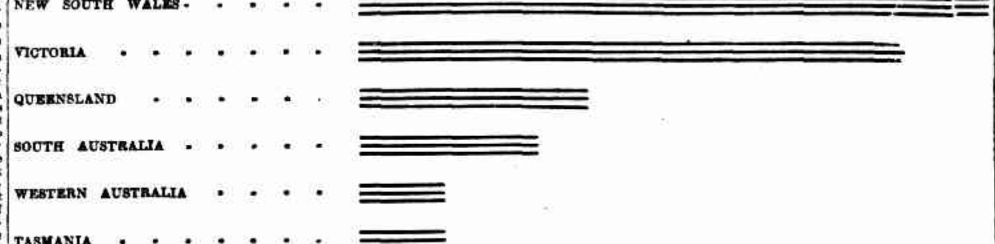
In the constitution it may be said the people are represented by the House of Representatives, and the States are represented by the Senate. It is needful to note the distinction that exists between a federation and a unification. In the former there is a bringing together of separate political communities which maintain their independence except as regards the transferred powers. In the latter there is only one Government. Under a federation, therefore, it is usual to recognise the general independence of the States by giving them special power in the Senate. Hence in the Commonwealth bill it is arranged that each State shall have six members in the Senate—New South Wales, six; Tasmania, six. As independent communities they occupy the same position.

But clearly the House of Representatives, the people's House, must be supreme, just as in New South Wales at present the Assembly is supreme, and as in Great Britain the House of Commons is supreme. Everyone knows that from time to time in New South Wales the Assembly comes into conflict with the Council, and that in Great Britain the House of Commons comes into conflict with the House of Lords; but the result is always that the popular House, supposing it to be faithfully representing the people, carries the day.

The question arises, is there anything in the bill, as often asserted by its opponents, which is likely to enable the will of the people to be not only disputed, but absolutely thwarted? It cannot honestly be said that there is. The course of procedure fixed by the bill is that after the Senate has twice rejected any proposed law the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives also—send both bodies to the electors at once. If after the ensuing elections the Senate again rejects the measure a joint sitting of both Houses is to be held, and if the proposed law be affirmed by a majority of the total number of the members of the two Houses it will be taken as passed. These arrangements, backed by the all-powerful voice of public opinion, could scarcely fail to solve any difficulty between the two Houses. As the joint sitting would take place very soon after an election, and as the members would have been elected in anticipation of having to attend such a sitting, it is reasonable to suppose that every member of both Houses would be present. If the people of the Commonwealth were determined upon any new measure it seems fair to assume that at the general election they would return not only to the House of Representatives, but to the Senate also, a majority of pledged members, so that the need of a joint sitting seems quite a remote contingency. At any rate the joint sitting offers a final opportunity for agreement. High above the letter of the constitution will be, it may be hoped, the spirit of the people. So long as the people retain the love of freedom which they have inherited there need be no fear; and who is there to-day in Australia who dares say that public spirit and pride of country and of race are likely to decay?

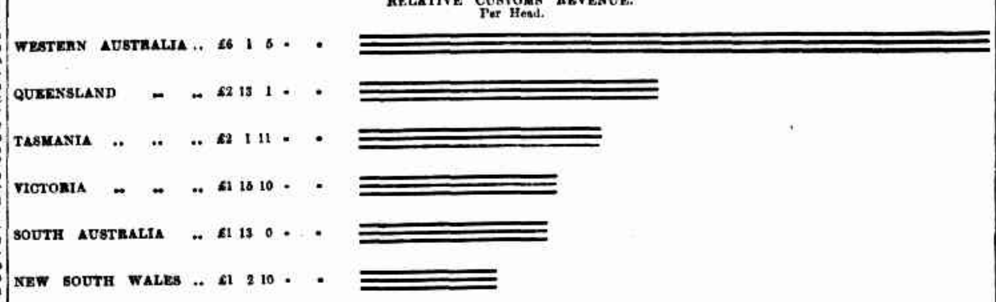
A KEY TO THE UNIFORM TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

RELATIVE POPULATION.



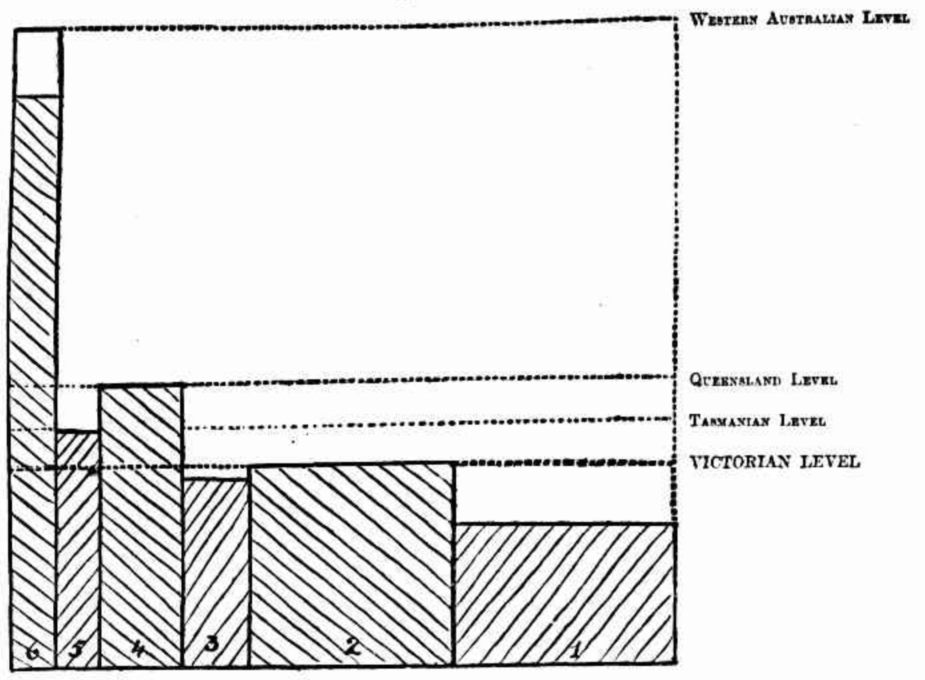
This diagram shows the relative strength of the populations of the respective colonies on December 31, 1898. The two main colonies have between them 68 per cent. of the whole six. If Queensland and Western Australia stood out, then they would have 83 per cent. of the four. Their preponderating influence is therefore clear.

RELATIVE CUSTOMS REVENUE.
Per Head.



It is notable that there is only 13s difference per head between Victoria and New South Wales, which shows that a protective tariff, like Victoria's, does not necessarily mean a large revenue, and that a freetrade tariff, like New South Wales', does not necessarily mean a small revenue. Clearly, then, the fiscal policy will depend on the will of the people rather than on financial conditions.

THE UNIFORM TARIFF.



1. NEW SOUTH WALES; 2, VICTORIA; 3, SOUTH AUSTRALIA; 4, QUEENSLAND; 5, TASMANIA; 6, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
WIDTH shows relative importance as regards population. HEIGHT relative customs taxation per head.

It is required to arrange the most convenient tariff for the whole six States. A single glance will show that the Victorian level is the most suitable, especially as New South Wales does not wish nor need to go up a penny higher than necessary. New South Wales stands to pay 13s per head extra and South Australia 2s 10d. On the other hand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia would pay less, and whatever revenue they found to be short of their needs they could obtain by local taxation or readjustment of expenditure. The extra payment by New South Wales would mean so much extra revenue, which she could balance by reducing other burdens to a similar extent—so that the aggregate burdens on New South Wales would be the same, the incidence or branches of taxation only being readjusted.

Dr. MacLaurin takes this table and says that when the revenue indicated has been obtained Tasmania's share will be short of her present revenue, and that the taxation for all Australia must go up to the Tasmanian level to make good this shortage. Then he finds that Queensland is still something short, and that the tariff for all Australia must go up again. Then clearly Western Australia is still in the cold, and it is when all Australia is invited to reach the level of that colony that the spectre of the 22 million tariff is produced. Dr. MacLaurin proposes to raise millions upon millions to pay a few hundred thousands. Neither financial nor political considerations endorse such a proposal, which is surely without precedent in the history of finance.

Western Australia has a special provision provided by the bill, clause 95, which enables her to collect for five years extra customs duties on her intercolonial trade, so that in point of fact that colony is really provided for to a large extent beyond her uniform tariff share. The huge difference in Western Australia is, however, beginning to disappear. Last year the receipts fell by one-tenth (represented by the line across near the top), so that the 22 million spectre shrinks at once to 20 million. The spectre is only made possible by special circumstances, which will, probably, rapidly disappear; indeed, are already disappearing. The figures used for Western Australia are those for 1897. They are only used because they were used by Dr. MacLaurin, and the comparison with 1898 is valuable.

It is necessary to refer to a complication in the controversy. It is maintained by Dr. MacLaurin that the uniform tariff will raise a much larger sum in New South Wales than the equivalent of the larger population. Mr. Pulsford contends that the yield will be larger than in Victoria by substantially the population excess and no more. But should it be more the book-keeping system secures the excess for New South Wales. Dr. MacLaurin loads his figures with large sums for new expenses. Mr. Pulsford says the new expenses will be far below the doctor's estimates, and that the amount will be met, and more than met by savings, economies and increased revenue, brought about by federation.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

NEW EXPENDITURE.

Once admit federation to be a desirable thing and it follows that it must be worth our while to provide for its legitimate cost in some shape or other. It is impossible that any intelligent person could have been unaware from the outset that federation would bring into existence a certain amount of new expenditure in the shape of salaries, buildings, &c. This expenditure, all told, was estimated by the Finance Commission of 1898 at half a million a year for the six colonies, excluding Queensland. In the opinion of some competent critics even this was too high, but it is safer to be over than under the mark. Of this amount it was estimated that New South Wales would contribute £207,000, and the other colonies in smaller amounts proportionally to their respective populations. No one has yet had the boldness to contend that the amounts so estimated would be beyond the *means of any of the colonies, even the* poorest.

THE TRANSFERRED SERVICES.

In the next place it was a matter obvious to all that those now existing departments of Government which the Commonwealth would have *hereafter* to administer must necessarily occasion expense, inasmuch as those departments have never yet as a whole produced a surplus of revenue over expenditure in the hands of any one of the colonies now carrying them on. The Finance Commission estimated the total sum to be made good under this head at £1,100,000 for the six colonies. Here, again, they are believed by some to have exceeded the correct estimate, and unquestionably they made no allowance for those savings which generally result from one central body taking charge of business formerly distributed among half a dozen. But these moneys, be they smaller or greater, are moneys we are spending and providing for now. Federation cannot increase their cost; according to all experience it must diminish it. Each of the colonies now meets its share of them without difficulty. So far, then, we have seen nothing to justify predictions of ruin.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Having seen what the expenditure of the Commonwealth is to be, let us see how its revenue is to be provided. Here again we knew from the first that the Commonwealth must be provided with a revenue of some sort. The sources from which the Governments of these colonies are now collecting their revenues are manifold, and most of them are drawn upon by the Government of our own colony. Shortly stated they are customs and excise, probate and succession duties, duties on bank-notes and stamp duties generally, land tax, business licenses; Crown land returns in the shape of purchase-money and interest on lands alienated, rents from Crown lessees, and mining rents and royalties, returns from reproductive public works, such as railways and tramways, post and telegraph and telephone services, water and sewerage works, pilotage, harbour and light rates, besides fees and an immense number of miscellaneous matters, which bring in a fairly large sum in the aggregate per year.

Now, whilst the bill does not expressly exclude the Commonwealth Government from raising revenue in any of these forms, it is obvious that some of them are and must remain outside its scope. Land revenue, for instance, from which New South Wales draws about two millions per year, is a resource excluded from the Commonwealth. On the other hand, anything it can save on the departments it takes over—such, for instance, as the postal and telegraph service—will be so much to the good.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

But there was one source of revenue which the Commonwealth was bound to take over—the same source indeed from which springs the chief financial difficulty of this bill or any bill we could devise. A federal union without intercolonial freetrade was admitted on all hands to be out of the question. In order to secure intercolonial freetrade permanently and effectually this bill proposes, as any other bill having the slightest chance of acceptance would have had to propose, that the customs and excise revenue must pass entirely under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. A uniform tariff, regulated by one central authority, was felt to be the only guarantee of permanent freedom of trade between these colonies.

CONSEQUENCES OF A UNIFORM TARIFF.

A uniform tariff necessarily means a tariff higher than that now existing in New South Wales. Not because New South Wales is the richer colony, but because it happens at this moment to be a freetrade colony, while the others are all protectionist. If this bill had been drawn in 1892 when New South Wales was paying £2 8s 9d per head in the shape of customs and excise, a uniform tariff would not have implied any such raising of the amount paid per head in New South Wales. *According to the* latest returns Victoria is now only levying customs and excise at the rate of £1 15s 11d per head, South Australia at the rate of £1 13s 6d per head, and New South Wales at the rate of £1 3s 1d per head. The other colonies are paying much heavier rates. We shall see presently how the question is affected by those rates. What we wish to notice at this point is this: Instead of saying defects of this bill render it necessary to level up our taxation to that of the other colonies, the correct statement is that a uniform tariff renders it necessary to level up our customs and excise taxation to a rate which will effect a compromise between the varying systems prevailing in the colonies generally. Instead of saying that the defects of this bill render it necessary to add an increased customs and excise to our present total taxation, the correct statement is that a uniform tariff necessarily implies the reversal to a greater or less extent of our present system of a low rate of indirect taxation. It is not a question, therefore, of the defects of this particular bill; the difficulty arises out of the eternal question of "free trade and protection" in a new form. Any possible bill securing a uniform tariff must have raised this same question, where one colony has adopted freetrade and the others protection, and where all the tariffs in existence differ more or less from one another. In short, the accident that we are dealing with federation in 1899 instead of in 1892 raises the very difficulty which the bill itself is accused of creating.

OUR LAND REVENUE.

But the injustice which has been done to this bill goes yet further. By the Act of the Imperial Parliament which established our present constitution 45 years ago, those revenues of the Crown which are derived from the sale and lease of Crown lands were handed over to the Governments of the various colonies. The colonies smallest in area, Victoria and Tasmania, have now a comparatively small amount of the patrimony at their disposal. The colonies largest in area, Queensland, West Australia, and South Australia, have vast areas as yet to dispose of. *Of these* larger colonies the first and second are yet in their infancy, so to speak; no human mind can forecast their possible development. South Australia is still sparsely peopled comparatively; its revenues from Crown lands may not increase much for many years. But New South Wales, older in settlement, larger in population, and more varied in natural resources, has revelled for many years in the luxury of a large revenue from Crown lands. At the present moment it draws and squanders about two millions a year from this source. *Roughly speaking*, about three-fifths of this represents purchase-money, which once spent is gone for ever; the rest represents rents and charges, which also must diminish bit by bit, as we go on alienating the land from which it is drawn. Our revenue from these sources at present exceeds that drawn from Crown lands by all the other colonies put together. This is very pleasant while it lasts, but we are killing the goose which lays the golden eggs. While we are pluming ourselves, we freetraders and protectionists, on the comparative *lightness* of our taxation, it will not be amiss to reflect on how our children will fare by and bye, with our great and growing load of public debts round their necks and no Crown land revenue to lighten their taxation. Meanwhile let us recognise this: Instead of saying that the defects of this bill will oblige us to heap up our present taxation in order to arrive at a compromise about a uniform tariff with the other colonies, it is correct to say that our present system of living like spendthrifts on the capital of our patrimony places us in a condition which would raise a similar problem under any form of bill which has yet been or can be suggested.

THE TRANSITIONARY STAGE.

Before quitting this topic of the causes of the financial difficulty there is one more point to be noticed. It is said that because of the greater wealth of this colony any uniform tariff must lead to the people of New South Wales paying per head at least 1½ per cent. more than the people of the other colonies. This conclusion is drawn by opponents of the bill from a consideration of the amounts actually contributed per head by the people of the different colonies under the present systems of customs taxation. Here again it was obvious to every thinking person from the start that the natural and inevitable result of our freetrade policy was that we should now be importing more per head than the people of the protectionist colonies. This fact of itself was enough to account for a somewhat higher payment per head by our people, whether they were or were not more wealthy on the average, than the people of the other colonies. But if protective duties should ever be established in New South Wales, independently altogether of the question of federation, imports would be discouraged, and we should hear no more of the 1½ per cent. We have no guarantee that an increased tariff may not come into existence here even if we do not federate. It is by no means certain that freetrade will be permanently rejected as a *federal* policy if we do federate. Meanwhile the objections urged by the opponents of the bill on this score, in so far as they are not merely a repetition of the old, old controversy between freetrade and protection, really amount to something like this: If it were possible to calculate exactly how an unknown and imaginary federal tariff would affect our present conditions (which it is not), and if our people went on importing as much under a higher as under a lower tariff (which is contrary to all experience), any uniform tariff imaginable may result in injustice to the people of New South Wales. Then good-bye to this bill and all federal bills.

NECESSITIES OF THE STATES.

The Commonwealth Parliament being thus obliged to undertake the difficult task of framing a uniform tariff, and afterwards of collecting the duties payable under it, a new crop of difficulties would at once spring up. The States would be thus left with the interest on their public indebtedness to provide for, and with this most productive source of revenue taken from them. The yearly charge for this interest upon the whole of the six colonies amounts to about seven millions, in which New South Wales takes first place at about two millions and a quarter. The customs and excise revenue at present for the six colonies also amounts to something like seven millions per year, of which the share of New South Wales is about a million and a half. The Convention found itself faced with this difficulty: that if the Commonwealth Treasurer were allowed to spend this money freely on federal purposes the State Treasurers might in every case be faced with a deficit. Even New South Wales could not afford to forego her share. In these days, after the censure which has been cast upon the delegates to the Convention, it is at least some satisfaction to know that no point of the objections now taken to their work escaped their own notice at the time. With infinite patience and painstaking one plan after another was discussed for limiting the federal expenditure and remitting any unexpended balance of the customs and excise revenues to the colonies which contributed them. It would be tedious to review the various plans which found favour at different stages of their proceedings. Those who care to peruse the written records of the Convention will look in vain for any proof of the unworthy charges either that they ignored any of the difficulties, or showed any lack of industry in devising remedies, or allowed themselves to regard with complacence the sacrifice of the just rights of any one of the colonies. If the scheme they finally evolved was faulty it was so for other reasons than these. And if it was faulty no alternative plan has yet been suggested which does not share in its faults. The scheme they finally adopted for limiting federal expenditure and securing a return of customs and excise revenue to the States was the now famous Braddon clause. Our quarter of the duties under a moderate uniform tariff was reckoned enough to meet all the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasurer, and he was directed to return the balance month by month to the States. If, for instance, the estimate of the finance commission is correct that £1,600,000 would suffice as federal expenditure for five colonies, a tariff of £6,400,000 would meet federal needs under the Braddon clause, even if all federal expense were raised out of customs or excise revenue. The predictions of an immoderate tariff, therefore, whatever else they are based upon, are not justified by anything in the Braddon clause.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Two other safeguards were after most prolonged investigation inserted in the bill—the one in the special interests of Western Australia, and the other in the special interests of New South Wales. These were the two extreme cases, Western Australia now having the highest and New South Wales the lowest of the existing tariffs. Western Australia, as the chief loser by the abolition of intercolonial customs duties, was allowed five years to accommodate her finances to the change brought about by intercolonial freetrade. She can charge customs duties during that time on goods coming from the other colonies, but those duties are to diminish by a fifth each year till they finally disappear. A similar period was prescribed in order to admit of the special conditions of New South Wales as a *freetrade* colony becoming gradually adapted to intercolonial freetrade and a uniform tariff. There were two points to be considered. For reasons already stated, New South Wales as a freetrade colony must at first pay more per head under the new tariff than those colonies already living under protection, and depending more on local products. If the surplus to be returned by the Federal Treasurer were paid to each State in proportion to the number of its people, a New South Wales man would at first be paying more than a Victorian, and yet his Government would get back at no greater rate. So the Convention, to prevent this chance of injustice, gave up the plan which it had at first favoured of providing at this early stage for a per capita distribution of the surplus. Another trouble arising out of the existing difference between the tariffs of the different colonies was that goods would be certain of being shipped, say, into New South Wales, on the eve of the establishment of intercolonial freetrade, not for use there, but for the purpose of being carried into the other colonies after the border duties were removed.

The famous bookkeeping provisions were adopted by the Convention in view of these difficulties. It was thought that if even an approximate record could be kept of what goods were imported for use in the various States during the five years after a uniform tariff first came into operation, a sufficient basis would be arrived at for some fair plan being adopted by the Federal Parliament for future return of its surplus revenues to the States. During that time each State was to get month by month the share of the balance which this "bookkeeping" showed to correspond to its actual contribution. By the time the five years were up, New South Wales and Western Australia would have adjusted themselves to some extent to the new conditions of things.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

The records to be kept under the bookkeeping system may prove at best a very faulty method of ascertaining what the proportions are in which each colony actually contributes towards customs revenue.

But would the objections of those who now disparage the bookkeeping provisions be got rid of if they were omitted from the bill? Clearly not, because the only alternatives would be one or other of the following:—1. To leave the whole question of the return of the surplus to be fixed at once as the Federal Parliament thinks fair. This the bill postpones for five years for the express purpose of enabling us to gain that necessary knowledge which nothing but the actual experience of the working of a uniform tariff can give us, and meanwhile safeguarding New South Wales against a possible loss. If, as some think, there is danger in leaving the matter to the Federal Parliament after five years, there would be much greater danger in their dealing with it now. If, as others think, the Federal Parliament must ultimately be trusted to do justice, the knowledge to be acquired during the bookkeeping period can do no harm and may be worth purchasing, even at the cost of the inconvenience occasioned by that system. 2. To have fixed the rate of the repayment of surplus at once in the proportion of the population of the several colonies. But this would have exposed New South Wales to the very loss which we have shown the bookkeeping system to have been intended to prevent. In the course of a few years the result of a uniform tariff must inevitably be to render the average contributions per head of population fairly equal over the whole of the federated colonies, and then this risk to New South Wales will have ceased to exist. A return of the surplus in proportion to population would then be as fair a system as could be devised. 3. To have used up the whole of the customs and excise revenue collected by the Commonwealth by federating the debts and railways, so that there would have been no surplus to return. But the compulsory federation of the debts and railways was obnoxious to the great majority in all the colonies, and nowhere more so than in New South Wales; and supposing it had been actually agreed to and inserted in the bill, those people who fear that New South Wales will have to bear a share in any deficits the other colonies may incur, as the bill stands would simply have had an additional reason for so fearing if the railway revenues were going to be pooled.

The long and the short of the matter is this: No plan suggested by any of the critics of the bill will secure us against the risks which we are supposed to run under these financial clauses as they stand. The clauses might have been made simpler. They might have been made more comprehensive; but nothing yet suggested would have placed us in a safer position.

TERRORIST TARIFFS.

If this is so, by what means is the calculation arrived at by which New South Wales has been menaced with all sorts of outrageous tariffs and additional taxation? The means adopted is a bold assertion that the bill enacts certain things which it does not contain at all. *As an illustration*: Each State, once intercolonial freetrade is established, will have two new sums needing to be provided for—first, its quota towards the new expenditure of the Commonwealth, and secondly, the amount it will be forced to remit to its own taxpayers by the abolition of its border customs. Now it is quietly taken for granted that the bill requires all these amounts to be collected by the Commonwealth Treasurer out of customs and excise. This, of course, would raise the tariff against the outside world by the full amount now represented by the intercolonial duties. And inasmuch as each State is, during the bookkeeping period, and ought to be afterwards, entitled only to share in so much of the federal surplus as approximately represents its own contribution to that fund, it follows that the Federal Treasurer would have to collect in each State as much revenue as will be needed to supply the gap caused in that State by the abolition of border customs. Then, as the tariff is to be uniform over the whole Commonwealth, every State, from the richest to the poorest, must on this *assumption* be taxed up to a rate which will enable the Federal Treasurer to wring enough from the poorest State to hand back to that same State enough to fill its own gap. For instance, in order to enable the Federal Treasurer to collect, say £60,000, from the Tasmanian people, not for federal purposes, but merely to hand it back to the Tasmanian Treasury, we are asked to believe that the bill would require him to levy something like a million from the whole Commonwealth, which neither the Commonwealth nor the other States would require.

FALSE ASSUMPTIONS.

Now the bill contains no such requirement, and the whole of the ingenious sophistry whereby the preposterous tariffs of eight, nine, eleven, and more millions are conjured up, has no basis to rest upon. The argument against the bill is ingenious, and the figures are sometimes used correctly enough, but the basis on which the calculation is built is not found in the bill. Its ingenuity, therefore, is not a commendation; it is simply an insult to the intelligence of the people to whom it is addressed. It is no exaggeration to put the mode of calculation so adopted in some such words as the following:—

1. If the bill had provided that all Commonwealth expenses must be defrayed out of customs and excise (which it does not);
2. And if it had provided that all State expenses now met out of customs and excise must always be met out of the same source (which it does not);
3. And if it had provided that the Commonwealth Treasurer must make good to the States the whole of the revenue they are forced to remit by abolishing intercolonial customs (which it does not);
4. And if there were no savings to be effected by putting the services taken over from their States under one common management.
5. And if none of the States were ever likely to show any more favourable margin between its revenue and expenditure as a State than it shows at this moment, then the tariff of the Commonwealth might require to be raised to anything from seven millions upward, and New South Wales citizens might be overtaxed accordingly.

As the bill does not contain a tittle of ground for any of the first three assumptions, we need not trouble to speculate about the two last.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

Let us attempt to forecast what would probably happen when the first tariff is being arranged by the Commonwealth Parliament. Victoria is the most populous State, next to New South Wales, and its tariff is not higher per head than New South Wales was paying under the Dibbs duties. If this tariff were suggested as a pattern for the Commonwealth to apply to the whole of Australia, it would very naturally and properly be criticised from the point of view of every State in the Commonwealth. But whatever modifications this criticism might result in, one thing is certain, neither Victoria herself nor New South Wales would consent to any alteration in the direction of materially increasing the amounts which that tariff is now capable of producing in these two colonies. South Australia, which now has a lighter tariff than Victoria, would be interested in the same way. But in no case could the proposed tariff be carried to a height objected to by the representatives of New South Wales and Victoria. These two States will have a majority of 49 votes to 27 in the House of Representatives even if the whole six colonies come in. If only five States come in, they need only to satisfy one other State in order to secure the majority in the Senate also. But even if the whole six come in, the deadlock clause as it now stands secures them against domination by any possible combination of the other States. For in the joint sitting New South Wales and Victoria will have 61 votes against all the others put together, much more than the absolute majority required. Let it be remembered also that such a trial of strength is in the last degree unlikely to be risked by the other States over a tariff bill. Because in the case of this, or any other money bill, there can be no amendment by the Senate, and the suggestions which the bill permits the Senate to make are not matters which the deadlock clause allows the joint sitting to take into consideration at all. The joint sitting must accept or reject what the House of Representatives has agreed to in such cases.

COMMON SENSE SAFEGUARDS.

But apart from the legal power with which the bill thus arms the larger States to resist any domination by the smaller, it needs only a little reflection to see that other causes must operate against the creation of an exorbitant tariff. All experience proves the folly of supposing that a high tariff means a large revenue; after a certain point is reached it checks imports and diminishes instead of increasing revenue. Moreover, a tariff capable of producing from over-sea imports even an amount approaching the more moderate estimates of the terrorists would begin to affect injuriously the people of the smaller States themselves. Why should we suppose they would endure it any more than we? Our terrorists tell us they must either endure it or go bankrupt, or else live on the plunder of the larger States. But why? Because according to the terrorists the bill forces them to rely on what they can get from over-sea customs. As we have already seen, the bill does nothing of the kind.

And here again we see that further false assumptions have been quietly taken for granted by those who so seek to terrify us.

These are:—1. That any of the other colonies which is forced to diminish its customs revenue through the abolition of the border duties will have the taxation of its people increased if it collects an equal amount from the same people in some other way. 2. That when New South Wales is forced to increase her customs revenue through the imposition of a uniform, and therefore higher, tariff, she cannot or will not readjust her own financial system so as to prevent her people from being overburdened. As to the first of these, what answer could the representatives of any State, large or small, make if they were told in the Federal Parliament: "You knew before you federated what your quota of the new expenditure would be, and you felt yourself able to bear that, as you undoubtedly are. Once the Federal Parliament has fixed upon a fair tariff, you must accommodate your own finances to it. We are imposing no additional burden upon you. What you have remitted in the form of intercolonial duties remains in your people's pockets. Which is the more reasonable, that you should get it in by legislation in your own local Parliament, or that we should subject the whole of Australia to an exorbitant and unnecessary impost simply for the purpose of collecting for you and from your own people the comparatively small sum you require to raise? We decline to sacrifice our own people simply to maintain your popularity with your taxpayers."

As for the other false assumption respecting New South Wales, what answer would the New South Wales electors make to their own Colonial Treasurer if he insisted on maintaining the present charges on the people in addition to any and every increase in the customs taxation which may result from federation?

"If we have consented to federate with the other colonies at the cost of increasing our tariff, it is certainly not for the purpose of enabling you to court popularity by squandering the surplus thus created. If it is true that we have been escaping taxation by living on our capital in the shape of land revenue and loan moneys, this must be rectified before we allow you to indulge in luxuries. If it is not true you must ease off our burdens in some other shape to correspond with the new revenue we have allowed you to get in the shape of higher customs."

Perhaps never in the history of this or any other country has so transparent a sophistry been so quietly tolerated as the statement that an increased customs tariff necessarily amounts to so much added to our existing taxation. One would have thought its exposure was certain beforehand, from the words of the finance commissioners' report. "Whether this ultimately turns out to be a real cost or not will depend on whether the surplus is remitted back to the people of this colony in some form of reduced taxation in other directions or not; which rests, as we have said, with the people themselves through their representatives." In other words, the people of New South Wales, in their local Parliament, will have the power, after federation as before, of protecting themselves against this imagined evil."

In other words, when the majority of the people of this colony pronounced for federation in the abstract, they meant that the finances of the colony should be accommodated by our own Parliament to the necessary alterations in our mode of collecting and expending revenue. We are now asked to reject this bill because, forsooth, our own Parliament will refuse to do any such thing. Such an argument would equally apply to any bill, whatever its merits might be.

HOW FEDERATION WILL AFFECT SYDNEY.

WHAT WE UNDERSTOOD FEDERATION TO MEAN.

Is it possible that after all we were mistaken in declaring that federation "under a proper bill" would be a good thing for the whole colony of New South Wales, Sydney included? We know what we were risking when we so decided. We knew, for instance, that it meant a fair run between Sydney and Melbourne for the markets of all the colonies. We were not afraid of that competition. We knew that we should have State-nursed manufactures and industries to compete with, but we had been doing that all along. What federation meant was putting us for the first time on equal terms with our competitors by the establishment of intercolonial freetrade. If we could face Victoria with our markets open to her and hers shut to us, there was no need to despair of our chances because she became willing to throw her markets open; and not hers only, we were securing the freedom of the whole Australian trade.

IS THE BILL FAIR TO SYDNEY?

We stipulated for a fair bill, however, and we are now told that this particular bill is calculated to ruin Sydney. The fairness of the bill to New South Wales as a whole is discussed in other parts of this issue. We have still to deal with its fairness to Sydney in particular. Is there a word in the bill which puts Sydney at a disadvantage with regard either to the other colonies or to any other part of this colony? True, *it is not to be the political capital* of the Commonwealth. But no more is New York or Philadelphia or Chicago. No more is Montreal or Quebec. No more is Auckland, Christchurch, or Dunedin. Not a city of them all but is more populous and wealthy than its own political capital. Were we looking for a large expenditure of Government money in the capital? No, because neither this colony nor any one of the others was in favour of handing over any large powers of money-spending to the Commonwealth. We kept our Crown lands, railways, and public works entirely in our own hands. The Postmaster-General, Chief Secretary, Treasurer, and Attorney-General of the Commonwealth would need no expensive housing. The Governor-General and Parliament would not need to be there for any great part of the year. As regards the desirableness of having the Parliament always under our eye, which of us feels safer because the Parliament of New South Wales meets under our eye in Macquarie-street? The eye of the press will follow them wherever they go, and the great bulk of us are obliged to rely on the press wherever the Parliament may meet.

WHEREIN DOES THE BILL DISADVANTAGE US?

We in Sydney need no handicap against the rest of Australia. It is no more a slight upon us that they should stipulate for the capital being 100 miles from Sydney than it was an insult to them that we should stipulate for its being in New South Wales. The 100-mile limit for Sydney is counterbalanced by the immensely greater limit for the other colonies.

The *argument* that Melbourne will permanently secure the seat of Government has had to be buttressed up by such transparent sophistries that most persons of intelligence have discarded it. It has become clear that such a thing could not happen without a wilful and direct disobedience to the law expressly enacted in the constitution. It has been shown that a Parliament capable of infringing the law enacting that the seat of Government shall be in New South Wales, could disregard most other provisions of the constitution with equal freedom. If we think them capable not only of disobeying this injunction, but contemptible enough to have planned its breach beforehand, and to have reckoned upon tricking us over such a matter, then we must reject this bill, not because it is badly drawn, but because our fellow colonists are knaves to whom no law is sacred. There are indeed some among us who would not hesitate to describe them in that fashion. But common sense revolts against such judgments.

HOW SYDNEY GREW.

If, then, this question of the capital does not put us at disadvantage, where does the danger to Sydney come in? The capital of New South Wales need fear no rivalry from the political capital of the Australian Commonwealth. There is not one feature in the industrial and commercial life of this country which could render Sydney more likely to suffer by such rivalry than the great cities of America have suffered.

The political policy under which the great seaports of Australia have attained such a phenomenal development was one which favoured centralisation far more than ever was the case in America. Sydney, as the one great commercial centre of the large and wealthy territory of New South Wales has reaped the full benefit of this. But other things, apart from all questions of political policy, favour the centralising process in this country. We have here none of the great waterways which have nursed up great inland cities as rivals to the seaports in other parts of the world. And of all possible seaports on the whole coast of Australia Sydney was the one offering most favourable shipping facilities. Her people can smile at the good-natured chaff of strangers over their "unrivalled harbour," knowing full well that any people in the world would take the same pride in it if it were theirs. From a shipping point of view we have here, in our miles upon miles of deep-water frontage, land-sheltered and easily approachable, a resource which no conceivable development of trade can ever overtax.

WE MUST LOOK TO OUR GROWTH.

Sydney has attracted population to such an extent that about a third of the whole population of this colony find a home in the city and suburbs. To quote from Coghlan's "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," "the extraordinary progress of Sydney and Melbourne has no parallel amongst the cities of the old world. Even in America, the rise of the great cities has been accompanied by a somewhat corresponding increase in the rural population. In the Australasian colonies, however—perhaps for the first time in the history of the world—is seen the disquieting spectacle of magnificent cities growing with wonderful rapidity, and embracing within their limits one-third of the population of the territory of which they are the centre." The growth of the city and suburban population continues to go on at a rapid rate. So long as the "boom" times lasted and colonial Governments were lavish in their introduction of capital from abroad the expansion of the city caused little anxiety. There was money enough to employ all, even if a great part of it was only borrowed money. But a time came when borrowing became checked. The question is, having acquired this great and rapidly-increasing population, what are we going to do with them? Many a comment has been made upon the undesirableness of having an unduly large proportion of the inhabitants located in the one great city of the colony. But even with a policy of government much less favourable to the centralisation of population than ours is to-day, there exists in other countries besides ours this same tendency towards an increase of settlement in the towns. Unless some improbable revolution renders the conditions of industrial life much more profitable and attractive than they are now, there is small prospect of any counter-check being placed upon the proportions of population existing between the city and the country. And it does not need a very far look ahead to see that in a few years' time Sydney must either suffer acutely from this cause or come to rely more and more upon the establishment of manufacturing industries.

THE RESULTS OF INTERCOLONIAL FREETRADE.

It is here that Sydney will reap her first harvest of commercial advantage from federation. Let us soon furnish our enterprising citizens with a market of 4,000,000 people instead of their present field of one million and a quarter, and many new industries will for the first time have a chance of profitable existence in and around Sydney. And nowhere in Australia can they find a location better suited. A port like this, with its own coal and iron at hand, needs nothing more than an open market among its neighbours. Great an achievement as it was to present our present rapid growth to the eyes of the world, it will be a greater achievement still to keep our people profitably employed.

REACTION BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY.

The same open market which profits the city will also benefit the country producers of New South Wales. It is but a short-sighted policy which would sacrifice intercolonial freetrade for the chance of keeping the Riverina and New England trade at all costs, from whatever market may prove most profitable to the people in those districts. Much of that trade is hopelessly lost to Sydney as it is, in spite of all our efforts. Short of federation, we have no chance whatever of preventing Victoria from undercutting us as she does now for the Riverina trade. Under the bill she can be forced to compete on fair terms. So long as the charge of long-distance rates on New South Wales railways is justified by the principles on which railway management is legitimately carried on, these rates cannot be interfered with under the bill. If freedom of trade with the whole of the colonies is a desirable thing for Sydney, it is no less desirable for Albury or Armidale. The more comfortably off their people may be the better for New South Wales, and what is good for New South Wales cannot in any honourable sense be other than good for Sydney.

THE RAILWAYS.

It is sometimes urged that inasmuch as Sydney is separated from the greater area of fertile country by ranges, traversable only by steep grades of railway, she is bound to suffer by free competition with the other colonies. But this argument is at best applicable only to the border districts, where, as we have seen, federation will really have the effect of discouraging unfair competition by our neighbours. The great bulk of the New South Wales trade will, therefore, be as safe to Sydney as it is now, and fairer conditions to all parties will prevail as to the rest.

We have, moreover, to consider whether any form of federation is practicable which would be more advantageous to Sydney in this respect. The dreams of those who would have us be content with some loose form of union like that of the effete Federal Council have proved hopelessly impracticable. If we are to have intercolonial freetrade at all, we must take on terms that can secure its permanency. The only alternative proposals which could possibly affect this end are those which go much further in the direction of unification than the scheme of the bill. If unification were practicable at all, men could no longer talk of securing the trade of New South Wales for Sydney. There would no longer be any New South Wales as we now understand it. Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide would equally be cities of the one region. Their railways would stand as parts, not of four systems, but of one system. Our border districts would form adjuncts, not of Sydney, but of those cities with which each would be geographically associated.

Even without going so far as unification, that federalisation of the railways which some propose would have effects in a similar direction. It is beside our present point to consider whether those effects would or would not be prejudicial to this colony as a whole. It is abundantly clear that those whose complaint against the bill is based on some fancied prejudice to Sydney can glean small comfort from the only rational alternatives that present themselves. The choice which is, in fact, before us is one between securing to Sydney the advantages of intercolonial freetrade, sharing that blessing with others, and a dog-in-the-manger policy which would prevent us from extending our own business lest we should fail to monopolise for ourselves all the good results that must flow from such an extension.

THE OTHER CAPITALS.

A further consideration is that when once the markets of the whole of Australia are opened to each and every part of it, the progress of each of the great cities must become an advantage instead of a detriment to the rest. Every great mercantile house would find the advantage of being able to choose freely its own distributing centres, and those branch establishments in the other colonies which now have to trade as if were in a foreign country would have numerous obstacles taken out of their way. In such a competition our own metropolis stands to gain at least as much as others.

The assimilation of the laws relating to legal tender, banking, negotiable instruments, bankruptcy and insolvency, trading and financial corporations and companies, and the service and execution of legal processes, in all parts of the federation will of itself remove constantly arising sources of difficulty and expense, and cannot fail to encourage and develop commercial enterprise. The removal of all barriers to intercourse, with its probable results, is no untried experiment. We need not speculate on this point as if we were adventuring upon something new.

FEDERATION GIVES ENTERPRISE A CHANCE.

Just as surely as the United States, Canada, and Germany found that the removal of internal trade laws and restrictions and the assimilation of commercial laws infused new life into all the operations of commercial and industrial life, so surely may we hope for expansion in the same direction. *True* it is that every great change must be purchased at some cost of inconvenience to particular individuals or classes. But a change of this sort has its compensating advantages from the very outset. It is idle to fear that we of New South Wales shall be the helpless prey of the colonies by which on the three sides we are surrounded. On the contrary, it will be time throw a great manufacturing industry into this colony. Newcastle will develop into a second

Middlesborough, and Illawarra into a second Lanark, and we shall be able to hold our own as successfully as we do now.

If Illawarra and Newcastle so develop, what will Sydney be doing? Their development will be largely the work of Sydney capital and Sydney labour. And the labour so absorbed will not be forced into overcrowded channels to the detriment of present occupants. It will be exploiting new fields of enterprise, and making still newer and greater ones possible for the benefit of all.

Our commerce with the outside world will have this greater productive activity to set off against any disarrangement caused by higher tariffs. So long as we are a producing country our external commerce can hold its own against all disadvantages likely to accrue.

One look at the map is enough to show that Sydney's position as a centre for ocean-going commerce stands second to none in the Southern Hemisphere.

SAFETY IN UNION.

If the time comes, as it may, when we shall be called upon to strike a blow for our own defence, this city will have an interest in the result beyond that of most other parts of Australia. If that day comes our union with our neighbours will be one of the essentials to wise and strenuous action. But it is far less likely to come if we now use our foresight in making timely preparation. But be the nations of the world at peace or at war, the joint action of the Australian people must conduce to the good of them all. Those who wish best to this great city will take most pride in seeing her leading the way towards the development of this friendly intercourse. And they will be the most ashamed of that pessimistic and humiliating wail that the acceptance of this constitution means the "death warrant of Sydney."

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A DEMOCRATIC ORIGIN.

If the federal constitution were in any way undemocratic it would be a wonderful thing, for its origin is wholly democratic. No constitution in the world can so truly be said to have been framed by the people and in sight of the people. The bill of 1891 was due to a Parliamentary rather than a popular movement; but it did its work of education, and the impetus which led up to the Enabling Bills of 1895-6 was entirely popular.

Since then the business of Australian union has been wholly in the hands of the people. The Convention which framed the constitution was, with the exception of one delegation, directly chosen by the electors themselves. It twice suspended its sittings for fuller consideration, and fuller public and Parliamentary discussion of its work; and in the light of the searching criticism thrown upon the bill by two subsequent campaigns in this colony, it has been finally revised and improved. It certainly ought to represent the very essence of democratic sentiment.

DEMOCRATIC COMMONPLACES.

A study of the bill bears out these expectations. Not only is it born of democracy, it breathes democracy; it contemplates in every line the government of Australia by its people. That both Houses are directly elected on the same franchise, and without plural voting; that the only qualifications for membership of either House are manhood and citizenship; that both Houses may be dissolved, and so referred back to the electors whom they represent: these are the mere commonplaces which have been pointed out by every writer and speaker on the merits of the bill. And yet when we compare this constitution with any existing federal constitution—nay, even when we compare it with the present constitution of New South Wales—we see how these commonplaces, which in the discussion of this bill are almost taken for granted, contrast with every known constitution and with every model which the Convention had to work upon. So far from the bill being a "slavish copy" of any constitution in the world, its whole basis is infinitely more liberal than any. To realise this, we have only to imagine the universal derision and denunciation which would have been heaped upon our representatives at the Convention had they returned with a "slavish copy" of our present institutions—such as a Legislative Council of life nominees, or two Chambers without any means of settling differences.

THE REAL DEMOCRATIC BASIS.

The direct responsibility of both federal Houses to the people is the first index to the spirit of the constitution; but its democratic basis lies deeper still, in the organisation which provides means for securing, out of the conflicting interests of individuals and of States, a simple harmonious unity—the expression of the corporate will of the people. To that end is designed the whole system of the federal Parliamentary machinery—the different modes of representation in the two Houses, surmounted by the deadlock power, and the financial power under the single control of the House of Representatives and the Federal Ministry. To this machinery the opponents of the bill have only two real objections to offer: First, that equal representation in the Senate is utterly opposed to democratic principles; and next, that the deadlock clause, which purports to reconcile the two Houses, is a delusion. Let us deal with these in turn.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

Those who oppose equal representation in the Senate mostly do so on the broad principle that the individual is the only unit of representation, and numerical proportion the only fair basis. Their argument admits of no compromise, and leads inevitably to absolutely proportional representation in both Houses. Their complaint is, not that the States are equally represented, but that individuals are unequally represented; and that complaint cannot be met short of proportional representation in the Senate. The practical answer to them is that that would be impossible. No federal Senate has ever been constituted on that basis, and none is ever likely to be; because it would practically mean the annihilation of the interests of the smaller States, except so far as these might be a factor in the interests of the whole people. The practical answer might well be deemed enough; but there is a theoretical answer too. It is not true that the individual is the only unit, and it is not true that the representation of States, as such, is undemocratic. The people, for electoral purposes, is the people electorally organised, and usually organised in groups. In a unified State, such as New South Wales, proportion to population is recognised as the leading principle; but in practice it is found necessary, even under our own Electoral Act, to modify the principle of proportion to suit the interests of groups. In a federal union, which is a union for certain purposes only, the group interests are far more important. The individual citizens are politically organised, not only into a nation, but also into States; and there is hardly any subject of national legislation which may not affect not only the individual interests of citizens, but also the group interests of States. It is because each State retains its own political organisation, its own laws and institutions, that its group interests remain, and that the demand arises for some adequate recognition of these in one House of the Federal Parliament; and that is the theoretical justification for disproportionate representation in the Senate.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE NATION.

But while the constitution recognises this, it recognises also that State interests are subordinate to national interests, and it makes the representatives of the States correspondingly subordinate to the representatives of the people. This is done in three ways: by the clauses limiting the Senate's power with regard to money bills, by the clauses making provision for the dependence of the Executive upon the House having financial control, and by the provision for the solution of deadlocks. With regard to money bills, the power of the Senate is more definitely limited than in any constitution of the British pattern, for in no other is the Upper House explicitly forbidden to amend money bills. The power of "suggestion," given as some slight counterpoise, is in reality hardly any power at all. It does not allow the Senate to alter a single syllable of the bill, but only to return it with an accompanying message suggesting that alterations should be made by the House of Representatives. If that House declines, the Senate has no option but to pass the bill as it stands, or to incur the heavy responsibility of rejecting it as it stands; it cannot evade responsibility by passing it in an amended form. And more important still, if the disagreement proceeds through all the stages of a deadlock till it reaches a joint sitting, suggestions by the Senate drop out of sight altogether; the joint sitting cannot even consider them.

THE DEADLOCK PROVISION.

The efficacy of the deadlock provision, assuming that the final stage of a joint sitting has been reached, is indisputable; the superior numbers of the House of Representatives give it an overwhelming advantage when the two Houses are merged into one. It is possible, of course, to devise illustrations of how a majority of the people might be sometimes unable to secure an absolute majority at the joint sitting; but it is impossible to conceive the probability of any substantial majority of the people not gaining the day. It is sometimes objected, however, that the process is so cumbrous that it will rarely be resorted to, and the deduction is drawn that the House of Representatives will commonly submit to the dictation of the Senate. The supposition that joint sittings will be rare is probably right; but the deduction is certainly wrong. In cases of disagreement, that House will give way which knows that if it pushes its rights to an extreme it must eventually be worsted. The Senate will not begin a conflict which it knows must end in defeat. Senators, even though moderately sure of re-election, will not yearn for a dissolution when they know that even their victory at the polls will assuredly be turned into an ultimate rout at the joint sitting. And so, though the deadlock clause may be rarely resorted to, the fact that it is there will be a restraining and moderating influence. In South Australia the power to dissolve the elective Upper House has been in force for years. It has never been used, because in South Australia—alone in all the colonies—there has not been a serious deadlock. The power to dissolve is there, and that is enough. In the Commonwealth, with a joint sitting added, this effect will be intensified. The Senate will recognise that the House of Representatives is not only morally, but physically, the stronger House, and its conduct will be moulded accordingly.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

The constitution, in short, breathes the spirit of democracy; and its working will be tempered by that reasonableness, that forbearance, and that fair recognition of the rights of minorities as well as majorities which have always characterised English-speaking peoples. The constitution is more elastic with regard to the power of amendment than that of any federation—not even excepting Switzerland, whose constitution has been repeatedly amended. But not only is it elastic in the latter, it is also broad and national in its spirit, giving no more than due recognition to divergent State interests, and fully safeguarding the unity and the supremacy of the nation. It is a constitution which will give full scope to the democratic sentiments of the Australian people, and full opportunity for their development; it contains the germ of a national life, which will broaden and deepen with years, and which will find harmonious expression in an instrument of government whose making has occupied the best talents of this generation, and whose development will go hand in hand with the developing ideas and aspirations of the Australian people.

THE ADVANTAGES OF INTERCOLONIAL FREETRADE.

When federation brings freetrade among all the colonies it will be quite a novel experience even for a large portion of the adults who are ready to cast their votes on referendum day. A whole generation has grown up since intercolonial freetrade existed. Separation not only did its work, but the separatist feeling has run to an extreme, and we have had tariffs and other legislation with a distinctly hostile intent towards neighbouring colonies. It is to the credit of New South Wales that under a good deal of provocation it has abstained from unneighbourly action of this kind. Its own markets are at the present time open to the produce of the other colonies, but their markets are closed against its produce. Our producers of all kinds will find their market suddenly widened the moment the federal tariff comes into force. Our winemakers will be able to sell their choicest brands, and in return buy wines that will be useful to them for blending. Our growers of maize will be able to ship to the Melbourne markets, from which they have long been excluded. Our stockbreeders in Riverina will be able to pass their stock across the Murray without having to pay the irritating stock tax; and all our manufacturers will be able to ship their produce north and west and south without encountering a customs officer on the frontier. What a relief this will be to those whose operations have been "cabined, cribb'd, confined" is not at present generally appreciated. Tens of thousands of our population who have never yet experienced the convenience will have to wait till it comes before they fully realise what it means.

But if we want to form a preliminary notion of the loss that results from the existing repellant legislation, and what the gain will be from establishing in Australia a commercial brotherhood, let us imagine a politician in the United States proposing that they should abandon their inland freetrade, and that each State should encourage its own industries by walling itself round with a hostile tariff. Protectionist as most of the Americans are, the idea of inter-state protection would be scouted as madness. There is not an industry from Maine to Mexico that would not feel the blow if such a policy were adopted. For more than a 100 years the United States have had freetrade amongst themselves, and they have given us an object lesson from which we ought to profit.

The Germans felt the inconvenience of inland customs houses so strongly that they succeeded in establishing a customs union before ever they achieved political union. Australian statesmanship has never been equal to that task. We have talked about it, but have shied off at the first difficulty. Not even any two colonies have seriously bent themselves to the task of framing a common tariff. We have all come to the conclusion that if we wait for political union till we have first got a customs union we might wait till the Greek Kalends. The only possible way for us to get intercolonial freetrade is to federate. All the discordant opinions that exist now will exist two years hence; all the conflicting interests that are fighting now for their own hand will fight then. But in the Federal Parliament the majority will be able to come to some decision, and by that decision all of us will have to abide. There is no other way open to us of establishing a common policy. Whatever that policy may be, there is sure to be grumbling at it on the part of all those whose personal interests may not be suited; but the noise of the grumbling will be drowned in the general chorus of jubilation at having inland trade once more free.

What the pecuniary gain of such a release will be it is impossible to estimate. Individual producers may lose, but the community as a whole must gain, and that gain will be a money gain, and will be felt as such, although we have not the data for calculating how much it will be. But the gain will go far to neutralise the cost of the new federal expenditure, and as the years roll by the gain will be greater and greater.

In two respects especially our industries will feel the advantage. In the first place, by a natural self-acting law every kind of production will receive its greatest development where the conditions are most favourable. Whether those conditions are the natural conditions of climate, or proximity to water carriage or the ocean, or abundance of coal, or richness of soil, producers, who keenly study their own interests, will follow the line of least resistance; that is to say, they will go where their difficulties are fewest, and where their advantages are greatest. Secondly, every Australian producer will have the whole Australian market to work upon. He may find himself exposed to severer competition, but he will find also that he has the possibility of a larger trade. At present, as soon as the local market is over supplied, producers clamour for an outlet, and they cannot always find it. Make the Australian market one, and the best Australian producers will command that market. This will mean more employment and more steady employment, better sustained wages, more regular profits, and greater cheapness for the consumer. All these advantages can be measured in money, and every man who reaps them can set the gain against the slight extra cost of federal government.

Not only will industries be stimulated as to the quantity of product, but the more intelligent competition will lead to an improvement in the quality. The socialists are never weary of telling us of the evils that competition brings in its train, and it is only fair that we should also be reminded of the immense advantage that has accrued to industries of every kind from wholesome emulation. Until men are put upon their mettle and forced to do their very best they never give full proof of their worth. It is a commonplace of experience that monopolists are always lazy. The consumer is obliged to take what they furnish, and they are under no compulsion to make it better. The very same men, when forced to encounter a rival, show unexpected ability in improving their processes. There is in human nature an immense reserve of possibility, and this reserve is only called forth under the strain and stress of compulsion. The colonies that hitherto have been shutting out their neighbours' goods will under the federal tariff see them in every shop window; and if in any respect they are not up to date themselves, they will have to bestir themselves to see that they do not lose their trade. This stimulus will not do them any harm; on the contrary, it will make them better men than they have ever been while the gain to the consumer and to the character of Australian industry generally will be almost incalculable.

LABOUR UNDER FEDERATION.

What will be the position of labour under federation has been a question that, naturally enough, has often been asked during the present campaign, and it is not difficult to show that the lot of the working man ought, according to natural laws, to be better under federation than it is at the present time. Let us see what grounds there are for this assumption.

In the first place, no one who has examined the social and political conditions which obtain in the various colonies will have failed to notice that the interests of workers in the several provinces are treated as being diametrically opposed. Not long ago, in the "Nineteenth Century," that brilliant writer, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, pointed out that England was already at war with Europe. No sword had been drawn, no shot fired; but the trade war, the tariff war, had begun long ago.

This sagacious generalisation really applies with equal force to the state of relations between this colony and her neighbours. The Victorian, the Queensland, the South Australian Governments wage, by their policies of protection, a peaceful but ceaseless war against the manufactures of New South Wales and against each other. They place round their respective colonies the ring fence of protection, and that fence (each fence) is a stern warning to neighbouring States that their goods will not be allowed to enter, unless they first submit to a heavy customs impost.

How does this affect the working man? It affects him vitally, and for a variety of reasons. But two important ones may be expatiated upon. In the first place, the ever varying fiscal policies that have been imposed and lowered and raised in the various colonies from time to time unsettle industries. They artificially stimulate industry and trade to concentrate in artificial geographical boundaries, i.e., the States, with the sole purpose of supplying the populations of such States, willy-nilly, with locally produced manufactures. If these protective tariffs were drawn on a scientific basis perhaps the evil would not be very great, that is to say, if the duties were so imposed as to only keep out of a particular colony those articles which a scientific inquiry had ascertained could be produced as cheaply within the colony itself. But the "scientific tariff" is a pleasing delusion, and experience has shown that a protective tariff once imposed, the tendency is to increase the duties rather than reduce them, and to apply them in a uniform, perhaps a haphazard, manner to all articles on the list.

One result of this policy has been to stimulate industries for a certain time in protected colonies, and to attract thither working men from all the colonies; but when these artificially stimulated industries collapse or decline the hardship inflicted on the workers is very great. Workmen have been brought from great distances and left stranded in places where it is impossible for them to obtain employment; and with them in a similar plight are workers in many other callings, for an artificially stimulated industry somewhat resembles, in its effects a gold rush. Men flock from every quarter to bask in its wage-earning rays.

It may be said, will not the same state of affairs be witnessed when all the colonies in the union are living under a protective tariff? Will there not be gluts and industrial upheavals? No doubt until the natural conditions of trade and manufacture are grasped there will be such checks to commercial progress; but the main, essential fact for the workers of Australia to keep in mind is that the constitution insists as one of its main provisions that trade throughout the Commonwealth shall be free. At the very outset it declines to differentiate, and forbids any party in the Commonwealth to differentiate between Australians living in different parts of the Commonwealth. It puts an end, once and for all, to those silent trade wars which have been waging between colony and colony. It sweeps away the artificial and selfish creed that a particular article is to be manufactured in a particular place, quite regardless of the unsuitableness of that place to produce it, or the economic desirableness of the thing being produced at all. The Australian working man should always keep steadily in view that federation, for one thing, means to him a fair field and no favour in the industrial markets of the Commonwealth. When the workman from New South Wales crosses the border to seek work in Victoria he will not under federation be, as he was under provincialism, at once drawn into a system the cardinal principle of which regards the worker's native colony as inimical to its interests. He will not, therefore, unconsciously, be assisting to injure his fellow-workers in New South Wales; he will simply be competing in an open market for work which presents itself under the natural conditions of trade. This is what Mr. Ferguson, the well-known labour member, meant when he advised the workers to vote for federation, and thus end those interminable fiscal disputes which have divided democrat from democrat.

But, again, it may be asked, If with the heavy tariffs in the other colonies, protection still failed to keep out English tweeds and hats and ironwork and a hundred other articles, how will the case be different under federation? The answer to this is that the protective tariffs in the other colonies have never really been efficacious, because they were not only directed against the outside world, but against their legitimate trading neighbours, who should have been equally entitled to the benefits of the protection against the outside world, whatever these might have been. The effect on the whole of Australia was protection plus protection. A vivid illustration of the disastrous effects of this policy would be obtainable if the port of Sydney were heavily protected against the outside world and an extra duty were imposed before goods were allowed to pass over into Balmain. In reality there has been no more reason in the past why goods should not be allowed to pass free between the colonies than that they should be taxed when they go from Sydney to Balmain.

Federation will remove all these artificial checks and trammels on freetrade, and will at once remove the causes which have made the protective policies of the other colonies abortive. Their tariffs sought to make a compulsory competition in a small and cramped market against the English and German manufacturer, but the very limitations of the market made that impossible. The uniform trading conditions throughout the Commonwealth will at once open a large and unfettered market for the Australian manufacturer of every kind. Instead of Victoria making woollens for Victorians only, she may, if she perfects her industry, supply her goods to the people of all the colonies. New South Wales, to give another instance, can produce common soap and candles cheaper than she can import them; and she can also produce the very best qualities of these goods, but at the present time the English manufacturers successfully compete. Under federation the markets of all the colonies would be open, and we should have factories established to supply the great demand. What the establishment of factories means the workers ought to know better than any class. Buildings must be put up, machinery placed in position, and competent artisans engaged at the very outset. All this means the expenditure of much capital; but that would be the least of the advantages accruing to the workers. The most permanent benefit to them would be the steady employment of hands engaged in regular and growing industries.

That the workers of one colony have been regarded by the Government of another as practically aliens is proved by the debates that have taken place in Parliament when it has been proposed to start works for the relief of the unemployed. Speakers have stipulated, and Governments have promised, that men from the other colonies shall not be employed on the works. Perhaps that was a necessity of the system of financial disintegration; but under federation the man who wants work, whether in a private factory, or, unhappily, at Government relief work, will not be asked where he comes from.

New South Wales during the last five or six years has been the chief sufferer by the failure of the protective tariffs enforced in the other colonies to achieve what was expected of them. Workmen, disappointed in their hopes of obtaining employment in the adjacent colonies, have flocked into New South Wales, depressing the labour market and harassing the Government. Mr. Coghlan says: "Since the cessation of assisted immigration by the State there has been very little labour imported by the capitalists and manufacturers of the colony; in fact, almost all the artisans and labourers who have arrived here within the last few years have been those who have left the other Australasian colonies in the hope of improving their position in New South Wales."

Another extract from the same valuable work, "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," seems opportune, viz.: "There is a vast field open for the development of manufactures in New South Wales. Producing, as it does, the raw material of various kinds necessary for supplying the primary wants of civilisation, it is evident that the colony must ere long find a way into some parts of this field. The one great cause which has hitherto operated to prevent the larger development of manufactures is the impossibility of drawing from a population so small and so widely scattered a fair profit on the capital required to carry them on. Hitherto the chief employment found for labour and capital has been in the primary productive industries, and these industries, continuing to be profitable and population to increase, wherever the prospect of a profit presents itself, manufactures adapted to the conditions as well as to the wants of the country, will naturally establish themselves, affording other investments for capital and avenues for the employment of labour." The prospect of federation presents these opportunities in the most favourable light for realisation.

From the social advantages to be reaped by the worker by federation much is to be hoped. For one thing, the almost savage party fights that have raged in the colonial Legislatures about the fiscal question will cease, for this issue will be removed to the calmer arena of the Federal Parliament. Many local questions, too, will disappear, and it is fair to assume that provincial politicians, finding much of their former occupation gone, will turn their attention to matters which more intimately concern the social condition of the working classes. The important subject of old-age pensions is still in solution, and, perhaps, if the respective States are unable to devise workable schemes, the Federal Parliament may be able to—it has power to deal with this question. Labour, indeed, need not fear that its interests will be neglected under federation; the probability is that it will attract much greater attention under federation. The voice of the voter is heard in every part of the constitution, and the "imperious Senate" itself, that we have heard so much about, will be amenable to the desires and aspirations of the workers. Moreover, if the predictions of improved industrial conditions are verified, the raising of the moral status of every Australian, working-man or not, is not to be under-estimated. The political apathy which has so often been commented upon as the characteristic of Australian electors ought to disappear, and the workers, grappling with the questions presented by the larger outlook of national policy, will surely become more self-reliant, independent, and better able to advance their own interests. Of all classes it should seem that working men have most to gain and least to lose by federation.

VIEWS OF LEADING FEDERALISTS.

THE PREMIER'S CALL FOR UNION.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The very interesting and immensely important subject of federation has been presented to the people of New South Wales in a multitude of speeches and writings. It would seem almost idle at this critical stage to reproduce in detail the whole of the arguments for union; but it may not be a waste of time to sum up once more the inducements which appeal to the intelligent members of the community. I do not include in that class men who make themselves conspicuous by their dislike and distrust of fellow-Australians. Such persons cannot be expected to vote for federation. The most perplexing class of people is well represented by Dr. MacLaurin, M.L.C. That hon. gentleman warns us against uniting under the bill with the sister colonies on several grounds, amongst which are the following:—(1) That, whilst they are poor and needy, we are rich and prosperous; (2) that, whilst we are fair and honourable in all our dealings and may be expected to fulfil all our obligations, they are prepared to enter into solemn covenants with us only that they may break them and obtain unfair advantages. Strange to say, after giving this warning Dr. MacLaurin in his next breath invites us to enter into much closer union with the other colonies than is proposed under the bill. He asks us to approve of unification instead of federation. In other words, to enter into an unlimited liability partnership instead of a partnership strictly limited, which enables us to retain possession of our vast Crown estates and of our railway system. I can understand men who believe that our neighbours are unworthy and insolvent fighting against any sort of union with them, but it is impossible to reconcile the attitude of those who think a limited partnership with our neighbours is dangerous, whilst an unlimited partnership with them would be beneficial. Then we have to meet another class who do not abuse the other colonies, and who express a warm desire for union, but have this or that fault to find with the proposed constitution. They are worthy of respect. Their arguments have been carefully weighed, as they deserved to be.

The main objections advanced on constitutional grounds resolve themselves into questions affecting the power of the Senate. Equal representation in that House is as clearly disapproved of. It seems a new trouble to us, but it is a trouble that has been threshed out long ago in former federations. Overwhelming experience teaches that a union of independent States differing in size and population must recognise in one of the two Houses of Parliament the principle of equality. Let us suppose that six independent persons think to their mutual advantage to enter into a business partnership, and two of them are much more wealthy and influential than the other four. Assuming the terms are settled under a deed which they were all prepared to execute, what would be thought if it were claimed by the two more powerful partners that after business had been begun they should be at liberty to alter the terms of the deed as they wished from time to time in spite of the objections of the other four? Could a partnership of six independent persons ever be formed on such a basis? It clearly could not, so, in the case of six independent States proposing to enter a federal partnership upon a definite agreement, the four least populous States could never be expected to agree to a system which could enable the other two to alter the terms of union as often and as vitally as they liked. Both history and common sense, therefore, teach us that federation seems to compel recognition of the principle of equal representation in one of the two Parliamentary Chambers. Hence the demands made by Mr. Lyne, Mr. M'Gowen, and others for the national referendum, if adopted by the people, would destroy the prospect of union. Of course, a complete union of the six colonies that would efface their boundary lines and their individual ownership of Crown lands and railway systems, together with their separate provincial government, would enable us to frame a constitution on which this question would not arise, because we should then be one people for all purposes, and all our separate possessions would be common property. This method of union is clearly impossible; if it were possible, it would be unworkable. The size of this continent is so enormous, the questions affecting localities are so diverse and pressing, that it would be beyond the powers of any human agency to administer them all by one central Government. So perfectly apprehended was this from the first that there were only a few persons in Australia who ever talked of unification. I must here again refer to Dr. MacLaurin and his wonderful inconsistencies. He is one of the few who believe in unification, trembling with fear at the prospect of what may happen to us in the event of a partial union. He boldly prescribes that we should leave it to the unknown chasm of unification.

This subject may now be dismissed. We are forced back, therefore, on the consideration of the federal scheme and the acceptance with it of the inevitable principle of equal representation in the Senate. Those who will not accept that principle are practically anti-federalists. The operation of this principle of equal representation in the Senate is greatly modified by other provisions in the proposed constitution. The House of Representatives, which will be composed of persons elected upon a national basis, is made the dominant partner in legislation in many ways, but chiefly by the operation of the principle of responsible government, which will make the power of the State depend upon the pleasure of the people. This principle of responsible government, which does not exist in any federation known to the world, except that of Canada, gives the majority perpetual and efficient control over the machinery and working of the Federal Government. Then again the Senate of Australia, unlike the Senate of the United States or those of Germany, Switzerland, and Canada, is liable to be dissolved at any time by the Executive Government which, as I have said, is responsible directly to the representatives of the people. This one fact is of immense significance. It cuts the powers and prestige of the Senate down in the most unprecedented way. Besides all that, even the Senate itself is the creature of manhood suffrage throughout Australia. Again, if a crisis between the two Houses were to arise and was so obstinate that a dissolution of both did not end it, the newly-elected Houses are compelled to sit together and come to a final decision. The popular House has probably about 75 members and the Senate 36. This joint sitting is all to the advantage of the popular House, so much so that at the joint sitting the House of Representatives could not only swamp the whole Senate, but could do so even if 19 members of the House of Representatives voted with the whole 36 senators. These considerations show that we have safeguarded the principle of equal representation in a way more conducive to the dominance of the majority than can be found in any other constitution in the world. Therefore I say that the federal constitution drawn for Australia is the most democratic instrument of its kind ever known.

The people are beginning to apprehend this very clearly, and the brunt of the battle is now upon the clauses in relation to finance. There has been a bewildering confusion of thought and utterance upon this branch of the federal question. The anti-federalists have expended much labour upon the construction of all sorts of fanciful possibilities, which they treat as if they were financial necessities. Building one assumption upon another, they rear a fabric of fiction of the most appalling kind. These weird suggestions of theirs can be disposed of in a few simple words. In the first place there is nothing in the whole constitution which compels the Federal Parliament to raise any large amount of taxation. In the next place there is nothing in the bill to prescribe the methods or procedure in which any taxation is to be raised. It is open to the Federal Treasurer to propose a freetrade tariff with direct taxation, a protectionist tariff with or without direct taxation, or a tariff for revenue purposes only. The only financial necessity imposed upon him is to raise sufficient money by some means or other to meet the expenditure of the Commonwealth, which cannot be estimated for a long period at more than, say, £1,500,000 or £2,000,000. My own opinion is that the Commonwealth will only need to raise £1,500,000. Of course, when the colonies have handed over their power of customs taxation to the Commonwealth entirely they naturally must expect to receive back after paying their share of federal expenses a considerable sum of money. I have no doubt they will do so, but what that amount is to be or ought to be under the new conditions no human being can foretell. There is much room for economy in the several States after federation by reconstruction on federated lines of the different systems of government and legislation. Nearly all the factors of the financial problem are incapable of definite statement. The anti-federalists build their alarming suggestions upon a perfect staircase of "ifs." Remove some of the "ifs" in the staircase and their whole position falls to the ground. When forced into a corner the financial critics of the bill have to admit that the only disturbing elements of any consequence that can possibly arise from federal union so far as finance is concerned are two—firstly, the new expenditure of the Commonwealth, which even extremists limit to £750,000 a year, and which I say will not exceed £500,000 a year; and, secondly, the loss to the individual colonies arising from the abolition of duties on Australian produce. Now, the first will not seriously embarrass the strength of Australia, and the second, so far from being a source of loss, will be the greatest source of prosperity and development for all the colonies.

The obtaining of the capital for New South Wales is a very substantial gain, and will facilitate the inevitable supremacy of the mother colony of the group. The wildest assumptions are being made by the enemies of the union to influence particular classes of the community by fear of individual loss to vote against the bill. These appeals are scarcely worthy of serious notice. No one with the faintest conception of the prospects of Australia or the overwhelming influence which the resources of New South Wales must exert can doubt that the destruction of provincial barriers and the annexation of the whole of the markets of Australia for the benefit of a new enterprise cannot fail to stimulate the operations of capital and better the position and prospects of labour. Then, again, we cannot afford any longer to shut our eyes to the duty we owe to ourselves as well as the flag that protects us in the matter of national defence, which is impossible to accomplish without union.

Federation will immediately increase the importance and dignity and power of every elector in New South Wales. He will not lose his political influence over the affairs of his colony, but will gain a voice in the affairs of the continent whose interests are closely identified with his own. In short, the federal movement breathes the spirit of the age in its happiest form. It brings a glorious and inevitable destiny within our reach. For all these reasons, and many which it is not necessary to add, I feel profound confidence in the verdict which the people of New South Wales will give on June 20. The necessities of those who are in the country and the necessities of those in town are in this matter equally bound up, and in casting a vote for federal union the electors of New South Wales will be taking a step more in accordance with their own instincts than any other act they could do. The poll will disclose the number of those who cannot trust Australians; but it will be found insignificant, I believe, compared with the grand total of those who are prepared to enter into union in the spirit of patriotism and fearlessness, based on an intelligent conception of the great benefit which a union with their fellow-colonists throughout Australia will confer upon themselves and their descendants.

(Signed)
Your faithful servant,
G. H. REID,
Premier of New South Wales.

Grafton, June 5, 1899.

WHY SHOULD WE VOTE FOR THE BILL?

BY EDMUND BARTON, Q.C.

First.—Because it will bring about federation.

(a) Federation will ensure a great development of internal trade, together with a huge expansion of manufacturing and industrial enterprise.

(b) Industrial development means enhancing both internal and external exchange, because the large added population must be fed, clothed, and shod.

(c) Because in this industrial development, which means the largest share of the consequent exchange of manufactured goods, the colony which has most coal and iron must play a leading part, and New South Wales has most of the available coal and iron deposits of Australasia.

There cannot be a united Australia without intercolonial freetrade, no matter what the external tariff may be. That freedom of internal exchange means a market huge in area, and expanding daily in population. As we stand no great or far-reaching industry can be established amongst us by capital from abroad, but as we shall stand the width and elasticity of the market will be a growing inducement to abundant investment.

The result of this must be an enormous increase of employment which it would be madness in any wage-earner to attempt to thwart by his vote.

Of the United States of America there are now 45. Observe their development under federation, and then picture to yourselves the position of all those States if to this day they had remained, each one of them, with a separate tariff against all the others. The disunited States would now have become an object lesson of disunion to the world. But united they are an object lesson of power and progress, fit to help our own great Empire as the world's joint police, and fit to compare in dignity with any nation of the earth.

Under federation the credit of the whole will be guarded by each part, and the credit of each part will be guarded by the whole.

Federation must give each citizen a wider self-governing power, for he must not only retain his own citizenship as to all that is local, but he acquires a citizenship which gives him a share of control in all that is national.

Federation means greater legislative independence to the colonies which unite, whilst it makes a severance from the British Empire less likely than ever.

Federation will give the majority of Australians one clear united voice with which to speak to the motherland instead of the discordant jangle of the six voices which speak at the present time. Consequently the clear united voice will be much more effective, because it will be more intelligible and more powerful.

There will thus arise a mutual satisfaction in the motherland and the Commonwealth, which will put aside for ever the possibility of aggression on one side or revolt on the other.

Under federation the safety of every part of Australia will be as dear to the whole as to any part of her.

Second.—Because the instrument is fit for its purpose constitutionally and materially.

(a) Constitutionally it ensures absolutely the government of Australians by Australians for Australians.

(b) Under it the term "Australians" is not confined to those of Australian birth, but covers all those who have cast in their lot with our great future.

(c) It is incomparably more liberal than any constitution in the world.

(d) Its chief opponents are those who dread and distrust self-government.

(e) The chief objections to it presuppose appalling results brought about by the unfitness of Australians for self-government—an unfitness which, on their behalf, I indignantly deny.

(f) It preserves the right line by conserving to each province those things which it can best conduct, whilst it ensures to a national Government those matters which are fittest for settlement by an authority embracing the public opinion of a continent.

(g) It leaves open to all Australia the settlement of Australia's fiscal policy, and in so doing it trusts the people.

It does not force on Australia any particular kind of tariff, nor does it enforce either extravagance or heavy taxation.

It gives back to each colony all the revenue which that particular colony contributes to the Federal Treasury, less its fair share of the expense of the federation, and, at the same time, it gives to the Federal Parliament and the people, after five years' experience of intercolonial freetrade, a free hand to apportion its just return to each colony for the future, and there, as ever, it trusts the people.

The constitution is neither ironbound nor waterweak. Amendment in the flush of excitement is not made easy, nor is amendment in the calm of peace made hard.

As a compact between States, it conserves the principle that those who can say "nay" to the compact can by a majority say "nay" to any alteration which might injure them.

In its present form the constitution prevents even the Federal Parliament from obstructing amendment, if the popular will is decisively in favour of amendment of the constitution.

It gives the permanent seat of Federal Government to New South Wales, and whilst doing so leaves Sydney intact as the seat of Government for this colony; but at the same time ensures that the trade of the federal capital must go to the nearest adequate trading port, which must be in New South Wales.

The other colonies have made concession after concession to New South Wales. It is we who have been exacting. It is now our time to show that we recognise that Australian citizenship is as wide as the Australian continent.

Third.—Because the national life is not born, nor can it grow in segments.

(a) It requires a common instrument of action, and here is that instrument.

This island was created for a nation. The sons of our Empire may now come into their own. They may refuse it, and ally themselves "with the kings of their own backyards," but they will accept it, and sustain their national life in the broad, free air of a continent encircled by a sea of which they will be masters, a land containing within its bounds all that is necessary to make a people prosperous and happy, and soon to show in her sons that she contains the minds and the souls which will proclaim that people great.

THE BROADER VIEW.

BY MR. BRUCE SMITH.

FEDERATION—A NATURAL GROWTH.

The most striking thought, as also the most far-reaching, that is suggested to the mind by the proposal for an Australian union is this—that it is a natural growth of a free people; a normal development of a number of scattered communities, whose populations have grown up to one another's territorial borders, thus proving that the time is ripe, for the co-operative administration of many of the necessary functions of government by one central administrative authority, with the certainty of greater economy and efficiency.

FEDERATION—NATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation is now recognised as the embodiment of a principle of social economy, by means of which the many can effect a given purpose with less expenditure of force, whether financial, administrative, or industrial, than is required to obtain the same result by the same number of persons acting separately and independently.

FEDERATION—NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP.

All partnerships, whether among individuals or peoples, must be voluntary to be lasting, and, as a consequence, there must be compromise on all sides to make partnership possible, to induce the intending parties to give up some portion of their individual rights and submit to the decisions of a corporate body of which they form only a part. In order to create a lasting partnership there must be brought into it a spirit of give and take, by which unreasonable demands are modified and unreasonable resistance softened on the part of individuals in the interests of the general welfare.

THE TRUE TEST OF JUSTNESS.

The true test of the justness of a federal partnership is not whether it concedes to each of the parties or States what it demands for itself, but whether it represents a fair and honourable compromise by all and for all; and the only way in which such a partnership can be properly judged is by studying it from all the standpoints of all the colonies or States which are to become members of it, and which would thereby agree to be governed by its combined laws and regulations.

THE TRUE TEST OF CONSTITUTIONAL SOUNDNESS.

The true test of the constitutional soundness of a proposed federal constitution can only be applied by a careful study of other federal constitutions, under which peoples of similar racial characteristics and similar political ideals have lived and prospered; and it a fair and reasonable inference to draw, in regard to a proposed federal constitution, that, under similar national circumstances, similar national results will be obtained.

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

The histories of Germany, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States clearly show that, under a system of federal government, a number of separate communities can successfully co-operate in the carrying out of their higher and weightier political functions, whilst retaining all their original powers of legislation and administration in regard to matters of purely local concern; and the wealth and power and international influence of the countries named justify the people of New South Wales in concluding that if only they join hands in national brotherhood with their fellow colonists in other parts of Australia, under a constitution which is as free, as liberal, and as democratic as that of the countries named, they will obtain national results as liberal and as satisfactory to the great body of the people.

FEDERATION OR UNIFICATION.

As one or more prominent leaders of the opposition to the Convention Bill are advocates of the abolition of local legislatures, and the concentration of all Australian government under one central Parliament, it is important to observe that federation possesses this great advantage over unification. The federation of five or six departments of state is merely an instalment of national co-operation, which can be extended as time goes on and as experience teaches us results; whereas unification involves a momentous plunge into an absolutely new form of government, from which there would be no possibility of a return, in the event of the partial scheme being found unsuccessful, or unsatisfactory to the Australian people.

NEW SOUTH WALES DELEGATES.

One of the strongest arguments in favour of the Federal Convention Bill now before the country is that 9 out of 10 of the delegates deliberately chosen by the people of New South Wales to represent them in the Convention of 1898 are urging its acceptance upon the people who chose them to act on their behalf, and that the bill in question has already been endorsed by a majority of the people of the colony, even without the subsequent amendments, which a large proportion of the minority demanded as a condition of their present support.

OPINIONS OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

It should be regarded as another strong argument by the great mass of the people of the colony, who demand a democratic constitution for United Australia, that the "Age" newspaper, of Victoria, one of the most radical journals in the Australian continent, has spoken of the Convention Bill as the most liberal constitution in the world; that Mr. Kingston, the popular Premier of South Australia, has characterised it as the most liberal in existence; whilst Mr. Trenwith, the leader of the labour party in Victoria, has hailed it as the most democratic constitution that the world has ever known.

ULTIMATE FORM OF CONSTITUTION.

There are many persons in New South Wales who are offering vigorous opposition to the Convention Bill, on the ground that it does not make all the concessions to their particular colony which they consider it entitled to; and it is a fact also that in all of the other colonies there are to be found equally vigorous opponents of union on the ground that their particular colony is not being justly treated in the proposed national deed of partnership.

It is quite possible that, in a stupendous scheme of the kind, absolute justice in every detail is not being done to any one of the group, as it is not and cannot be done even under simpler forms of government to every class in the community; but allowing for the impossibility of absolute justice in human affairs, it is quite certain, that whatever injustice may be done to any one of the colonies under the Federal Constitution as now proposed, such injustice will not be allowed to continue when once it is made clear to a Federal Parliament; and we may be sure of this—that under the powers contained in the bill for amending the constitution, it will be so modified by the Federal Parliament that it must sooner or later take that form which is most acceptable to the majority of the people of all Australia.

TRUST IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

The character of the delegates who were selected by the different colonies to represent them in the framing of a federal constitution is a guaranty that only men of the broadest political sympathies will be chosen to constitute the Parliament of the Commonwealth; and it is not an unreasonable appeal to make to all who favour union, but take exception to the form in which it is now offered, that they should trust to a Federal Parliament, so constituted, to do political justice to all Australian citizens, in the exercise of their legislative functions.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS.

No unbiassed person can doubt the advantages to a student of national union of a careful investigation of the circumstances which surrounded the federation of the North American people about 110 years ago; when 13 distinct colonies, with separate and conflicting interests, finally agreed to come under a federal constitution, and in doing so laid the foundation of that mighty republic, the United States, than which no more powerful and wealthy nation has been known in the world's history. A reference to the federal literature of the period immediately preceding the adoption of the constitution shows that the same fears in regard to taxation, commerce, and supremacy were entertained and loudly expressed in opposition to the proposed movement, and that the same gloomy predictions in regard to financial burdens, loss of trade, and the evils of unequal representation in the Senate were dinned into the people's ears, in the hope of frightening them from the great step that has since led to national wealth, national honour, and national distinction, and at the same time has won the applause of the world as a magnificent constitutional accomplishment.

THE COST OF UNION.

In estimating the cost of any given venture—except federation—men invariably deal with both sides of the account; but we find from day to day people of experience, who happen to look with disfavour on the federal proposal, dwelling upon its cost in a manner which is entirely novel and unjustifiable. They estimate every possible form of expenditure at its highest conceivable figure, allow freely for what they call contingencies, and credit absolutely nothing for probable economy or savings likely to result from joint administration and general government. ... committee of experts, chosen from the Convention delegates of 1898, estimated the total new cost of Federal Government—that is to say, the cost over and above the present cost of government—at £260,000, which, for the sake of certainty, was raised to £300,000; and when those figures were doubted by the opponents of union a finance committee was appointed by both sides of the controversy which estimated the amount at £500,000, subject to a protest by one of the committee as to the extravagance of several of the items.

Notwithstanding this latter estimate we are now asked to believe that the cost will be £750,000, or 50 per cent. greater than the estimate of a few months ago.

Notwithstanding that in the report named it was estimated that a federal revenue of £6,500,000 to £7,000,000 would pay for all federal services and "balance the requirements of the majority of the States," there are now placed before the people estimates reaching the sum of £11,600,000, by assuming a variety of conditions and circumstances which are without reason or justification, and which are not only improbable, but in some cases absolutely impossible.

As the opponents of the Convention have been demanding another estimate by Mr. Coghlan, it is only a just inference that they are dissatisfied with the estimates he has already given; but the following will, perhaps, be thought sufficient for all purposes. In a statistical pamphlet of 1898 Mr. Coghlan said: "It has been over and over again shown that the federation must have a revenue of £6,000,000 in order to defray new charges under federation and admit of such a sum being returned to the States as will keep them out of financial trouble." And the same authority said that "to obtain £6,000,000 from customs and excise duties, allowing £2,979,986 to be received from stimulants and narcotics, the tariff must be equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 12·2 per cent. on all imports from outside the federated area."

ADVANTAGES OF FEDERATION.

In 1897 a gentleman who is now giving his best services in opposition to the Convention Bill, wrote as follows:—"State finance has been made the basis of this inquiry; but it is only a narrow view of federation. There is the broader view—the welfare of the people. The removal of all customs duties on interprovincial trade; the enlargement of markets even here in New South Wales, from 1,300,000 to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of consumers, means an amount of internal development we can hardly foresee. It is idle to fear, as Mr. Haydon appears to do, that we of New South Wales shall be the helpless prey of the colonies by which on three sides we are surrounded. On the contrary, it will in time throw a great manufacturing industry into this colony. Newcastle will develop into a second Middlesbrough and Illawarra into a second Lanark, and we shall be able to hold our own quite as successfully as we do now." The advantages of union, which it would be impossible to enumerate here in detail, are:—

The undoubted greater efficiency, as well as economy, in matters of defence under a single and central command.

The more economical and more efficient administration of our postal matters.

The assimilation of Australian laws in regard to all subjects of federal concern.

The establishment of a Federal Court of Appeal as a substituted tribunal for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The uniform management of all quarantine and coastal concerns.

The increased influence of the Australian people in all matters of a diplomatic character.

The ultimate federation of our railways, estimated by Mr. Eddy to effect a saving of £400,000 per annum.

The gradual conversion of Australian public indebtedness, estimated to effect a saving of from £500,000 to £1,000,000 per annum.

The advent of a higher political life and the creation of higher political standards.

The consummation of another substantial step in the consolidation of the British Empire, and the federation of the Anglo-Saxon race.

WHY NEW SOUTH WALES SHOULD ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION.

(BY R. E. O'CONNOR, Q.C.)

It was a necessity of the first stage of Australian colonisation that the separate groups of pioneers should create and maintain systems of government independent of each other. In the development of a new country centralisation carried beyond certain limits paralyses progress. Thus it was that the Hobson's Bay settlement to the south, and the Moreton Bay settlement to the north, became cut off from the mother colony, and constituted in time Victoria and Queensland.

The natural tendency of communities of the same race and language must be towards union. It was the necessities of the early occupation and development of this continent that drove these Australian communities apart. But when the pioneer stage had passed and in the several territories settlement had reached the boundaries, when facilities of transport and travel increased and commercial and business relations multiplied, the tendency towards union began to assert itself.

Over 30 years ago Wentworth, Deas Thomson, Duffy, and Childers believed that the time for union had then arrived, and took the first steps towards the creation of a United Australia.

Those who assert that federation is merely a politicians' question, a project intended to serve private ends, have been blind to the events around them. The federal movement is nothing more or less than the movement towards union of adjoining communities of the same race following the natural law of their development.

It rests with those who would keep these communities apart to show that separation is still necessary.

The opponents of union under this constitution admit that they must suggest an alternative. The alternative they have put forward is unification—a system by which it is proposed to sweep away all existing Legislatures and Executives in the several colonies and hand over to the control of the Central Executive and Legislature the governing of Australia. Such a scheme is palpably unworkable. How could the affairs of four millions of people occupying a new country nearly three millions of square miles in area be managed by one Central Government no matter how the powers of municipal institutions in the several colonies were extended? Nor would it be possible to obtain the assent of the people in the several colonies to the effacement of their Legislatures and the surrender of control over their local affairs. In a word, the conditions which made the separation of these communities necessary in their early stages of development still make necessary a separation in affairs purely local.

The only form of union which can adequately meet our needs is that federal form of union which creates a national government for national purposes, and leaves each State to manage its own affairs in matters not purely national—which gives all the strength of centralisation in national affairs and ensures all the advantages of decentralisation in local affairs.

Ever since federation has taken definite shape in the minds of the Australian people, the federal form of union has been universally recognised as the only form practicable. Those who ask you now to abandon the federal form of constitution and remain disunited until unification is attained are asking you to drop the substance for the shadow.

What does union mean for New South Wales? It means the removal of those restraints upon the expansion of natural resources and upon the energies of our people which the hostile tariffs of the other colonies have hitherto imposed on us.

At present the New South Wales farmer, stockowner, fruitgrower, and manufacturer must submit to the handicap of a heavy duty for everything he has to sell before he can take his produce or goods into the markets of the other colonies. Four millions of Australians are ready to deal with him, but while Australians continue to tax one another he must be content to deal on equal terms with a million and a quarter of them only. The others he cannot approach except on terms which make it impossible for him to deal profitably. We boast of the riches of our natural resources, and the boast is well justified. But the richer our resources the more we attract population, the greater the need of extended markets. No part of Australia is in greater need of extended markets than New South Wales, and no colony is now suffering more acutely than New South Wales from that cramping of national energies which must ensue when an ever increasing population of producers is confined with the limits of an immovably restricted market.

The enlargement of our markets must work immediately another result. It will unlock local capital and attract capital from abroad.

A market of a little over a million and a quarter people does not tempt the employment of capital on any large scale, but a market of four millions of people with all the probabilities of rapid increase in numbers and expansion in purchasing power is quite another matter.

It is well known in business circles in Sydney that several manufacturers of commodities in other parts of the world intend establishing manufactures in New South Wales immediately these colonies are united. The view of these enterprising men is not restricted to the Australian market only. They foresee that the East is rapidly opening an illimitable market for various goods and products which can best be supplied from Australia.

When railways owned and worked by Europeans overspread, as they will do in the course of a few years, the densely populated territories of the Chinese Empire, when the nations of Europe are in the full exercise of those powers of control over different portions of that empire, which they are almost daily acquiring and extending, who can put a limit to the possibilities for Australian producers and manufacturers of that market of over 300,000,000 of human beings?

Of all parts of Australia, surely the country around Sydney within 100 miles offers the most unique advantages for manufactures. The proximity of a limitless supply of the best coal, unrivalled facilities of transport and shipping, an ideal centre of distribution, a large labour supply always at hand, and the population of a great city as an immediate market. Who can doubt that the principal seat of the manufactures of Australia will be within the area offering such unrivalled attractions?

Need I elaborate what the establishment of such manufactures means to every man in New South Wales who lives by the labour of his hands, to every one whose livelihood depends upon commerce, to every one whose interest lies in the prosperity of Sydney and Newcastle.

Beyond these consequences, immediate and material of union, other elements of progress will be brought into operation. The forces of a union of States are something more than the sum of the forces of the States themselves. New forces are evolved by the very act of union—the spirit of nationality, the wider field of patriotism, the higher range of public questions, the wider aspects of international relations, the possibility of greater achievements in every walk of production, manufacture, and commerce all combine to give that marvellous stimulus to national progress, which has never failed to follow union in the case of every federation known to the world.

Why should Australians fail where the United States of America, where Canada, where Switzerland, where Germany have succeeded?

And in this flood tide of prosperity which must follow union, can New South Wales fail of her ample share?

It is for New South Wales to decide on June 20 whether these glorious prospects for herself and for Australia are to be realised.

We have bargained long enough over the terms of union. Now we must choose between union under the constitution offered for our acceptance or disunion prolonged indefinitely.

I profoundly believe that the manhood, courage, and hope which have made New South Wales what it is will impel a vast majority of my countrymen to make the wiser and the nobler choice—the choice which will make Australia solid for union.

A union based upon reason, upon community of interests, and indissolubly welded by the ties of race and kindred.

A form of government in which more than in any known to mankind the control of the nation's affairs is in the hands of the people.

A continent rich in every product necessary for the support and advancement of a civilised people.

It is under these conditions that Australia will enter upon her national life.

May we not hope for the new nation a future not unworthy of a race of nation builders—holding this continent in wisdom and power for countless generations of a happy and prosperous people, one day to take her place in that union of British-speaking Powers which in the time to come will draw a girdle of peace around the world.

WHAT IS MY WISH FOR FEDERALISTS?

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

BY MR. B. R. WISE.

If I were in doubt what vote to give upon the federal referendum, I should first ask myself the question, What is my wish for the future of Australia? As nothing in Nature stands still, so with nations there must either be progress or decadence. Accordingly, along what lines do I desire the movement of the Australian colonies? Three courses are open. The colonies may become consolidated under one Government, in which the separate existence of each will be obliterated; or they may continue as they are—unconnected States, with no common policy, and waging by means of hostile tariffs and railway rates a very wasteful competition one against the other. The third course is to unite them in a Federal Commonwealth.

THREE CHOICES.

The first of these three proposals, which is known as "amalgamation," or "unification," is not at present within the field of practical politics, because the citizens of other colonies will never consent to surrender their independence. The same causes which led Victoria and Queensland to separate from New South Wales are still in operation to prevent the people of Australia from consenting to be governed in all their affairs by one Parliament sitting in a remote capital and having, of necessity, but little knowledge of local wants. The choice, then, must be made between "continued separation and federal union." Each alternative presents difficulties, as every political course must do, since, until we learn the secret of obtaining absolute perfection in human affairs, a political choice must always be between the lesser and greater of two evils. "You tell us," we may say to our critics, "about the dangers of union, but what about the dangers of disunion?" Thus the final form of the first question which I would propose to an elector is this:—"Which offers the greatest advantages and the fewer disadvantages to Australia—to continue to be governed by six separate colonies, or to unite in a federal union for the common purposes of trade and defence?" The people of Australia gave a clear answer to this question when, in February of last year, they selected 10 delegates for each colony to frame a "federal constitution."

The Government of such a Commonwealth must be sovereign, because if the Federal Government depended on voluntary contributions from the States it would have no executive authority in matters such as defence when prompt action is necessary. This is the reply to those critics who say that the constitution is too complex. Once concede that the Executive must spend money, and according to British ideas money must be granted by a representative body—which is Parliament.

A LARGER POWER OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Now, the distinction between a federal and every other form of constitution is that the former is a union of independent States for limited purposes. The State Government concerns itself with all matters of exclusively local concern, while the Federal Government deals with matters which affect the interests of more than one of the component States. The Federal Government will thus possess two distinct kinds of authority, viz., (1) That which is created by the fact of union; and (2) that which is created by a surrender of powers now exercised by the States. The first kind of authority—of which a federal court of appeal, a joint system of defence, a federal quarantine, and a common tariff—does not exist at present in any constituted body, but will spring into existence as an inherent attribute of a Federal Government. In other words, there are certain powers which a national Government must possess in order to deal with national matters, but which cannot at present be exercised by any single State, because State Parliaments have no jurisdiction beyond the limits of State territory. The creation of this power to deal with matters outside the territory of New South Wales is thus a distinct enlargement of our powers of citizenship, because it confers upon us an authority which we can never exercise so long as we remain a separate province. For example:—

Under our present conditions no intercolonial agreement for defence or quarantine can be effective while any State is able by standing out or withdrawal to thwart the wishes of the others. Under federation a single State will no longer be able to paralyse joint action, because no opposition in the Senate can be even temporarily effective unless there is a combination of the representatives of three States. This is a most notable extension of the sphere of Australian self-government.

PRACTICAL CONVENIENCES.

The other attributes of a Federal Government arise from a surrender by the several States of the right to deal with certain matters in respect of which uniformity of law and administration has been thought desirable in the general interest. Examples of these matters of common concern are bankruptcy, the law as to bills of exchange, marriage and divorce, public companies, banking, insurance, statistics, coinage, &c., &c. No one can deny that it is highly embarrassing to business men that each colony should have different laws upon these subjects. It is one of the objects of federation to remove this hindrance to commercial intercourse, and give all the colonies a uniform mercantile law.

THE TARIFF.

"The lion in the path" of federation was thought at one time to be the tariff; but as discussion proceeded the advantages of intercolonial freetrade have become so manifest that the tariff has assumed a secondary importance. It is necessary, however, to be on guard against the erroneous idea that federation necessarily means a very high tariff. The principal part of the customs revenue will be derived from duties on narcotics and stimulants, and even Dr. MacLaurin does not estimate that the duties on other articles will exceed 15 per cent. Mr. Coghlan's estimate is 12 per cent. In this matter, however, as in others, we must trust the people of Australia. If freedom of trade is a necessary attribute of personal liberty, and if its doctrines rest, as I believe they do, upon a fundamental truth of nature, then federation gives us a wider sphere in which to try the influence of our reasoning, and a larger field for the successful operations of our policy. In any case, we make a great advance towards freedom of trade by breaking down the border barriers and permitting our people to travel throughout Australia without being stopped at every frontier and searched as if they were criminals. But whatever the future tariff may be, I urge freetraders in New South Wales to remember that the permanent welfare of Australia, which only union can secure, is of more importance than the temporary success in any separate colony of either freetrade or protection. Speaking on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Cobden Club, Mr. Leonard Courtney, the most doctrinaire and even pedantic of freetraders, used words which we would do well to remember. "If," he said, "I were a member of one of the Australian colonies, being a strong freetrader myself, I think I might consent to enter into a union with all the other Australian colonies, consenting for a time to a tariff around the continent, always with the intention of using my energies within the union to get rid of those duties as soon as I could."

THE COST FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

Up to this point I have considered federation from the point of view of an Australian, because I admit frankly that I find it difficult to rise to those great heights of provincial patriotism where the clouds of parochial pettiness obscure the large landscape of Australia. It is, however, my firm belief that the Minister for Lands, Mr. Carruthers, than whom no one is better able to judge of the requirements of our colony, is quite correct in saying "New South Wales will be the greatest gainer under federation." No colony has such great and varied natural resources, and no colony has suffered more in its developments from the border duties levied by its neighbours. With intercolonial freetrade New South Wales must become the great producing and manufacturing State; and as our production and manufacturing industries increase, so will the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong become the great commercial centres of the Commonwealth. Indeed, it is the very wealth and power of New South Wales which make some of our citizens doubtful about entering the federation, just as the wealth and power of the State of New York a hundred years ago made it most difficult to obtain the acceptance of the Federal Constitution by the people of that State.

Few historic parallels are more minutely similar than the arguments which were used against union in the State and city of New York and those which we hear to-day in Sydney against federation. "New York," it was said, "would lose her trade by the opening of other seaports, and by the construction of roads and canals to divert traffic." Just in the same words (only substituting "railways" for roads and canals) so the anti-federalists in New South Wales lament the coming downfall of this great seaport. The truth is that Sydney will always remain the port of Australia, and that everything which increases the prosperity of the continent will make Sydney richer and more populous. How insignificant New York would be to-day if she had continued separate, and if trade instead of being unrestricted throughout the continent had to surmount the barriers of 42 hostile tariffs.

WHAT DISUNION COSTS.

It is true that New South Wales can, better than any other colony, afford to stand out of federation; just as New York, one hundred years ago, was rich enough to stand alone. But we must look to the future! Of what real advantage would it be to us to develop our resources at the expense of our neighbours, and run railways in every direction to divert trade to Sydney, instead of permitting it to travel in its natural channels? By imposing tolls upon the Murray and the Darling, and extending our railways westward, we might inflict most serious loss upon both South Australia and Victoria. Our riches, indeed, would enable us to carry trade competition with these colonies almost to the point of ruining them. But to ruin our neighbours would not, in the long run, benefit ourselves; because the welfare of each colony is bound up with the welfare of all, and the public credit of each would be affected by failure on the part of any of them to redeem its obligations. If, then (as is generally allowed), federation by breaking down the barriers to trade and intercourse will enrich Australia, mere self-interest should secure the support of New South Wales. A leading Sydney merchant told me, of his own knowledge, that one of the largest American milling concerns sent a representative last year to Sydney with authority to spend £500,000 in the erection of mills and storage houses for wheat in the neighbourhood of Sydney. But the report was that whilst there was a risk of a duty being reimposed on wheat the expenditure would not be justified, but that if the colonies united under a common tariff the enterprise would pay. No doubt many other illustrations might be given how industrial development is undoubtedly hampered by the smallness of our present markets. After a few years of intercolonial freetrade we ought to use our position as the nearest manufacturing and wheat-growing community to command the wide markets of the East. New railways, too, would have to be constructed, and new channels of enterprise would be opened in the interior—all giving employment to capital, and causing an increased expenditure in wages. Federation is the true cure for depressions.

RAILWAYS AND RIVERS.

There is much misconception in New South Wales about the railway clauses of the constitution. It would take me beyond my limits of space to explain them in detail, but in effect they make very little change in existing conditions upon the railways of New South Wales, and will not materially alter the course of trade. They do, however, impose some check upon unfair competition between the States, but they do not abolish low rates for long hauls, nor do they deprive the State of the control and management of its own lines. If the Railways Commissioners are satisfied with the constitution on this point, surely, there is no occasion for voters to take alarm. As with the railways so with the rivers. After much discussion and hard battling, a settlement was come to which effectually protects the interests of New South Wales, and enables her to make any reasonable use of her internal waters for purposes of irrigation. Again, voters must be careful not to be misled by recollections of the controversy in the Convention; but should inform themselves of its result. Another dis-unionist bogey is the cost of federation. There are three factors in federal expenditure—(1) expenditure on new services (such as the Federal Parliament, &c.). The Convention estimated this at £300,000. Dr. MacLaurin, on the finance committee, raised this estimate to £500,000, which is 3s 7d per head. This is the whole new additional cost of union, which is, as has been said, just one shilling more than it costs to register a dog. (2) The second factor of federal expenditure is upon the services which are transferred to the Commonwealth (i.e., military, patents, lighthouses, &c.), and which now costs the several colonies more than they bring in. This expenditure is obviously (and as Dr. MacLaurin admits) not new expenditure at all. (3) The third factor of federal expenditure is forced upon the Commonwealth by the fact that in taking over the revenue from customs and excise it takes from each State more revenue than the expenditure of which it relieves them. This causes a deficiency in the State accounts which the Commonwealth ought to make up. Dr. MacLaurin estimates that the deficiency for the six colonies is about six millions. The expenditure on the new and transferred services he puts at two millions (these are round figures); and thus anticipates a federal tariff of eight millions. This is a very high estimate, but we may nevertheless regard its realisation with equanimity. First it would not necessitate any higher tariff than that which was imposed by the Ministry of Sir G. Dibbs, of which Dr. MacLaurin became a member. Secondly, the bill provides that all sums contributed by the State over and above its share of the expenditure on new and transferred services shall be returned to the States month by month for the first five years after the establishment of union. At the expiry of that period local finances will be adjusted to the new conditions, and local deficits will probably no longer exist. The terrifying calculations which have been made as to 22s 6d per head of additional taxation are only estimates of what the additional customs taxation per head might be if the conditions of each colony continue the same as they were in 1896-7. And even this is not an estimate of new or additional taxation; but only of additional customs taxation which the colony will receive back and use in substitution for other burdens. All this, however, is mere guess-work. As Dr. MacLaurin said in the Legislative Council last year, "Of course no man can forecast the future. No one can really tell what the amount of contribution will be under some uniform system of tariff as to which we know nothing. No person can forecast the future in that way." Thus all this talk about increased taxation rests on unproved and improbable assumptions. The figures may be arithmetically correct, but they are an elaborate mystification designed to frighten timid voters.

THE BRADDON CLAUSE.

It is not true that the Braddon clause requires the Commonwealth to raise four times as much revenue as it needs. The strictly federal expenditure of the Commonwealth will not exceed one quarter of its revenue. Thus, Dr. MacLaurin estimates the expenditure on new and transferred services, which is the only strictly federal expenditure, at £2,000,000; this leaves £6,000,000 unexpended. The Braddon clause was inserted as a guarantee that this sum should be returned to the States, and not frittered away by the Treasurer.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

But these are, after all, petty considerations. The strongest argument for union cannot be expressed in the language of the market-place. "Sentiment," some call it, when men urge the greater possibilities of nation-hood. But people "do not live by bread alone," and even the most obdurate critic will admit that nothing more freely evokes the qualities which make and keep a people great than the sentiment of nationality. Federation will widen the horizon of our national life on every side by giving fresh standards of criticism, higher ideals in all professions and pursuits. Just as the conceptions of life are, as a rule, wider in a town than in a village, so will the destruction of those provincial systems broaden our ideas, and in a few years there will be no more jealousy or animosity between Victoria and New South Wales than there is at present between Somerset and Yorkshire. All difficulties will vanish if we try to look at Australian affairs not as provincials but as Australians. Indeed, in time we shall find it hard to explain to our descendants how they came to be considered difficulties at all. Even under present conditions, I will never believe until the evil day is past that Australians will be found in the mother colony of Australia to give their votes this month against Australia. The constitution or dis-union is before us. There may be characters who prefer dis-union, and their opposition may, for aught I know, proceed from principle, but, "as nothing according to my judgment," (I quote Washington's words to the people of America) is more to be deprecated than dis-union, so far as my voice goes it shall be offered in favour of the constitution," and

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to this constitution itself we may fairly apply some future words from the same address of the great American: "We kept steadily in view the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. And this, the constitution which we now present, is the result of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

THE MANY TARIFFS AND THE ONE.

BY THE HON. DR. GARRAN.

Six colonies, or perhaps more probably five, which are conducting their public finance separately propose to make a common purse for several of the great purposes of government. All of them at present are paying their way. They have worked out their financial systems separately. A great deal, of course, they have in common, but in several respects they have diverged. This has been partly due to the predominant fiscal policy, and partly to local conditions, which have compelled the different Treasurers to adopt somewhat different measures.

If we are to have a federation, we must have a common tariff; and if we are to have a common tariff, it stands to reason it will not suit all of us equally well, and will not suit any one of us so well as our separate tariffs have done. No coat would suit each of six men equally well, and would not suit any one of them as well as a garment for which he had been measured. The framing of a common tariff must necessarily be a work of compromise. No colony can have it all its own way. There must be some give and take; and to get the advantages of union, we must each submit to some inconveniences in the matter of taxation. No federal tariff is likely to be so low as that of New South Wales, or so high as that of Queensland and Tasmania. We shall have to submit to some increase in our indirect taxation, while Queensland and Tasmania will have less. There is nothing that is very distressing in such a prospect; but the alarmists make out that as the deficiency in Tasmania, and perhaps in Queensland, must be made good by the Federal Treasurer out of the increased taxation, and as he is sure to give a preference to indirect taxes, the tariff will have to be raised to the extreme point at which it will be profitable. But this is all pure speculation. If any of the colonies find a shortage, they can make it good in various ways—first, by retrenchment; secondly, by direct taxation; and, thirdly, by getting a temporary advance from the Federal Treasury during the first two or three years, while they are struggling with the difficulty of adjusting themselves to the new system. Any one of these three methods, or a little of each of them, will get over the difficulty, without there being any necessity to ask for a general raising of the federal tariff. No self-respecting colony would ask that such taxation should be imposed on the other colonies until it had used every means in its power to provide for its own requirements; nor would such request be complied with in the absence of such effort. The assumption, therefore, that the federal tariff must be raised to meet the requirements of Tasmania and perhaps of some other colony is entirely without foundation.

It cannot be too distinctly understood that the shortage which we are told must be made good will arise entirely from the remission of taxation. This will come about in two ways: first, because intercolonial taxation will be abolished; and, secondly, because the federal tariff may not be so productive as the old provincial tariff was. But both these causes mean financially the same thing. The two effects spring from a common root; they both mean that the people will pay less on taxable commodities than they have been accustomed to. When a Treasurer finds himself in financial difficulties because his people have had their taxes lightened, what is his obvious resource? Is it to send round the hat? Most certainly not. It is to make up the missing revenue by the best devised form of taxation open to him. Under our proposed federation, the one course that will be closed to the provincial Treasurer will be the imposition of customs and excise, because the Federal Government will have a monopoly of that source of revenue. But every form of direct taxation is open to him; and where the amount to be made good is not very large the difficulty ought not to be invincible. Mr. Reid offered at the late Conference to lend any necessitous States a moderate sum out of the New South Wales surplus, and he tells us the suggestion was scorned, as no State would demean itself to borrow in that way. But it is levying on New South Wales just as much to force us to have a higher tariff and extra taxation, not for federal purposes, but to meet the needs of a particular State, as it would be for us to make a direct advance to that State. There is no difference in principle between the two arrangements. The difference in practice would be that the tariff levy would be on all the States. It would simply be a forced loan, in which everybody would share; while the plan of an advance would be a voluntary loan on terms mutually agreed upon. All this is clear enough even now; but it will be made abundantly so whenever any necessitous State—if there should ever be one—asks for assistance; and if those who ask for the money should not see the argument, it will be very quickly explained to them by those who are called upon to find the means.

FEDERATION FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

The ordinary healthy, happy woman is generally an uninterested Conservative. Home and friends, perhaps husband and children, fill up the measure of her desire, and she sees no reason for wishing to alter the old ways which have brought her satisfaction. But when a great subject is under discussion, when a great movement is afoot, she must wake from her lethargy of indifference.

The federation of the Australian colonies will, in the future, rank in our history as the one transcendently important event of this generation and this century. To take and keep a continent, while families of pioneers have scattered themselves broadcast over it, has tried our strength and tested our endurance. To weld those separated peoples, those incoherent settlements, into a great whole, to wake a nation into life, will crown our labour, and will be a work whose long effect will last through coming centuries. What man or woman can stand by indifferent? Federation appeals to the practical common sense of everybody. Federated Australia will offer a wider field for the future of our children. It will give opportunities for energy and ability which no small State could possibly offer. To have the waters of our rivers properly managed and controlled; to have no custom-house offices on the borders of separated colonies, no worrying variety of postal and patent regulations will be convenient. All these, and many more, are simple benefits which anyone may describe, and which we all agree to desire. But there are other benefits less often mentioned which lie beneath the surface. Differences of management and regulation are the mere outward and visible expression of the spirit of separation which has grown with our growth, and which will, if not removed, strengthen with our strength. Such a spirit is in its essence anti-social, and therefore likely at any time, with sufficient provocation, to produce a crime against society. Some excited speakers have lately said in their arguments against the present bill that its acceptance would possibly lead to quarrels, and that we might have, in consequence, battlefields and burning homesteads on the banks of the Murray. If such calamities should ever fall upon our peaceful land they will be the result, not of a federal, but of an anti-federal spirit. We are much more likely to come to blows to settle our quarrels situated as we are, with separate interests, than we possibly can be under federation.

It is impossible to estimate the cramping influence on our inner life of the jealousy that has prevailed between the colonies. A grudging jealous spirit reacts upon itself, and is harmful to those who nourish it; and of brotherly love, above all, one may truly say, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." We have not in the past felt enough brotherly love for our fellow colonies. We have grown accustomed to speak of them with a certain amount of envy and contempt, and our children grow up and learn the same narrowing habit. Cricket matches and friendly trials of skill soften the harshness of our criticism sometimes, but even with such intercourse there is too much of the spirit of the Pharisee who, if he had lived in Sydney, would certainly have thanked God that he was not a Victorian. Unkind contemptuous phrases, uttered half in jest, have stayed with us, and have helped the narrow spirit—witness the "cabbage garden," whose sting of petty unkindliness has rankled for years. These may seem small things, but they are not small in their effect, and only a great and noble federation will remove them. The ideal society and the ideal nation are those in which brotherly love prevails, and a foolish phrase which helps jealousy and hinders social development is a deep injury to a young society. If we would be great we must be noble.

We are constantly being told that there are in many minds objections to the bill which is to be offered for the acceptance or rejection of the electors. Surely no one is optimist enough to hope that we may some day get a bill to which no man will object! Some people are born to argue, and do it from pugnacious youth to querulous old age. They would object to a federal constitution drawn up by angels. We have surely done our best. Representatives from each colony have met again and again to discuss every method, and consider every point. Can we not trust our best men? And if we cannot trust them whom shall we trust? Surely not the many contradictory extremists who are now leagued together trying to destroy the result of prolonged and careful deliberation.

Opponents of the bill continually tell us that our own colony is the only one rich enough to pay for federation, and that we shall be taxed to help our poorer sisters. We believe in our resources, and we hate taxation, and so we pause and think. But our faith in the statement must be a little shaken when we find that opponents of the bill in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have said the same to electors there. These statements cannot all be true. Furthermore recent statistics have conclusively shown that our sister colonies are not only solvent, but are in some respects in a better financial condition than is New South Wales. It must certainly happen that the affairs of many colonies administered as those of one State will cost, with proper management, considerably less than the business of several small colonies administered separately. In small matters we know the advantage of co-operation, and we must admit its advantages in the larger affairs of the State. Our share of the cost of government will, therefore, in all likelihood be less than opponents of the bill assert. It may be noticed that they do not agree in their estimates of cost—a fairly good proof that they are not sure of their facts. No one can expect them to be sure. Not even the hundred eyes of Argus could see far enough into the future to forecast the savings of the provincial governments and the expenditure of the Federal Government. We cannot base an estimate upon our present outlay, because circumstances alter cases. And we do not need to try. Most of us live and love and work and hope and die leaving our legislators to make the laws, and our Government to administer them. The legislators of federated Australia will be chosen by our electors from the best legislators of all the colonies. Surely if we now trust ourselves and our small doings to a provincial Parliament, we may, with equal confidence, trust United Australia to the united wisdom of Australian legislators. If we cannot do so, then woe is upon us! To whom shall we turn?

If we listen to the speeches of those who oppose the present bill, we shall be forced to the conclusion that in their opinion politicians of other colonies have conspired together to get the better of their elder sister. Is this likely? We could not believe that the most rabid and dishonourable politician in New South Wales would find men like himself in Queensland who would league with him to defraud Victoria. The idea is too absurd. Why then should we ascribe to the men of other colonies a measure of manners which we know our own representatives would never compass? To do so is basely insulting, and discreditable only to the men who stoop to make the imputation.

But surely everyone is tired of hearing of the exaggerated difficulties which beset federation. They remind one irresistibly of that woman of a bygone age who went down into the cellar to draw wine for her husband's supper. As she was long in coming back the good man went to see what was the matter, and found her with her head between her hands, weeping and moaning, while the good red wine flowed over the pitcher's edge, and ran in glowing streams upon the cold stone floor. "Take up the pitcher and come away," said her husband. "Keep what wine you can, the supper will be cold." "Alack and alas!" said the foolish woman, "I see a stone sticking out of the wall yonder, and I feel almost certain that when our baby is a woman she will come down here to draw wine; she will knock her head against that stone, and I shall not be here to bind the wound. The good red wine of a federal spirit has risen to the pitcher's edge. May our electors see that not a drop be wasted, while our fantastic prophets of evil wring their hands over difficulties they certainly will not be able to attend to—difficulties which may never arise. With the growth of national sentiment, and patriotic love of Australia as a whole, petty provincial jealousy will die, and a difference which might now, with malicious fomentation grow into a quarrel will have no power to raise ungenerous thoughts, or provoke unkind actions under a Federal Government. When the separate States of North America determined to form that union which has produced a mighty nation, many prophets prophesied as now with us. It is a noticeable fact that, in that, as in many cases, it was the unexpected that happened. The troubles foretold with many warnings did not come at all. The differences that did arise were not anticipated, but they were with one exception easily and quietly settled. The one tremendous exception, no clause in the constitution could have averted.

Under the bill now before the electors of New South Wales alterations in the constitution of our federation will be much more easy to make than in the constitution of the United States.

There is with almost all those who discuss federation too great a tendency to regard it only as a business arrangement. We must have a business contract, it is true; and since "plain settlements make long friends" it is well that every point should be discussed, and the clearest possible light thrown upon probable difficulties. But we do not desire federation for the sake of making our country wealthy or important, but for a deeper and much purer reason. When brothers enter into partnership, or when man and woman join in the still closer partnership of marriage, they make, if they are wise, the clearest possible arrangements as to money and property which each may possess; but these arrangements do not constitute the union. He would be mad, indeed, who would expect a lasting partnership or a happy union to grow upon such dry, dead bones. Suspicion would tarnish such a partnership, mistrust would lessen all its benefits.

In a true union, in a right marriage, each member having perfect confidence in the faith and honour of the other, will trust his partner, as he trusts himself, and therein lies the hope of lasting federation. We may join hands in business with the other Australian colonies, and so increase our trade and credit, but, unless we feel a deeper bond of union, our federation will be a body without the quickening spirit, a false and useless encumbrance. Separation, division, antagonism, are of hell, and the fruits of them will show their lineage. Love and union are of heaven, and every deed born of them will bring heaven's blessing with it. We desire to join in brotherly love with our sister colonies, because beyond and above all interested motives we feel deep in our heart of hearts that Australians should face the world together, scions of a great race, children of a common mother, sons and daughters of one great and free Australia.

LOIS.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

It is not too much to say that from early in the history of Australian settlement, even in the days when Dr. Lang was engaged in splitting up the continent into his fantastically-named colonies, there was in view a time when separation would give place to union. The historian of federation will take note of dates as far back as 1849 and 1853, when, both in England and in New South Wales, far-sighted men endeavoured to provide for common action among the Australian colonies in common interests. But leaving these early and fruitless tentatives, and coming to the real point of departure of the agitation in which we are still engaged, it will be found about the year 1889. In 1888 the centenary of Australian colonisation was celebrated in Sydney. This demonstration influenced people throughout Australia, and pride in the achievements of those colonies during the first century inspired confidence and excited ambitions for the next. In 1889, under one of the periodical war scares that seize upon the Empire, Major-General (afterwards Sir James) Bevan Edwards, commanding officer at Hongkong, was sent to Australia to report upon colonial defence. The Major-General suggested co-operation in military matters, together with unification of railway gauges, and outlined a scheme by which from 30,000 to 40,000 troops could, in case of need, be concentrated at any principal point of attack. Sir Henry Parkes, who was then in office, perceived that military federation was only one part of general federation, and without the latter the former could not well be, and, no doubt, under the influence of the centenary celebrations, he threw himself into the new cause. The Premier let drop some hints as to a great movement which he was about to launch, but preserved the secret for a visit to Brisbane, during which he promulgated his ideas of Australian federation.

In 1889 and 1890 negotiations with the other Governments went on for a conference, but delay was occasioned by the serious accident to Sir Henry Parkes in May, 1890. The other colonies wished to utilise the Federal Council as the nucleus of federation, which Sir Henry Parkes would not accept. At length it was agreed that the Council should at Melbourne meet delegates from New South Wales to consult only. That meeting took place on February 6, 1890, Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. M'Millan representing this colony. On the motion of the former, a resolution was carried in these words:—"That, in the opinion of this conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian colonies will be promoted by their early union under the Crown; and, while fully recognising the valuable services of the members of the conference in 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australasia in population, in wealth, in discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of a union of these colonies under one legislative and executive Government, based upon principles just to the several colonies." In that resolution will be found what may be called the classical and definite expression of the Australian impulse towards federal union. The conference separated with a pledge from each delegation, except New Zealand, to move its Parliament to appoint delegates to a convention for the purpose of drafting a constitution for Australia.

THE CONVENTION OF 1891.

That pledge was carried out, and on March 2, 1891, that Convention, the first of the kind in these colonies, though America had seven of them, met under the presidency of Sir Henry Parkes at Sydney. To the Convention all the colonies sent representatives. Queensland, indeed, contributed one man, Sir Samuel Griffith, whose name will ever be associated with the Convention Bill of 1891, while New Zealand sent out of sympathy three delegates, one of them Sir George Grey. Scanning the list of delegates, we must observe what changes the few intervening years have brought. Two of our delegates, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir Patrick Jennings, have died, and in the National Australasian Convention of 1897, as it was somewhat pretentiously called, Mr. Reid did not sit, nor Sir George Turner, nor Sir Edward Braddon.

Sir Henry Parkes was unanimously elected as president, and Sir Samuel Griffith as vice-president. On March 4 the president submitted a resolution in favour of federation, which was adopted on March 18 after debate. Three committees, constitutional, finance, and judiciary, were appointed, and out of them emerged the draft constitution, largely the work of Sir Samuel Griffith, Mr. Barton, and Mr. Clark (Tasmania), assisted by Mr. Wise, who was not a member of this Convention. After lengthy debate the bill was adopted on April 9, and the Convention dissolved. This bill, the Commonwealth Constitution Bill, differs very widely from the bill now before the people of these colonies. For instance, in 1891, the Senate was proposed to be elected by Parliament, eight members to each State, and to sit for six years; the Ministers, to be appointed by the Governor-General, might or might not be members of Parliament; any surplus of revenue should be returned to the States in proportion to the amount raised in each.

So amid felicitations and congratulations innumerable, with a public interest awakened from one coast of Australia to the other, with the foremost public men of these colonies pledged to every chapter of the bill, the Convention separated, and the very unlikeliest prognostication from the appearances of the time would have been that six years must pass before the Parliaments of the colonies advanced the business one stage further. But such was to be the fate of the bill of 1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES BLOCKS THE WAY.

The Parliament of New South Wales met on May 19, 1891, and Mr. Reid, who had opposed the Convention Bill, moved an amendment on the Address in Reply to the Governor's speech. This amendment protested against the work of the Convention in regard to—1, the Senate's powers over revenue, taxation, and expenditure; and 2, the rejection of responsible government. On May 21 the amendment was defeated by 67 votes to 35. On May 27 Sir Henry Parkes made a Ministerial statement in which he declared that as the House would not allow the Government to submit federation as the first business, it had been decided to take the electoral bill and some other measures first and federation afterwards. Mr. Dibbs immediately gave notice of a motion of no-confidence. A division took place on May 28, when for the Government there were 63 votes and the same number for Mr. Dibbs's censure. The Speaker gave his casting vote with the Government. The House was dissolved on June 6. The elections did not give the Government a working majority. Mr. Dibbs came in pledged to protection, and with him, as the sole hope of federalists, Mr. Edmund Barton. It is not too much to say that this change in the politics of New South Wales threw back the movement everywhere throughout Australia. The year 1891 found federation shelved in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, and South Australia, while New Zealand declined it altogether.

DR. QUICK'S PROPOSAL OF AN ELECTIVE CONVENTION.

In 1894 Mr. Reid's Ministry came in. The main reason for Mr. Reid's objection to the Convention of 1891 was that it had no sufficient popular mandate, being elected by Parliament and confined to members. In the same year Dr. Quick, a member of the Bendigo branch of the Australian Natives' Association, promulgated a scheme for direct election by the people, which was soon taken up by leading politicians in Victoria and here, amongst others by Mr. Barton and Mr. Reid. Mr. Reid communicated with the other Premiers and asked whether they would be agreeable to meeting in Hobart at about the time of holding the annual sitting of the Federal Council, the object of their meeting being to advance the federal cause. Except from New Zealand an immediate favourable response was received, and throughout all Australia importance was attached to the fact that this colony had taken the initiative. Accordingly on January 29, 1895, the Tasmanian capital, that neutral territory where Australians of all geographical situations and of all politics foregather, witnessed the meeting of six Premiers, four of whom are in office to-day. These were Sir Edward Braddon, of Tasmania; Mr. (now Sir George) Turner, of Victoria; Mr. (now Sir Hugh) Nelson, of Queensland; Sir John Forrest, of Western Australia; Mr. Kingston, of South Australia; and Mr. Reid, of New South Wales. On January 31 the conference, after sitting in camera, agreed to instruct Mr. Turner and Mr. Kingston to draft a bill, to be submitted by each Premier to the Parliament of his colony for acceptance. The name was to be a Federation Enabling Bill. It should contain provisions for the election by the people of 10 delegates from each colony. These delegates were to meet in convention forthwith and frame a constitution, which should be referred to the people by a plebiscitum. If ratified by three or more colonies the Queen was to be asked to cause the Imperial Parliament to pass the measure.

THE ENABLING BILLS.

Again domestic politics hindered the federal cause. It was not till December 23, 1895, that the Enabling Bill was passed in this colony. It was only to be put in operation by proclamation when two colonies in addition to New South Wales had adopted similar legislation. No progress was meanwhile made with the matter by any of the other colonies, as it had been agreed at Hobart to await the action of the Legislature in this colony. When it became apparent that the bill would be carried in New South Wales the Enabling Bill was quickly introduced in such Parliaments as were sitting in December, 1895. The required number of bills was secured by the passing of Acts in South Australia and Victoria, and before long the adhesion of Tasmania raised the number. But New South Wales did not put the Act into force. The reason was that owing to a pending general election in Queensland the bill was not yet passed there, and this colony did not care to go into the Convention without Queensland. Towards the end of the year 1896 Sir Hugh Nelson put the bill before the Parliament of Queensland, and in Western Australia Sir John Forrest, though he had not bound himself at the Hobart Conference so to do, got the bill adopted by the Legislature at Perth. All promised well, and at length it seemed as if in a very short time we should have at work in framing a federal constitution a popular Convention representing the whole of Australia; but the proverbial slip betwixt cup and lip was to be experienced. The Upper House at Brisbane viewed askant the manner of electing the federal delegates. Instead of popular election the Government wished to have the 10 chosen by the Assembly. In the state of public business, the Government, after some efforts at mediation to save its own pledges at Hobart, held its hand. Mr. Reid made a journey to Brisbane to see if nothing could be done to bring Queensland into the Convention, but had to return to the south convinced that co-operation from Brisbane was hopeless. For some time the position was gravely considered in this colony. At length, moved by the loyalty of the other colonies and the responsibility of New South Wales to their mutual agreement, Mr. Reid issued the decisive proclamation. By this document, dated on January 26, 1897 (Anniversary Day), nominations were called for February 11. Election day was fixed on March 4.

THE CONVENTION OF 1897-8.

Accordingly on March 4, in this colony and in the other colonies, except Western Australia, the election of the 10 was carried out. It is not too much to claim that in New South Wales public interest in the election was greatest. There were 49 candidates, and for these there were cast 1,480,000 votes, 10 each by 148,000 electors, out of the 264,000 men enrolled. The chosen 10 were—Mr. Barton, with the splendid total of 104,688 votes, showing that five electors out of every seven who voted must have included him in their bunch. It is not necessary to particularise the results further than to remark that in all the colonies the voting was irrespective of party lines, that all the political leaders were selected, that taken as a whole the resulting Convention was a Parliamentary body by reason of nearly all its members being members of one or the other branch of their Legislatures. An incident of the South Australian election was the nomination of a lady, who, however, was rejected.

No sooner had the members of the Convention been chosen than negotiations began as to the meeting place and officers. As Queensland was out, the southern colonies selected Adelaide as the place of meeting, and New South Wales concurred. On March 22 the Federal Convention met in the Parliamentary building at Adelaide, and Mr. Kingston, Premier of the province, was chosen President. On March 23, by a unanimous vote, Mr. Barton was appointed leader of the Convention, and it was resolved to follow the practice of the Sydney Convention in the order of business. Mr. Barton drafted a formal resolution declaring the purposes of federation, and moved the appointment of three committees—one constitutional to prepare the bill, one to deal with finance, and one to consider the judiciary, the latter two to report to the constitutional. On March 31, after long debate, the resolutions were carried. The Commonwealth Bill of 1891 was taken as the basis, and it was dealt with just as a bill in committee. The work of the committees lasted from April 1 to April 13, when a draft bill was brought up, the drafting committee being Mr. Barton, Mr. O'Connor, and Sir John Downer. It is stated that these gentlemen were so familiar with the measure that they could repeat the whole from memory. Discussion followed till April 23, on which date, amidst much enthusiasm, the measure was adopted and referred to the several Parliaments for suggested amendments.

The Convention adjourned its sitting to Sydney on September 2, so as to permit the Premiers to make their visit to London for the Record Reign celebrations, and to allow Parliament in the participating colonies to consider the bill and suggest amendments. During this period the New South Wales Legislature had passed a private member's bill, which raised the minimum number of votes for the constitution from 50,000 to 80,000. It may be remembered that originally the Victorian Council raised the minimum from 50,000 to 75,000, but the clause was restored during negotiations between the two Houses. On September 2 the Convention met again at Sydney, and till the 24th the draft bill was debated in the light of the amendments suggested by the Parliaments. Progress was reported at the 52nd clause, the suspension of business being due to the departure of the Victorian delegates in consequence of a general election, and to the hope that even at the eleventh hour Queensland might come in and share the work of settling the federal constitution.

On January 20 the Convention met in Melbourne, without a Queensland delegation, and for 41 days the final work of the constitution continued. Though there was some talk about an adjournment for 12 months, members of the Convention recognised it as an essential to federation that a bill should be placed before the electors forthwith. The task before the Convention was a large one. The bill had to be considered in committee from clause 52, several crucial matters had to be decided, and all the reconsidered clauses had to be taken. Hence the length and importance of the Melbourne sitting of the Convention, from which the bill emerged a much improved instrument of government compared with the bill of 1891, or even with the bill of 1897 as framed at Adelaide. Debate lasted for days over such questions as the control of the rivers, the bookkeeping system, the taking over of the railways, the bounties, the Inter-State Commission, appeal to the Privy Council, the deadlock provision, and powers of the Senate. It was not till March 16 that the Convention finally adopted the bill, and next day the Convention closed with some fine speeches from Mr. Barton and other delegates in recommendation of the constitution. Immediately on the return of the delegates the work of explaining the new measure to the electors was begun, and it was arranged that the federal referendum would be held on June 3 in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and on June 4 in South Australia, where Saturday is the date adopted for general elections.

The campaign of the referendum last year was perhaps the fiercest known in this colony. An extraordinary amount of feeling was engendered, and the rival leaders and parties worked with the utmost vigour. Friday, June, 3, 1898, is not likely soon to be forgotten by anyone in Sydney on that eventful day—or rather, that eventful night. Though the colonies of Victoria and Tasmania were likewise taking a vote of their people, the excitement in Sydney was almost wholly about the result in New South Wales. That result astonished both sides. Considering that the entire Government was working against the bill, that federalists had the disheartening handicap of the statutory minimum of 80,000 votes to get, that a referendum was a new thing in this colony, and that a campaign of absolute unscrupulousness had been carried on against the bill in the chief centres of population, the federal party was profoundly gratified by the majority of 5300 votes, though as it fell short of the minimum the bill was technically defeated. That vote convinced even the enemies of federation that it was only a matter of a short time when their cause would be finally defeated and swept out of the path of Australian union.

The following table will show the full voting of the four colonies on June 3 and 4, 1898:—

Colony.	Affirmative Votes Reqd.	Electors who Voted. For the Bill.	Ag'st.	Informally.
Victoria	50,000	100,520	22,099	1,008
N.S.W.	80,000	71,595	66,228	836
S. Austr.	A majority	35,800	17,320	722
Tasmania	6,000	11,746	2,080	262

This vote made even the anti-billites see that federation was not to be trifled with. Accordingly on June 4, the day after the poll, Mr. Reid communicated by telegraph confidentially with Sir George Turner, asking for a conference of Premiers to include Queensland to discuss the amendment of the bill. On June 9 the Premier of Victoria accepted the suggestion, stipulating, however, that any amendments made should first be submitted to the people of New South Wales. Mr. Kingston and Sir Edward Braddon were not disposed to agree to amend a bill that had already been accepted by such large majorities in their colonies, but they afterwards consented at the request of Sir George Turner. The meeting of the Premiers was postponed for more than six months by Parliamentary events in this colony.

The Parliament of New South Wales met in an abortive session on June 21. The Governor's Speech indicated that the Government federal programme would consist of six amendments. Nothing was done with them, for after a motion of censure moved by Mr. Lyne touching the Government's dealings with federation had been defeated, Parliament was dissolved on July 7. The general election was held on the 27th, and the Ministry lost heavily. Three of its most declared anti-federal members, namely, Messrs. Sydney Smith, Garrard, and Gould, were rejected, and the Government majority of the previous sessions was lost. There was a solid party of 49 absolutely pledged to federation, and even the Ministerial supporters professed to be federalists. That was a change from the previous Parliament, in which federation had a phalanx of secret foes, like those who had raised the minimum of votes to be recorded for federation from 50,000, the number agreed upon, to 80,000, and would have made it 100,000 if they could. The new Parliament met on August 17, and on the 31st the federal resolutions were introduced. They were substantially those brought in during the previous session, with some rearrangement. Not much progress was made during September, owing to two motions of censure by Mr. Lyne; the general debate on federation was, however, concluded, and a beginning made with the seriatim discussion of the resolutions. Towards the end of the month two events occurred which had a considerable bearing upon federation locally and throughout Australia. One was the election of Mr. Barton for the Hastings and Macleay, the seat vacated for him by Mr. Francis Clark. The other was the death of Mr. Byrnes, Premier of Queensland, and the coming in of Mr. Dickson as Premier. Mr. Byrnes had not shown himself much disposed to make federation a vital question in the politics of his colony; but Mr. Dickson has taken a different view of the interests of Queensland. In our Parliament Mr. Barton was chosen to lead the federal opposition, Mr. Lyne resigning.

It was not until November 3 that the resolutions of the Government were adopted by the Assembly. They are as follows:—

"(a) Representation in the Senate—Concerning which this House desires to submit, for the consideration of the other colonies, that, if equal representation be insisted upon, the provision for a three-fifths majority at a joint sitting of both Houses should be removed, and that a simple majority should decide; or that the provision for a joint sitting be replaced by a provision for a national referendum."

"(b) The 87th clause, known as the Braddon clause—concerning which this House desires to submit, for the consideration of the other colonies, that this clause should be removed from the bill."

"(c) The Capital of the Commonwealth—Concerning which this House desires to submit for the consideration of the other colonies, that clause 124 should be amended, and provision made in the bill for the establishment of the federal capital in such place within the boundaries of New South Wales as the Federal Parliament may determine."

"(d) The Boundaries of States—Concerning which this House desires to submit for the consideration of the other colonies, that better provision should be made against the alteration of the boundaries of a State without its own consent, namely, by the protection afforded by clause 127, as to the representation of States."

"(e) Inland Rivers—Concerning which this House desires to submit for the consideration of the other colonies, that the use of inland rivers for purposes of water conservation and irrigation should be more clearly safeguarded."

"(f) Money Bills—Concerning which this House desires to submit for the consideration of the other colonies, that there should be a uniform practice in respect to such bills, namely, that provided in the case of taxation bills and bills for the ordinary annual services of the Commonwealth."

"(g) Judicial Appeals from States—Concerning which this House desires to submit for the consideration of the other colonies, that the mode of appeal from the Supreme Courts of the States should be made uniform, namely, the appeal should either be to the Privy Council, or to the High Court, but not as at present, indiscriminately to either."

"(2) Although prepared, for the sake of union—if it be placed in other respects upon a fair and just footing—to accept the financial system embodied in the bill, with the one exception mentioned, this House earnestly invites further inquiry into, and a more thorough consideration of, the financial clauses, regarding as evils to be avoided if possible excessive burdens of taxation, a prolonged system of bookkeeping, uncertainty as to the amount of the surplus to be divided, and uncertainty as to the method of distributing it among the States."

Two additional amendments were carried by private members—one by Mr. M'Gowen, embodying the national referendum, and the other by Mr. Copeland, raising the number of senators from six to eight, and fixing a quorum.

On November 25 the resolutions were introduced in the Council, and with some modifications they passed. Parliament prorogued on December 23.

On January 28, 1899, the Premiers' Conference met at Melbourne, without ceremony of any kind, in a small upper room. There were present—Sir George Turner (who presided), Mr. Reid, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Kingston, Sir John Forrest, and Sir Edward Braddon. Following the invariable custom of such meetings, the conference was held with closed doors, as this course allows the fullest interchange of views, the production of confidential documents, and the speedy transaction of business. The conference rose on February 2, and an official report was soon afterwards issued. The amendments agreed to in the Draft Bill are:—In clause 57 the provision that at the joint sitting of both Houses in case of deadlock an absolute majority instead of a three-fifths majority should decide. In clause 87, known as the Braddon clause, the duration of the arrangement is fixed at 10 years and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides. New clause 124 fixes the seat of federal government in New South Wales, 100 miles distant from Sydney. Clause 127 is altered so that the boundaries of States and their representation in the Parliament shall only be altered with the consent of a majority of the electors of that State. Two other alterations were made, providing that a constitutional amendment might after repeated disagreement between the Houses be referred to the people, and that Queensland might divide her colony into three districts for the election of senators.

Parliament met in this colony on February 21 for a special federal session to pass the Federal Enabling Bill. This was a machinery bill, providing for a referendum, and putting into schedules the Draft Bill with the Premiers' amendments. It passed the Assembly unaltered on March 4. In the Council three vital amendments were inserted. One was for a delay of three months before taking the referendum; the next made it necessary that the bill should secure the affirmative votes of one-third of the electors; the other stipulated that New South Wales should not go into federation without Queensland. The Assembly disagreed with all three amendments; a free conference failed; Parliament was prorogued on March 30 and met again on April 11, when 12 new members had been added to the Council, and the bill was passed with one alteration, and accepted by the Government, that an interval of three months should elapse before the referendum was taken. That is the bill now in the hands of the people of New South Wales to be decided on this day fortnight by a simple majority of voters.

OTHER FEDERATIONS.

If the colonies were now being asked to venture on a *new experiment*, to set an example in politics, doubt and hesitation and delay would be more than pardonable—they would be right and reasonable. But we are asked to follow precedents which are all-encouraging; we are invited to adopt a course which is not only emphatically in consonance with the genius of humanity, but which has been tried and found entirely satisfactory by peoples after peoples in successive ages. The individual merges into the family, the family into the tribe, the tribe into the nation, the nation into the federation of nations. Our very word "politics" is instructive in this regard. When the Greeks invented it, "politics" had to do with their unit of government and of nationality; it had to do with things pertaining to "the regulation of the affairs of the city—the "State" of Athens or of Sparta. To-day it has to do with the affairs of the "State" indeed; but our "State" contains cities; the cities—much less one of them—do not constitute the "State." The Greeks felt in time the impulse of the genius of humanity, which is always in the direction of aggregation, not of segregation—of federation, not of secession. Hence their later leagues.

But in this short summary there is no space for details about federations in the olden days. We need not go back so far. As a matter of fact, we need not go outside the history of the English-speaking race to find abundant warrant for voting in favour of federation on June 20. This race, the greatest colonising force that the world has known, has again and again declared for federation—for the "United we stand" policy against the "Divided we fall."

To go no further back than the union of England and Scotland. History tells us how bitterly that was opposed at the time. Old feuds were raked up and new ones promised. Now it was Scotland that was to be swallowed up in England; anon it was England that was sacrificing the benefits of its wealth and population for the sake of a few starving Scots—the dwellers in what our anti-federalists would call "the necessitous State." Everything would be lost, even honour, and in a few years the ill-omened federation would fall to pieces, to be followed by civil war and bloodshed and ruin. Yet how does that federation stand to-day?

Then there was the federation of the Thirteen States of America. We are all familiar with the story of that great movement. We know how the American colonies, justly aggrieved by the attitude of the then governing party in the mother country, determined at all hazards to resist aggression. They knew that the opposition of individual colonies to British demands would be resultless, even though Great Britain, being then at war with France and Spain, could not spare many troops for the subjugation of her revolted subjects in America. But what individual colonies could not hope to do, that a federation of colonies could do—and did. The American union was established in the face of arms, and it was cemented in blood: wherein it was less fortunate than the union of the Australias will be. The population of the Thirteen States in 1790—when the first census was taken, 14 years, that is, after the Declaration of Independence—was 3,929,214, including 59,000 free coloured persons and 697,000 slaves. The population of the federating Australian States to-day is over four millions, and not one of all these millions is a slave. If the American colonies were justified in declaring for federation—in the face of the hostility of the mother country and with a population of less than four millions, of whom more than a third were coloured and mainly slaves—how much more fully justified are the Australian colonies? We have a larger population, all free. We are infinitely more wealthy and important. We have on our side the goodwill and the active co-operation of the mother country. We have not to fight for our liberty. We have not to rescue our country from dangerous aborigines. We have not to defend it against the inroads of any hostile army.

And the justification of the American federation is fully proved. The United States is now the greatest republic in the world. All nations do honour to her representatives. Observe how the federation has increased. The 13 States have become 45. The population has increased from the 3,929,214 of 1790 to 62,622,250 in 1890, and it would be a low estimate indeed that would not allow at least another ten millions for the intervening years. The area is now over 3,581,000 square miles. At the last census the United States possessed 74 cities with upwards of 40,000 inhabitants and three cities with over 1,000,000. In 1897 the imports of merchandise amounted to 764,730,412dol., and the exports to 1,032,007,603dol. The number of manufacturing industries reported in 1890 was 355,415, representing a capital of 6,525,156,486dol., and the value of the products was 9,372,437,283dol. Within the previous 20 years the manufactures had doubled. In commerce, manufacture, and wealth the growth of the United States has been unparalleled. Without federation the States might have lingered on as the South American States still linger, alternating between bankruptcy and revolution. But the strong instinct of government inherent in the English-speaking race impelled our American cousins to unite their forces, with the result that all the world can now see. Even when the slavery quarrel set North against South in hostile array on the field of battle, the slaveholders felt they could not have a chance of securing their ends unless they united in federation.

Curiously enough—such is the irony of history—it was the pressure of the United States Federation on their southern border than mainly impelled the Canadians to federate. But they federated under the British Crown—as we Australians shall—not against it. Canada saw that, so long as it consisted of a variety of colonies pulled this way and that by an infinity of motives, it could make no sort of headway against the constant pressure of its consolidated southern neighbour, which was at the time hostile to Canada as belonging to Great Britain. In 1867 the Canadian colonies federated. They had not to contend with the difficulties caused by slaves, but they had this great difficulty—that the population consisted of two main parties, the conquering British and the conquered French. It is comparatively easy to unite a homogeneous people animated by the same traditions and acknowledging a common nationality. But here there was no such homogeneity, no such sympathy of race. There was not even the unity of religion. Yet the Canadian colonies federated. And what is the result? The four colonies of 1867 have grown into eight. The population has increased from 3,635,000 in 1871 to something like 5,500,000 to-day. Her commerce has grown enormously. The racial difficulty has vanished before the warmth of federal feeling. The Canadian Premier of to-day is a Frenchman by blood, but that does not prevent him from being absolutely loyal to Canada and to the mother country.

Outside English-speaking races we have, of course, the 600-years-old Confederation of Switzerland, which started with three cantons and which now has 22. Readers are familiar with the details of this commonwealth, which is reckoned by many acute observers of political matters as one of the happiest countries of the present day. How would it be if the 22 cantons each had its separate constitution, and its separate president, and its separate judiciary, and, above all, its separate interests?

Then there is the German Federation, dating back only to 1871, when King William of Prussia was crowned German Emperor at Versailles. He, with Bismarck and Moltke, had aimed at that consummation for years, and at what cost of blood and treasure was the federation achieved! Yet they thought the unity of Germany worth the price. Fortunately, we in Australia have not to pay that price; we have not even to use the coinage. We can federate in peace. But observe what federation meant for Germany. Her progress has been most marked. She has grown in population, and she has grown in manufacture, trade, and commerce. She has the fourth mercantile marine in the world. She has risen to the position of the first military Power. She has built a considerable navy. Her manufactures have grown so greatly and her trade has extended so rapidly as to cause many Englishmen to fear for the commerce of England, and to give the words "made in Germany" a world-wide currency.

Two great British communities still stand in need of federation—South Africa and Australia. How many troubles, how much bloodshed would have been saved if the far-sighted plans of statesmen known to history had been followed years ago in regard to South Africa! Happily we in Australia are not at present faced by such disasters; we are not exposed to such dangers. Yet, if we are wise, we shall accept the judgment of History as binding on us. History tells us that Federations are strong. Statistics prove to us that Federations are wealthy and populous. Common sense teaches us that in Federation lies the secret of greatness.

VOICE OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The country press for the most part is vigorously advocating federation. In some districts—notably on the borders and in the Riverina—the campaign is an aggressive one, attacking provincialist reasoning in all its phases. In the North, the South, and the West the newspapers, evidently animated by a strong federal sentiment, as well as by a consciousness of the material gains which will result from Australian union, are appealing to the electors to carry the bill at the polls. In certain towns where the disadvantages not to say the injustices of disunion are daily manifest, and are exercising a baneful effect upon the industrial community, the newspapers are fighting what one might almost call a battle of desperation if it were not apparent throughout that victory is assured. The views of some of the representative country organs are published below.

THE "GOULBURN HERALD."

It used to be said that France was the only nation that would go to war for an idea of sentiment, and that Great Britain would go to war only to gain some material benefit, as the extension of her trade or the acquisition of territory. Nevertheless it is quite true that sentiment has played an important part in the history of the British Empire, as witness the sacrifices made for the abolition of slavery, not to mention other instances. At the present time the movement for the consolidation of the Empire is as much a matter of sentiment as of material gain. It implies the union of the race, the mutual strengthening of its scattered parts, its defence against possible enemies, and the preservation of peace by the augmentation of its influence among nations. Material benefits, though not to be lost sight of, occupy the second place in the minds of Imperial statesmen.

The sentiment of Australian union forms an element in the national movement, and consequently it is looked upon with favour and with hope by the Imperial authorities. A class of persons in Australia itself, however, affect to look with disfavour upon and are exerting active opposition to the movement on the ground, amongst others, that its advocates are actuated mainly by sentiment, and are forgetful of the sacrifices which its realisation may involve. They magnify these sacrifices, mainly imaginary, and ignore the wider consideration of the advantages which the union may reasonably be expected to bring in its train. Yet it will be found that the sentiment underlying the movement is really the most potent force of all. . . . We are loth to accuse the opponents of the amended Commonwealth Bill of being actuated by interested reasons. They appear rather to be swayed by two principal motives. First, an ingrained conservatism, which dreads the creation of any authority that might interfere with their cherished ideas. This is what is not improperly called provincialism. Persons swayed by this motive do not care to look beyond the borders of their own colony; or if they do, it is to find reasons to confirm suspicion and distrust of their neighbours. The personality of the chief leaders of the opposition to the movement gives force to this contention. Thus Sir George Dibbs says, "I will not trust the Victorians;" and others follow in a like strain. Then we note the excessive timidity which leads many persons to shrink from the idea of change. We are well enough as we are, they say. These are the persons whom Shakespeare characterised—"oft we lose the good we might attain by fearing to attempt." This is not the spirit under the influence of which individuals become prosperous and attain influence. Conservatism carried on to the point of obstinacy and timidity to the length of mental cowardice are motives sufficient to account for much of the opposition in the present case. Other motives may have influence, but these seem the chief. We will not do the electors of New South Wales the injustice of supposing that they are generally influenced by these motives. Imbued with the sentiment of union, and convinced that their material interests have been guarded by their representative men in convention and in conference, we would rather believe that they have views wider than the borders of their own localities and courage enough to take part in a movement designed and calculated to advance the interests of Australia at large. . . .

All the talk about the necessity and practicability of framing a better bill is so much dust thrown in the eyes of the public. Appeals to supposed local interests or to local prejudices are but so many inducements to intercolonial isolation. Alarmist predictions of disaster if the people accept the measure now offered to them have no foundations in fact. Can there be any disaster from a union of forces for national protection? Can there be any disaster from the throwing-down of the barriers now preventing free commercial intercourse between neighbouring territories? These are the two chief objects of federation, and to secure these the labours of the best intellects of Australia have been exerted for the past decade. In giving their votes at the ensuing referendum, electors may safely brush aside the fallacious arguments and alarming predictions which are being day after day put forth by persons who either desire to perpetuate the isolation of the colonies or are too timid to move out of the beaten track of conservatism. Such are the enemies of national progress and of intercolonial prosperity.

THE "MAITLAND DAILY MERCURY."

The Federal Government of Australia will be a power created by the people. It will not be a tyranny capable of imposing its own remorseless will. Each elector, enjoying the heritage of his freedom, has a voice alike in the Federal and in the States Government. Should he be willing to make the cost of the Federal Government an actual addition to the present cost of governing Australia under six separate State Governments he can do so. But he is under no compulsion to bear that additional cost. He can so order matters that there shall be no additional cost. If it be argued that the Federal Government will be extravagant in outlay, and will impose burdensome taxation, it can be repeated that the Federal Government is largely restrained by the constitution in the expenditure of money—is really under a greater restraint to be economical than is any State Government now, and that the danger of extravagant Governmental outlay is present in every Australian community at this moment. The only effective check on Governmental extravagance is the declared will of a frugal and economical people, and such a check the Australian people will, under federation, have many inducements to apply. For while federation is one development of a disposition to improve the government of Australia, another development must eventually be the extension of municipal government, freeing the State Administrations from many functions which trammel them in the discharge of their proper duties. The conclusion is that the extra taxation said to be the inevitable outcome of federation is a bogy which the electors of Australia can scatter to the four winds if they will. Burdensome taxation is not a necessary concomitant of federation any more than it is a necessary concomitant of the present system. Self-governing peoples, alive to their power of controlling the weight of the burden they shall bear for their government, have command of the situation alike under federation and under integration. . . . . From day to day, as our readers will have noted, we endeavour to put forward answers to the misrepresentation so shamefully characteristic of the opposition of the bill. Every honest student of the situation will allow that no contention of the other side has not been effectively answered. And answered either directly and in accordance with common sense and straightforward interpretation, or on the reasonable assumption of which we may here remind our readers. Let it be admitted that under the draft constitution the worst results predicted could happen. All constitutions are operated by men, and there is no magic in the best constitution in the world to prevent bad men from ruining a nation under its forms. But rulers do not in ordinary cases deliberately plan the destruction of a nation. . . . . . Holding with Mr. Barton that the best refutation of much destructive criticism is the bill itself, we emphasise his exhortation to read it carefully. It is rather remarkable how perusal of the assailed provisions, couched as they are in English of the most perspicuous clearness, dissipates the clouds of distrust and alarm raised by falsehood and evil-speaking. Therefore, we say, read the bill—read the whole bill—especially read the whole of the provisions dealing with any intricate possible situation, as, for example, the sections affecting the powers of the Legislature in connection with money bills. The reader, thus seeking enlightenment, unless his faculties are hopelessly bedimmed by what he has been told is in the bill, and will not see through his own eyes, will recognise in the draft constitution an instrument to which he may safely commit the fortunes of United Australia.

THE ALBURY "BORDER POST."

"It is possible that some harm is done to the cause of union by the tacit assumption that federation is a mildly good thing, without any examination of the grounds of that assumption. The reasons in favour of federation are so strong and overwhelming that their examination must have the effect of rousing people from that apathetic condition of acquiescence, which is at present so common. The fact is that federation is not merely desirable in a general kind of way, but for several reasons, is imperatively necessary. One of the reasons, which is considerably underrated, is the necessity of having some proper scheme of defence for Australia, under one central Government. This is not a matter on which we can take a stand by ourselves. It is quite useless fortifying our harbours and keeping up an expensive military establishment, if even one of the other colonies neglects its defences. A proper scheme for Australian defence is necessary, and in case of war prompt and concerted action. It would be too late to federate on the outburst of war; we must be prepared. To those who scoff at the possibility of war, and who are living in the present can see nothing beyond, the argument addressed to the pocket must carry weight. At present New South Wales alone is freetrade, the other colonies imposing duties of varying degree on all imports. It results from this, that the manufacturers and producers of the other colonies, being practically subsidised by their Governments, are able to compete on advantageous terms with those of New South Wales. They can send their products into New South Wales free of any duty, and meet us in our own markets on equal terms. But if we wish to send our products to compete in their markets, we are met at the border by protective barriers; we must pay customs duties and stock tax. The result of this is, that New South Wales cannot compete with the other colonies in their strongholds, and yet cannot hold her own at home. If there were no other reason than this, it should be enough to make the producers of New South Wales vote solidly for any form of federation which will bring to an end this unequal state of things. Moreover, it is certain that the sweeping away of the barriers between the colonies will enormously increase manufacture, and therefore production. An English firm of manufacturers, for example, can see no reason now for establishing works in one of the colonies, since they would still have to pay the same duties in sending from one colony to another as in sending from England. But take away the border custom houses and it will be well worth their while. It will pay them better to manufacture in Sydney and send, free of duty to the other colonies, than to manufacture in England or America and send to Australia. It is not too much to say that a very short time after the consummation of union will see the investment of millions of English and American capital in Australia. And who can doubt that New South Wales as the greatest producer, and with its unrivalled harbour facilities and enormous coal supplies, will get even more than her share. Those who decline to look at federation as in any way a matter of sentiment, who wish to see where the solid practical advantage comes in, should carefully weigh these reasons. The results of federation will be at least a strong system of defence and an enormous impetus to production. It would be well worth our while to make very considerable sacrifices to obtain these advantages.

THE "ARMIDALE EXPRESS."

The federal fight continues, and the leaders are busily engaged in the completion of the organisation of forces for the struggle which will take place on June 20 next, when federal freedom, colonial union, and intercolonial commercial unity will make an effort, a final one, let us hope, to burst asunder the enthralments of provincialism, the bondage of a deadly character which surrounds home commerce, and the barriers which at present divide one colony from another; those who are opposed to union, brotherhood, and national progress are engaged in applying misleading statements with a vigour which is certainly deserving of a better cause, and it is necessary for those who are taking a stand on the other side to do all they possibly can in the direction of pleading the true facts of the question of federation before the public. The enemies of union being insidious, it is necessary for the friends of union to be watchful and ready. No further reminder ought to be necessary than that a vote in the negative means discord, provincialism, irregular legislation, border duties, unprofitable markets, and even worse, while the affirmative vote will mean a passport to freedom, prosperity, intercolonial unity, and above all a union binding the colonies of Australia into an empire which will be of a glorious character, and will command the deepest respect of the civilised world.

NEWCASTLE "MORNING HERALD."

Regarding no public question that has yet arisen in this country has a greater amount of misrepresentation been made than about the one that has to be answered by the electors of New South Wales on the 20th of June. The reasons why federalists are in favour of the constitution that has been framed are well known and open to the world. Shortly, these may be summed up in the proposition that union between these colonies will conduce to the collective welfare of the people of Australia, to the ability of its Government to act promptly and effectively in all great emergencies, and to the guidance of the people along the paths of peace, economy, and general concord. These surely are aims with which every man who desires the weal of his country ought to sympathise. But the tactics of the other side imply that those who seek to bring about Australian unity are men of guile, who have the lowest and meanest ideals, and who are prepared to sacrifice the best interests of their province if such action would have the effect of accomplishing their dark and sinister ends. . . . It is a fair question whether any price would be too high for the maintenance of national unity, safety and progress, seeing that the greatest countries in the world have more than once not waited to consider the cost of performing their plain and unmistakable duty. In the opinion of the anti-billites, however, the performance of public duty is entirely a matter of cost, and if the amount required is above a certain figure, the highest considerations must be ordered to the background and asked to reappear at a more convenient season. . . . .

What we contend for is that in great national questions grave mistakes may be made by regarding the present condition of things as the one that is to last for all time. Everyday experience shows us the danger of jumping at conclusions regarding the potentialities of little known territories, for the Cinderella of to-night may be the Princess Beautiful of to-morrow. When Britain was forced to let the United States go their own way the bitterness of parting was assuaged in the minds of the purblind politicians of Britain by the thought that the combatant colonists were only a handful of people on a rough and not too fertile coast. Yet a century later the United States exceeded Britain in population. They were originally "needy States," but the proudest British statesman is to-day glad to treat on equal terms with the political representatives of the great American republic. We at least have no need to fling stones at our brother Australians, even if they have not such large State incomes or debts as obtain in New South Wales. The time has arrived for Australians to stand shoulder to shoulder in all matters that affect their common country, knowing full well that local administration will always remain to be carried out by means of State and municipal machinery.

THE "MONARO MERCURY."

There is still a haze enshrouding the minds of many of those who will on June 20 be called upon to cast their vote upon the great federal question, and which is extremely difficult of dispersion. This is due to the opposition to Federation itself, and not the bill, and specious arguments are put forward to convince the multitude that the colonies should not unite, and that their lot would be better if they went along as single States. The arguments used against federation last year, and those submitted to the public this year, are by no means assimilable. Much objection has been taken to that part of the Commonwealth Bill which gives all the States equal representation. We naturally consider the question from the point of view of the largest State; but it will help us to a just conclusion if we alter the point of view by considering a federation which we should enter, if at all, as part of a small unit. The union to which reference is made is that which is known by the name of Imperial Federation, and this occupied a good deal of public attention some years back. It is not within the range of practical politics at present, but everyone who looks forward to the preservation of the British Empire sees that some method of giving Australia a voice in the councils of the Empire must be adopted sooner or later. No Australian statesman would propose that Australia should enter into a federal compact with Great Britain which could be altered by a majority of the two countries taken together—he would be justly considered a traitor to his country. Reasoning which is valid between ourselves and the old country does not lose its force simply because we are a larger State compared with Tasmania. It is evidently impossible for the small States to make any further concession; they have yielded the absolute majority at the joint sittings of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Mr. Reid not only spoke for New South Wales, but for all Australia, when he said that we should decline to be "a joint in the tail of the Imperial dog." He laid down a principle applicable to every form of federal union.

THE "KIAMA INDEPENDENT."

England is made up of 52 counties, not one of which is mad enough, even in dreams, to contemplate cutting or ostracising its neighbours. And what are colonies, pray, but so many larger counties? In the United States of America a large number of States work together towards a common end and good. Why should not this be the case here in Australia? From the first agitating of the subject it might be truly said that hindrances have been strewn all the way. One by one we are glad to learn that these hindrances are vanishing. Able, resolute, and patriotic legislators have not kept on putting their heads together in vain; the vote of democracy has been the reverse of apathetic; the plutocracy, to a greater or a less extent, is likely to make common cause with the people; and the adullamites are doomed to be hopelessly outnumbered and confounded. The good cause of federation will surely win. Not one abuse has ever been abolished but had some redeeming feature. Not one reform has ever been brought to pass but had something of imperfection. All sweeping measures raise a good deal of dust, which obscures their being clearly criticised for a while; but the dust subsides if rashness will but brook a reasonable delay. . . . It is not true as anti-federalists assert that under the constitution provided by the Commonwealth Bill the minority can rule the majority, or even prevent the majority from having its own way. The democratic nature of the constitution is thoroughly assured not only by the thoroughly popular basis of both Chambers, but also by the preponderance of power given to the national House."

THE "COONAMBLE TIMES."

We believe that the tactics being used by the opponents of federation will defeat the end aimed at by the users of these tactics. The more the question is discussed, and the more light is thrown on it, the stronger and clearer will become the case for Australian union. One of the great evils in all these colonies is centralisation, the interests of the producers in most of them being made subservient to the residents in the respective capitals. In this colony, Victoria, and Queensland we have differential railway rates, at the cost of the residents generally, with the view of attracting business to Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. This is a most iniquitous state of matters. The inhabitants of these colonies are in reality one people, living under the same flag, and an interchange of commodities between them should not be clogged by artificial devices. If it suits the people of Riverina better to trade with Melbourne than with Sydney, let them do so by all means; and if Adelaide be the nearer and better market for the residents of Broken Hill, why should those residents be prevented from doing business where it suited them best? Why should a stock tax be imposed by Victoria on New South Wales and Queensland stock? Federation would do away with the injustices here indicated, and the producers in the various colonies, who are after all the creators of the national wealth, would get a free hand, and thus be enabled to improve their own positions and add to the national prosperity. Why should the whole of the residents of this colony be taxed, in the shape of differential railway rates, for the especial benefit of Sydney traders? And exactly the same argument would apply to the residents of Victoria and Queensland.

THE "CLARENCE AND RICHMOND EXAMINER."

The Commonwealth Bill gives more than it takes away. It provides for intercolonial freetrade. That alone will be worth considerably more to the producer on the Clarence than five times the amount of additional taxation he will have to pay, even if the taxation should be at the rate of 22s 6d per head, as falsely asserted by the anti-federalists; and even if manufactured goods should not become cheaper as the result of the establishment of a large number of additional manufactories. When there is danger of a glut of maize in Sydney the surplus can be sent to Melbourne or Adelaide free of duty; and this will mean that in all the principal markets maize will be at least 3d per bushel higher than it would be if intercolonial duties existed. Threepence a bushel is equivalent to 15s an acre or thereabouts, and the farmer who has 20 acres of maize will be benefited by federation to the extent of £15 in connection with his crop—a most satisfactory return for the increased taxation he will have to pay. The argument applies to other agricultural products besides maize. The effect described is not mere guesswork, or an effort of the imagination; it is an inference from the experience of the Canadian farmers, whose circumstances have greatly improved since the establishment of federation in their country. And what benefits the producers must necessarily also benefit the distributors and wage-earners, for the more money that is earned by the producers the more there is to distribute amongst the other classes. That is one of the axioms of political economy, and it is such an obvious truth that no sensible man ever thinks of challenging it. So the conclusion is that the electors in the northern districts should accept the Commonwealth Bill. About such questions as the capital, the control of the rivers that flow into Victoria and South Australia, majority rule, and the powers of the Senate, they need not concern themselves, for it is exceedingly improbable that any of the questions will be productive of Inter-State friction. As represented by the anti-billites, they are simply hollowed pumpkins with candles inside, displayed for the purpose of frightening the people, on the supposition that the latter are fools. Although the belief in spooks is pretty widespread, yet nobody should be so silly as to allow his nerves to be shaken by the spooks that have been exhibited by the enemies of federation. Several of them are, indeed, very ancient ghosts, for they were made to appear in the *orthodox manner* during the federation fights both in the United States and Canada. The Federation Bill will be carried; and the inhabitants of the northern districts should decide that so far as they are concerned it will be carried by a big majority.

ECHOES FROM THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE."

The pamphlet recently published by Mr. Bruce Smith under the title "Honour to Whom Honour is Due" shows in a succinct form the important part which the late Sir Henry Parkes took in the movement for the attainment of Australian federation. From the pamphlet we make the following extracts, which contain portions of important speeches by Sir Henry Parkes upon the subject. The explanatory notes are also taken from Mr. Bruce Smith's pamphlet:—

"We are now in the year 1899; and it is, therefore, just 32 years since Sir Henry Parkes first raised his voice in advocacy of federal union, at which time the whole population of Australia amounted to no more than 2,000,000. In the Melbourne 'Argus' March 18, 1867, there is a report of the speech in question, delivered on the occasion of the assembling, in Victoria, of the representatives of all the colonies, save only Western Australia, but including the more distant colony of New Zealand. The conference had been convened with a view to the formulation of some scheme of federal union; and it fell to the lot of Sir Henry Parkes to voice the following sentiments, at a time when most of the men who are now loudly protesting their ardour for the cause were carrying a school satchel.

"For the first time," he said, "in the history of these Australian colonies, they have all assembled, including *New Zealand*—I may say all of them, because they are all represented, with the exception of Western Australia—with no feeling of emulation less worthy than the desire to have the largest share in effecting a common end—to promote their common interests. It appears to me a very important occasion.

"I think the time has arrived when these colonies should be united by some federal bond of connection. I think it must be manifest to all thoughtful men that there are questions projecting themselves upon our attention which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by any one of the individual Governments. I regard this occasion, therefore, with great interest, because I believe it will inevitably lead to a more permanent federal understanding. I do not mean to say that when you leave this room to-night you will see a new constellation of six stars in the heavens. I do not startle your imagination by asking you to look for the footprints of six young giants in the morning dew when the night rolls away; but this I feel certain of, that the mother country will regard this congress of the colonies just in the same light as a father and mother may view the conduct of their children when they first observe those children beginning to look out for homes and connections for themselves. I am quite sure that the report of this meeting in your city of Melbourne, little as it may be thought of here, will make a profound impression upon the minds of thoughtful statesmen in England. They will see that, for the first time, these offshoots of empire, in the southern hemisphere can unite, and that in their union they are backed by nearly 2,000,000 souls."

In August of 1889 Sir Henry Parkes delivered what the "Pall Mall Gazette" called "a remarkable speech," in the Legislative Assembly of our colony, on the subject of responsible government for Western Australia, in which he expressed his aspirations for Australia generally in broad, sweeping terms:—

"I do see very clearly that there may come a time, and that time not very remote, when the Australian colonies may be brought more into the position of one great and united people. I do see a time when the South African colonies may be brought together into one great Anglo-African people. And I see that if a grand and powerful congeries of free communities, such as I have grouped, in three parts of the world, becomes steadily formed, they may enter into an allegiance with the parent State on something like a broad ground of equality."

In 1889, speaking at Albury, he referred to the opportuneness of the time for taking the great question in hand. There was no feeling of the public pulse, no experimental resolutions by other people, no mere suggestion that others should undertake it, but just a bold straightforward statement of policy, the responsibility of which he was prepared to take upon his own shoulders.

In a speech of August 7, 1889, on the question of responsible government for Western Australia, he indulged in another and finer burst of imagination in regard to the future of Australia, and no one can read the following passage without feeling that, though the conditions it assumes are prescient, the picture itself is feasible and practical:—

"The path for Australia is broad; it is also distinct; there is nothing like it in the past ages, and there can be nothing like it in the future, because the earth spaces of the globe have been so far taken up that nothing like Australia can again arise. Our path, I say, is broad and it is distinct; it is clear in its freedom and sunny beauty, and it is that we, the free people of this land, shall to the best of our power avoid the errors of our ancestors, shall free ourselves from their prejudices and traditions, shall as far as possible assimilate to ourselves the wealth of their intelligence, the wealth of their inventive genius; and while we inherit all their glory in the past, try to acquire for ourselves a new and purer glory founded upon the everlasting basis of goodwill and peace. There can be no reason why the great nation, which it requires no prophetic ken to discern is fast filling up the outlines, and becoming more gloriously palpable as the years roll on—there can be no doubt that that great nation ought to be in its intelligence, in its enterprise, in its love of true glory, and in its attachment to what is best in the fabric of the British constitution, a nation unprecedented in the past, and one that never shall be excelled in the future."

Speaking at a great banquet given in Melbourne on the occasion of the Conference of 1890, when it was said that "nearly every representative man in Victoria was present," he rose to a pitch of eloquence which excited the admiration of all who heard him; and in speaking in the New South Wales Assembly on May 7, 1890, when he moved the resolutions adopted by the Melbourne Conference of February, he again dealt with the whole subject in a manner that left nothing of a rhetorical nature to be desired.

"How true it is," he said, in a fine peroration, "that in all the long, checkered, blood-bespattered history of the human race there never was a land so favourably situated as this fair land of Australia. Surrounded by pacific seas, lying apart from all the warring elements of the old civilisations of the world, waiting for God's fair morning, as those beautiful words express it, when our children, not we, shall 'build up the glory of a grand new world.' Ten years will probably blot out most names from the roll of those who are listening to me; but our children will be in our places, with a fairer education for the common people, with finer prospects for all, with the way all smooth to the marching feet; and our children, God willing, will preserve that fabric of freedom which their fathers did something to erect. They will extend and solidify its foundations; they will bring under its shelter all the good and peace-loving people of the world; and, where we stand now, men of high culture, of pure ambition, of single-hearted objects, will take our place; and what we are doing by this great movement is not for us, but for them—it is not for the passing race, but for the untold millions that will follow us; until this land of Australia shall gather within its bosom all the fruits of the culture of the world, all the lessons from the philosophy of the world, all the high examples from the brilliant courage of our great forefathers; and until the flag of freedom shall be planted here so firmly, and guarded with such a fervid patriotism, that all the powers on earth shall never assault it."

Sir Henry Parkes's knowledge of federal history, particularly as exemplified in the struggle that preceded the adoption of the United States Constitution, led him to anticipate many and great difficulties in the accomplishment of Australian union. He knew, as most informed persons know that every objection, every fear, every gloomy prediction that had found expression in connection with the union of the American colonies, more than a century ago, would have its parallel in the consummation of Australian union. The taxation panic, fostered by the statistical eccentric; the groundless fears of the provincialists, of each particular colony, that their neighbours were about to take some dishonest advantage of them, and steal away their commerce; the parrot-cry of shallow constitutionalists, that union meant a loss of control, in regard to local affairs—all these objections had their prototypes in American history of a century ago, and had to be met and swept aside by such crusaders as Hamilton, Adams, and Jay, in those now famous collections of political essays known as the "Constitutionalist" and the "Federalist," though for a time those objections had the same effect, as others similarly shallow have had in our own day, of delaying for some years the achievement of federal union.

Sir Henry Parkes ever recognised this great truth in connection with federation, that it was vain for any particular colony, even if it so desired, to attempt to "steal a march" or "sneak" an advantage over its neighbours, for whatever may be the form of the constitution in its initial stage, it is bound ultimately to take that shape which is most concordant with the sense of national justice of the majority of the electors of the Commonwealth, wherever situated. As a consequence of this well-grounded belief, he made the sentiment of trust in the Federal Parliament a sort of watchword, which would form a fit badge for every advocate of union.

Although he regarded freedom of commerce, when compared with a system of fiscal restrictions, as light is to darkness, he was perfectly content to leave it and all other questions, concerning which the peoples of the several colonies differed, to be settled by the Australian people, as a whole.

He foreshadowed, in general terms, and with astonishing accuracy, the form which the Constitution would take at the hands of the leading men of the different colonies.

Sir Henry Parkes foretold the title of the projected form of federal government, and one that has not been used before in modern times, when he spoke of it as "one great Commonwealth, under one flag and one Government"; and he gauged, with the nicest accuracy, the kind of difficulty which would arise in the definition of the limits of the powers of the central government, as distinguished from those of the States governments.

Sir Henry Parkes emphasised that feature of his federal scheme which brought the proposed Commonwealth under the British Crown; and he went further, in directing the attention of his different audiences to the part that federation would ultimately play in the consolidation of the British Empire, as well as in that greater federation of which we are all now hopefully dreaming—the federation of the Anglo-Saxon race. He said: "There is no reign of emperor, king, or potentate, which has included such tremendous changes for the improvement of the world, for the spread of Christian civilisation, and for increasing the happiness of the mass of the human family, as that of Queen Victoria. Let it not go forth for a moment—and I think I may speak for my colleagues in the conference—that in seeking complete authority over our own affairs, in this fair land of Australia, we are seeking any separation from the great empire."

The question of citizenship, in its highest sense, was one that afforded scope for some of Sir Henry Parkes's finest thoughts. He certainly entertained high conceptions of the political duties of a free man, in a free State; and it would, I think, be impossible to find in any of his speeches, from first to last in his career, any single instance in which he had "stooped" or "played down" to his audience, in order to win an ephemeral popularity. Throughout his career, he ever "held himself up," in dealing with the people and insisted on the seriousness of political thought, and of the possession of the franchise, instead of fostering the idea that the one could be engaged in, and the other could be exercised with, the same easy-going spirit that young people display in a game of football, or a visit to a fair. And this insistence which was so marked in his manner, probably alienated certain classes, though it doubtless won in another direction what it had so lost; and certainly it brought with it the consciousness of arousing the younger and more irresponsible of his fellow citizens to a sense of their political duty as units in the body politic.

He dwelt, with force and eloquence, on the added national power and influence which Australia would enjoy in its dealings with the outside world:—

"There are," he said, "even higher objects waiting to be achieved by an Australian Government—a government that can appear everywhere, as representing the whole people—a government to which the doors of every court will be thrown open, and before which no nation would appear wanting in respect and appreciation of its present and future importance." . . . . "There is a higher object still—the object of national influence. What influence have these detached colonies? It is surprising that they have so much; but the influence of the proudest—we will say Victoria—is nothing to the influence of an Australian nation, an Australian Government. She would be able to influence the destinies of civilised men in all parts of the world."

"The Australian future," he said, "went far beyond the colonies; it went outside and across the sea, to the vast assemblage of countries in the Pacific—not little islands, but considerable countries, lying on the bosom of the peaceful Southern Ocean, whose riches and capabilities were comparatively sealed to the world at present, and had only been touched, but which would not remain neglected much longer. Those lovely, rich and capable lands would be occupied; and would it not be a noble thing for Australia, as a united people, to have its full influence in directing civilisation over the vast southern seas which belonged to us a little more than to others!" "These countries must develop steadily. They must advance in the acquisition of the industrial arts; and as the result of all this advancement, there must grow up a large and valuable commerce. To whom does that commerce rightfully belong so much as to Australia?"

I think I have sufficiently shown that, in years past, when many men who are now protesting their burning ardour for the great cause were under-

ing, and even making capital out of his utterances, as indications of his decadent powers, he kept his mind bent on the great end; maintaining an unfaltering and unbroken advocacy of its advantages, as well as of its inevitableness, as part of the great evolution of all self-governing peoples.

That the great project to which he looked forward will be consummated there is scarcely room for doubt; and that his name will be year by year more closely associated with the Commonwealth, which it will bring into existence, is as certain as that the sun will rise on the morrow of its accomplishment.

AN APPEAL TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY J. M. CHANTER, M.L.A.

Gentlemen,—On June 20 you will be called upon to record your votes for or against the Commonwealth of Australia Bill. That vote will determine whether Australians are to remain disunited and antagonistic to each other, or be blended together on one everlasting brotherhood. The proposed instrument of government for federated Australia has already been presented to you, and its liberal provisions truthfully explained by trusted exponents in the public platform, and through the columns of the metropolitan and country federal press. It is of such a liberal, just, and democratic character as to warrant its acceptance by every true patriotic elector who desires union and its speedy consummation. It is based upon such lines as will ensure the future prosperity and well-being of a United Australian community. The disadvantages of our present disunited condition have long been severely felt by the great majority of the residents of this colony, and especially so by settlers of all classes in that vast fertile tract of country known as Riverina. Here the burden has been very heavy to bear, hostile tariff walls erected against our producers, and such heavy tolls demanded for the entry of their produce, to the only markets open to them as to make these great industries languish. The present loss of profit which under federated conditions would be assured to producers is not only a loss to them, but to the whole community. When obtained by the removal of these border tariffs, the wealth which is now lost or diverted would remain to this colony. The large landholder would be in a position to improve his property to the fullest extent, giving constant employment to thousands of men now continuously knocking at the State door for some kind of relief work to prevent their starving in the streets. The agriculturist and small selectors and orchardists generally, now employing little or no labour outside their own families, would be in a position to employ a large number of hands, to increase the production of cereals and fruits, and their legitimate profit, now taken from them by intercolonial duties, would be obtained, and enable them to increase the wage of the labourer. Increased production means the establishment of all kinds of manufacturing industries. Thousands of artisans and mechanics now seeking work in vain would then find profitable and continuous employment. This influx of people employed in fully developing the resources of the soil would in their turn enlarge the commercial prosperity and benefit all classes of traders, who would be looked to for the various household requirements. The increase of a prosperous settled community would again benefit the professions. All classes would under these federated conditions not only increase largely in numbers, but in financial prosperity. By voting "Yes" on June 20 you will lift these struggling colonists from their present disastrous condition into one of affluence and prosperity as herein depicted, and provide hundreds of thousands of happy homes to our fellow-colonists, whose prosperity would be reflected and shared by the citizens of New South Wales generally. In order that these great blessings may be obtained, and quickly, the federal union of the colonies must be effected. Will you do this and vote "Yes" in favour of a constitution drafted by the ablest and most experienced statesmen in Australia, elected to a convention for that purpose by the voice of democracy? As an evidence of the faithful discharge of that great trust, their work is now before you. Read the proposed constitution, and you will find the liberality and equity of its provisions, the true democratic nature of its great principles, the safe-guarding of your individual interests, the wellbeing of the whole body politic; and its beneficial provisions generally not only compare favourably with the federal constitutions of America, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and others, but exceed these, enabling a free people to govern themselves, for all time, under the most free, most liberal, and democratic constitution ever offered to a people. The authors of this free instrument of government may justly feel proud of their work, and if the electors will feel an equal pride in endorsing it by their votes, and living afterwards in a happy and contented condition under its liberal and beneficial provisions. Heed not the carping cries of narrow-minded provincialists, the greater portion of whose leaders are now as they have been in the past—anti-federalists. They pose as federalists; but their actions belie them. They are raising all kinds of bogeys, which are being daily shattered by the federal leaders, in the vain hope the electors will follow their provincial lead and vote "no." One only requires to watch their tactics, listen to their statements on the platform, read the pamphlets they are circulating, to see they are relying upon the apathy of the electors not studying the provisions of the bill and accepting their statements of the bill, which instrument itself clearly shows to be false and misleading. Still they persevere in presenting their case to the electors, and use every form of misrepresenting the bill's very plain provisions, and suppressing very material facts which completely disprove their theories, in the final hope they will delude the electors thereby. That they will fail is a foregone conclusion, the truth will prevail, and in this case the truth is the bill itself. Read it, electors. If you have not a copy at hand you can obtain one free of cost by applying at the nearest post office or police station. When you have read its contents you will discover how basely the foes of union have tried, and are still trying, to mislead you concerning its provisions. Answer them effectively on polling day by voting yes. In order that the foundation-stone of federated Australia shall be well and truly laid, let all classes of electors whose ambition soars above that of narrow-minded, self-seeking provincialism so arrange that nothing may prevent them attending the polls and recording their votes in favour of union.

Every intelligent elector must see that union, once consummated, will for ever bury that antagonistic, envious, jealous provincial feeling now exhibited towards each other by residents in the different colonies, not only retarding individual progress, but that of the whole community. End it, then, by your votes, once and for ever; usher in the birth of a new feeling—that of a united brotherhood throughout all Australia, all combined to fully and properly develop the great natural resources of a country so richly endowed by nature and lift this congeries of small, unimportant, divided communities into the important position of one grand united Australia inhabited by one people having one destiny, ensuring for the whole everlasting peace, progress, and prosperity.

Parliament House, Sydney, May 30.

MR. ASHTON AT PARRAMATTA.

Mr. James Ashton addressed a large meeting from Tattersall's balcony on Saturday evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Burns presiding. The chairman in his opening remarks said that powerful arguments were being used by both sides, and he honestly believed that both sides were doing what they thought to be the best for the colony. He was an ardent federalist, and he looked forward to the time when Sydney would be the New York of Australasia.

Mr. ASHTON, who was well received, said that it was necessary to point out in what respect this bill differed from the previous bill, and whether the acceptance of the bill laid any increased burden in higher customs contributions. By far the most important amendment, and one that was granted, was that dealing with the three-fifths majority. The bill had now been amended in such a way as to only require a bare majority. The total strength of the two Houses made it possible for the two larger States with the greater part of the population to win by 61 to 51, or, making allowance for the absolute majority, could command the absolute majority with four votes to spare. He, however, did not think that Western Australia would come in at the outset, and that made the matter easier for the two more populous States to command the majority. That made it plain that the present bill was not the same old bill. (A voice: "Mr. Barton says it is.") It was because he (Mr. Ashton) differed from Mr. Barton and others in this respect that he was not speaking under the auspices of the central executive. He preferred to steer an independent course. It was urged, and with considerable amount of reason, that the Senate would prove the conservative House under this State Legislature. In the event of an equally divided Senate, a bare majority in the Lower House could then carry the measure. That was a vital difference when the old bill was considered. In the attitude he was now taking up in regard to the bill, he claimed that his present attitude was perfectly consistent with his former attitude. The amendments which had been effected were reasonably fair, and would enable the various States to work on reasonably fair lines in regard to each other. Last year his indictment against the bill was that it put insuperable obstacles in the way of the majority, and that the balance of power rested with the smaller States; but under the bill as amended the big States could win every time, and that did away with the unfair aspect of the constitution. The constitutional alterations that had been effected in this bill went down to the very root of the financial aspect. That was his justification for affirming that this was not the same old bill. Although these amendments altered the shape of the bill in a most radical manner, still he was prepared to admit that it was not an ideal measure; but in his short experience he had learnt that in a measure such as this there must be some compromise. He was not there to deny that if this constitution was accepted there would be a higher customs duty. There could be no union—no intercolonial freetrade—unless the people of New South Wales were prepared to pay more through the Customs. He regarded the odium that had been heaped upon the Braddon clause as synonymous with the old saying, "Give a dog a bad name." He had never spoken against what was termed the Braddon blot. It was estimated that not less than 6½ million pounds would be raised by means of a uniform tariff, and the cost of the central government was estimated at £1,600,000. The Braddon clause was not responsible for any increased taxation. It had been found impossible to devise any alternative scheme of taxation. The difficulty arose from the mere fact of establishing a union. New South Wales had sources of revenue which the other colonies had not. Year by year she sold public lands, and treated the proceeds as revenue, which was not sound financing, however expedient it might be; and it was only a question of time when New South Wales would not have that revenue to play with, and would have to find some other way of raising that million of pounds. That was the only difference between the finances of this and any of the other colonies. The necessity for increased taxation arose, not because of the provisions of the bill, but because of the peculiar feature of the finances of this colony as compared with the finances of the other colonies. He believed that the probable burden of taxation under the constitution would be about 14s or 15s per head. Under the Dibbs tariff the taxation was much greater than this. Yet Dr. MacLaurin resisted the removal of these duties. He said their removal would spell ruin to New South Wales. Now he said the imposition of a much lighter tariff spelt ruin to New South Wales. Well, he could not have both these assertions to harp on. The question of averages, however, was a fallacy; and although the average might be a certain sum, that did not prove that every man, woman, and child in the colony would pay that sum. The staple articles of food must always remain untaxed; and, after all, it was the luxuries and not the necessaries of life that would be taxed. The Colonists' Anti-Convention Bill League asked the people generally to reject this bill on the score of increased taxation through the customs; and yet the same league went to the northern rivers and told them to resist the bill on the ground that intercolonial duties would be swept away, and they, as sugar producers, could not compete with the kanaka labour of Queensland. Which statement was right? This was the argument that was being used by the people who maintained that federation would not be complete without the presence of Queensland in the union. The speaker, in conclusion, said that if they could offer a home market to capital and labour of over four millions of people, they would then give the greatest stimulus to manufacture that could be offered. The difference between him and some of those with whom he was associated last year was that he had always been looking for an excuse to support federation, while some of the others had always been looking for an excuse to oppose it. He did not believe that by delay they would get a better constitution than they were now offered, and the increased burden that the people of New South Wales would be called upon to bear would be greatly outweighed by the benefits that would accrue; and he did not think if they waited for 20 years that they would get a fairer bill, for the financial problem would still remain.

Colonel Burns then took a vote on the question, which was largely in favour of the bill. Major Ferris moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashton, which was seconded by Mr. E. J. Brown, and carried by acclamation, the verdict being that Mr. Ashton's exposition was of a highly educative character. Cheers were then given for Mr. Ashton.

PHYLLOXERA.

Several letters have lately appeared in the press criticising the Department of Agriculture for its inactivity in dealing with the phylloxera trouble, but we are assured by the Minister, Mr. Cook, that the statements made are entirely without foundation. No outbreaks of this disease have been reported outside the acknowledged site of infection near Glenfield, though it was recently discovered in portions of two vineyards in that district. These vineyards, however, have been under the constant observation of the inspectors, because the disease was found in them some six months ago, when the infected spots were treated; but as it has now made its appearance in the untreated portions the whole of the vines have been promptly eradicated. Mr. Cook states that every possible step is being taken to guard against outbreaks of phylloxera, and an inspection of all the nurseries in the counties of Cumberland and Camden began a fortnight ago, and two inspectors are still engaged in the work. Further than this, as the planting season is now approaching public notices have been posted up at all custom-houses and the more important railway stations warning vignerons of the danger of importing vine cuttings and rooted vines from infected places, and advising those who do so, in their own interests, to obtain the certificate issued by the department that they have been disinfected. The recent outbreak of the disease in the Rutherglen district, Victoria, near our border, caused considerable alarm among the vinegrowers of the Murray district, and Mr. Cook immediately took steps to have a thorough inspection made of all the vineyards in that locality, two inspectors being engaged for the last fortnight in the work of inspection, but so far no disease has been discovered.

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HANDEL'S "ISRAEL IN EGYPT."

On Thursday evening the Philharmonic Society will perform the "Israel in Egypt" at the Town Hall. This oratorio has been infrequently heard here, not from its failure to possess intrinsic interest, for it is one of the greatest of Handel's works, but owing to the extreme difficulty of its adequate presentation. Part of this difficulty arises from the necessity for an unusually large body of voices, so as to render impressively the colossal double choruses which distinguish the oratorio. For these reasons Thursday's concert will be an event of importance in the musical history of the city, for if we suppose the "Israel in Egypt" to be worthily performed here once in every decade—a somewhat generous assumption—a vivid idea is at once afforded of the golden nature of the opportunity of hearing it now within the grasp of local amateurs of music.

In the record of events bearing upon Handel in the composition of the "Israel in Egypt," it will be noted that, in the first place, the work was due to the misfortunes of his later life, and in the second place that it forms a link with the days of his youth, and more particularly of his pilgrimage to Italy. The plagiarisms of which he is accused were the fruit of notes and studies in Rome and elsewhere about 1707, whereas the date of the oratorio takes us forward to 1738. Nowadays the world has almost forgotten Handel's operas. They are generally remembered by some single air that survives in the concert-room, such as "Lascia ch'io Pianga" from "Rinaldo," "Where'er You Walk" from "Semele," "Lord, Remember Me" from "Alcina," or "Nasce al Bosco" from "Ezio." Nevertheless Handel actually wrote 39 of these Italian operas between 1706-1739, and if we except "Esther" (1732) they were all composed before he entered upon that field of oratorio wherein he immortalised himself. In the opinion of Emil Naumann, as translated by Praeger, the immense losses sustained by Handel as an operatic manager directly led to the composition of "Israel in Egypt" and other sacred works. Handel's last venture at the Haymarket Theatre was wrecked by the rivalry between his two prime donne, Cuzzoni (called by her friends the Golden Lyre) and Faustina, which resulted in a disgraceful squabble upon the stage. Senesino, a famous soprano, headed the rival intrigues of the castrati for place and power, and after four years of precarious existence Handel's second opera-house was closed. Undismayed, Handel paid a third visit to Italy, secured fresh singers, and entered upon a third season with his new operas "Faramondo," "Serse," and "Imeneo" (1737-1740), and when again political and anti-German feeling, combined with Farinelli's superior singing at a rival house, wrecked the venture he determined to give up Italian opera once and for all. At the reflection that 20 years' unremitting labour had thus been thrown away his mind became unhinged, and, shattered in health and ruined in finances, he left London for Aix-la-Chapelle. On his complete recovery Handel, as already noted, applied himself to oratorio, and one of his earliest works was the "Israel in Egypt" (1738), written only three years before the "Messiah." But if the great master was ruined by Italian opera, his fortunes were remade by oratorio, and it is pleasant to remember that the bitterness with which he was persecuted by the many enemies of his mid life "operatic" life ceased after his first great successes in sacred music. During these last 20 years of his life Handel became, what he has since remained, the idol of the English nation.

Having thus shown how Handel's misfortunes led indirectly to the composition of this great oratorio, something may be said upon the question of plagiarism, if such it is to be called. Amongst the works which he transcribed with his own hand during his early visit to Italy was a Magnificat for the double choir of Milan Cathedral, believed to be the composition of one Dionigi Erba. From this work nine numbers of the original third part of the "Israel in Egypt" were taken—"convey the wise it call," as Pistol says. The matter has been hotly disputed, and the evidence for and against the appropriation can be read by musical students, though it cannot be quoted here. Stradella's "Serenata" and Handel's own great organ fugues were also laid under contribution. A careful writer, Mrs. Julian Marshall, remarks:—"As to the question of honesty, those have but little ground to stand on who maintain that Handel was too rich to steal. Judged by the strict modern standard he certainly was a very great thief. According to the generally received ideas of his age nothing would have surprised him more than to hear it. Up to his time ownership had been acquired or conferred in virtue of treatment, and it was really not until Beethoven's day that the principle of property in ideas became generally recognised." Whatever the great master did or did not borrow abroad, his "Israel in Egypt" is essentially his own in its unapproachable grandeur and dramatic significance. From the first bar to the last it is Handelian in the fullest sense of the word, and that fact will prove the magnet of attraction to our Town Hall on Thursday.

Originally the "Israel in Egypt," which Handel wrote between October 1 and October 28, 1738, was performed at the Haymarket Opera House, the scene of so much strife. This was on April 4, 1739. This work of a colossal genius was so coldly received that the third of the three performances advertised was withdrawn from the bills, and the announcement of the second qualified by the words, "The oratorio will be shortened and intermixed with songs." These were Italian, and were sung by Signora Francesina. It consisted originally of three parts, the third of which was written before the second. Handel seems to have begun by intending to set the "Song of Miriam" only, but his imagination being once aroused by this theme, he conceived the idea of preceding it by the history of Israel's Bondage and of the Plagues of Egypt, introduced by a Lament of the Israelites for the death of Joseph, which was no other than his "Funeral Anthem" for Queen Caroline. Our Part I. was originally, therefore, Part II., and the present opening with the recitative formed no part of the composer's intention, which was to begin with a short instrumental prelude, prefixed expressly by him to the Funeral Anthem alluded to above. In the version presented by the Sydney Philharmonic Society next Thursday, the choruses will be given in due order, but there will be extensive "cuts," so that the audience may be stimulated by the grandeur of a work which, if given in its entirety, might strain or exhaust the faculties of attention.

POLO.

THE CHALLENGE CUP FINAL.

A WIN FOR TAMARANG.

Considering the unfavourable weather there was a fair number of polo enthusiasts, and amongst them a good proportion of ladies, at Kensington yesterday afternoon to witness the match between Camperdown (Victoria) and Tamarang (New South Wales) in the final for the Challenge Cup. The former, who were the holders, were, in consequence of their many victories, the favourites, though it was anticipated that a close contest would be witnessed, and so it turned out to be, with the result that Tamarang were returned the winners after the most exciting and most interesting game that has perhaps ever been seen in New South Wales. At the close of the sixth spell each side had scored four goals, but within three minutes of the extension Tamarang obtained the odd goal that gave them victory and made them the holders of the cup for the next year. The teams were:—

Camperdown.—Messrs. J. C., E., and W. T. Manifold, and R. S. Murray (back).

Tamarang.—Messrs. R. Turnbull, A. Hall, J. M'Master, and D. M'Master (back).

The play up to the first score admits of little description. Tamarang were the first to start moving, and profiting by a couple of mistakes by Camperdown, Turnbull scored first goal for Tamarang. On reversing the latter continued to force the pace, though in some respects they had to thank Camperdown, who had not settled down to a combined game, nor were they as sure in their strokes as formerly. However, some sterling efforts left the ball just in front of the goal posts, and Turnbull's pony registered goal No. 2 for Tamarang. This success of the leaders was followed by much cheering, but presently liberal applause was accorded the Victorians, who, on re-opening, infused more dash and accuracy into their play, and getting a good lead kept Tamarang on the defence up to the close of the period. Camperdown had a couple of shots, but no damage beyond two behinds was recorded, the game being Tamarang 2 goals, Camperdown 2 behinds. The opening of the second period saw Tamarang at once forced back on their lines. Camperdown, though still short of the form of their previous exhibitions in Sydney, were now settling down and showing more combination in their work, and at the same time made the pace a cracker, and in very little time had scored their first goal per medium of Murray. Each side then crossed the opposing line once, and the bell sounded on a period that was in favour of the Victorians. Both sides were now playing with a keenness perhaps never before seen in Sydney. Immediately preceding the close of the second spell some off-side play all but cost Tamarang a goal. J. C. Manifold took the free and passed to Murray, to be hit just outside the flag. A lot of play in midfield followed the opening of the third period. At length for breach of rules Tamarang were penalised, and J. C. Manifold made the score 2 all with a rather fine stroke. It was evident that the contest would be a tough one, though there were not wanting many who thought that, having made the scores equal, Camperdown would force the pace and ultimately win easily. Tamarang, however, responded to every movement, while each telling stroke and masterful piece of play on either side was vociferously applauded by the small, though enthusiastic, body of spectators. A Camperdown attack was returned to midfield, where for crossing the Victorians were penalised to the extent of a "fine" of 50 yards and a free to their opponents. It was some time before an understanding was arrived at, but when at length Tamarang took the stroke the ball cannoned about the ponies' legs, and J. M'Master, coming along fast, made the game 3 to 2 in favour of his side. Some exciting play ensued in the vicinity of the Tamarang goal; but Camperdown's luck was out, a couple of good shots being unattended with tangible result. J. C. Manifold was here particularly prominent. Before the close of the third spell Turnbull, with a splendid gallop, wound up with a further goal to Tamarang, making the game 4-2. Both sides entered upon the next bout with great determination, and a more evenly contested 10 minutes could scarcely be imagined. Several splendid gallops were shown, and excellent strokes, but the defence in each case was impregnable. Rain now fell heavily, and the light became bad. With the lead against them, Camperdown played up in rare style, and kept Tamarang for some time defending. First J. C. Manifold scored, and then Murray, amidst great cheering, made the scores, for the second time in the match, equal—4 goals each—and at that, the sixth and last period was entered upon with anxious expectancy by the spectators. For about seven minutes Camperdown kept up a running attack on their opponents' goal, and appeared to have them beaten. Four times did the former cross the line, but they were not successful in piloting the ball between the flags. Tamarang tried hard to relieve, and at length their efforts were rewarded with a behind close to the goal post, and then the full time bell sounded. The scores being equal, an extension of time was necessary, and ponies were changed. The hit out was returned in front of Camperdown's goal, where a scrimmage ensued, and therefrom Turnbull got possession, and with a lofty drive scored the fifth goal and the match for Tamarang, who therefore won by 5 goals 7 behinds to Camperdown's 4 goals 9 behinds. A scene of wild excitement followed, and both victors and vanquished were enthusiastically applauded for having played so brilliant a game. Tamarang will now hold the challenge cup for the next 12 months.

NEW SOUTH WALES v. VICTORIA.

A match between Camperdown (Victoria) and New South Wales will take place on the Centennial Park to-morrow afternoon.

THE GYMKHANA.

The Sydney Polo Club will hold its annual gymkhana at Kensington Racecourse this afternoon.

A polo club has just been formed at Cassilis, and application will be made at once for affiliation with the association.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and a jury.)

Mr. C. G. Wade prosecuted for the Crown.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Thomas Breckenridge, Mary Breckenridge, Annie M'Carthy, and Annie Turnbull were charged that they did on the 13th November, 1898, at Newcastle, unlawfully use an instrument.

Mr. J. Gannon, with Mr. W. Tighe (instructed by Messrs. William Sparks and Millard, Newcastle), appeared for both the accused Breckenridge; Mr. A. Kelynack (instructed by Mr. W. Reid, Newcastle) for M'Carthy; and Messrs. H. Levien, M.L.A., and W. P. Crick, M.L.A., for the accused Turnbull. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

The Court sat till nearly 6 o'clock, and adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

DEMAND FOR RABBITS.

Mr. Cook (Minister for Agriculture) calls attention to the demand for rabbits, and points out that numbers of persons in country districts might profitably embark in trapping for export. There are numerous buyers for unlimited quantities at prices which would show good living wages, and as the demand continues all the year, except during the hottest months of summer, there is a good prospect for smart men. Full information can be had from the Board for Exports, 40 Young-street, Sydney, as to trapping and forwarding, and the shipping agents are prepared to pay cash at any railway station for any quantity. Owing to the drought the supply of rabbits this season has been very small so far, but of hares there are considerable numbers coming forward. Within the last few weeks about 20,000 carcases have been handled at the Government Export Depot, besides what are consumed locally. This means about £2000 coming into the colony, besides saving pasture for 4000 sheep, and as the season lasts until October it is estimated that from 130,000 to 150,000 of these pests will be got rid of profitably. These figures, however, are as nothing to the quantities of rabbits which could be sent to market, and when we consider that in Victoria and New Zealand there are not less than 5000 men profitably employed in trapping, it seems strange that with us only about 400 men are as yet at work. As trapping requires no capital, and as every day's work is paid for at the nearest railway station, this industry shows a good opening for labour, and many of our active young men might do worse than engage in it during the winter.

DOLLS' BAZAAR.

A dolls' bazaar in aid of the Waitara Foundling Hospital, with the object of providing winter clothing for the babies, was held at Thomond, Albert-avenue, Chatswood, the residence of Mr. J. P. M'Namara, on Saturday, May 27. The idea originated with Miss Mary M'Namara, and, assisted by five girl friends, Misses Millie Cutter, Rita Cutter, May Hill, Marjorie Hawkesley, and Irene Higgins, it was brought to a very successful issue. The little ladies were on last Sunday in the position of being able to hand a cheque for £7 to the sister in charge of the hospital, who expressed her surprise and thanks for the spirit of charity which prompted those so young to devote their pocket money and their energies to so noble a cause. The little ones had two beautifully decorated stalls arranged on the lawn, and the arrangements generally were carried out by Mrs. Edgar Paine. A handsome bride doll (kindly presented by Mrs. William Lynch) and a model horse (the work of Mrs. Hill) proved great attractions.

KEEN'S "OXFORD" BLUE, the Blue of Blues. Used by all the best laundries.—Advt.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds never fails, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.—Advt.

FEDERATION.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY BY MR. J. MILNE.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the benefits that will accrue to New South Wales as the result of federation, and of the breaking down of the artificial restrictions which have fettered intercolonial trade. It has at various times been reported that there are capitalists waiting for federation to establish new industries and extend those which are now being worked on the smallest scale. We need not pause to consider the truth of these reports, because it may be shown that, as surely as the rivers flow to the sea, so must position, natural resources of coal and iron, and shipping facilities make New South Wales the industrial centre of a federated Australia. It may be asked why, with these advantages, has the colony not already gained this importance? The answer is readily given. We have a population not greatly over a million of people; our industries have, therefore, only a limited market, the border customs duties preventing exportation, save under a burden which a young industry is unable to bear. Under federation there will be absolute freetrade between colonies which have a population of over four millions of people; and this difference in population means almost everything to the capitalist who may be willing to invest money in the development of our natural resources or the establishment of a new industry. Anyone who knows the conditions and the working of great modern industries is aware that the time of inexpensive and primitive processes has passed away, and that to supply the best article at a price low enough to command a market there are required specially constructed buildings, costly appliances and machinery, expensive and elaborate processes of working. No capitalist will risk such expenditure unless assured of a sufficiently large local market. It is for this reason that the iron industry and other industries, which have done so much for the prosperity of England and America, have not yet been fairly started in Australia. But what has until now been difficult, if not impossible, will become easy when federation enables each industry to command the trade of all the colonies instead of one; and it is certain that manufactures of all kinds will spring up to supply this wider market.

"It can further be shown that New South Wales must become the centre of those industries. Two things have in every country determined the situation of all large modern industries; these are the possession of coal and iron. These minerals gave to England its pre-eminence as a manufacturing country. If we take a map of that country, we shall find that Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, Rochdale, with their vast hardware, cotton, woollen, and other industries, are situated in the centre or on the skirts of a coal and iron district which is no larger than our own county of Cumberland. We find the same thing in the case of Belgium and America. These two homely minerals are more valuable than gold or silver mines; they are the raw material, the fuel, on which all modern industries now depend for the making and working of machinery. It requires three tons of coal to produce one ton of iron, and so in England the coal and iron trades have kept pace with each other during the last 60 years. All the conditions that give other countries their importance in manufacture exist in New South Wales. In Sydney Harbour we possess the terminal port for the shipping of Australia. This harbour occupies the central position of a coal basin whose area is estimated at 23,950 square miles, or about double that of England. Our coal alone would secure industrial development, but we also possess the richest deposits of ironstone in proximity to the coal measures. Our iron ores are richer than those of England; the brown hematite ore containing 50 per cent. of iron, whereas in the mother country the clayband deposits contain only 30 per cent. of iron; the magnetic ores are still richer, containing 72 per cent. of iron. At present we import the pig iron we require, as indeed we also import most of our manufactured goods; but how vast are the possibilities within reach of a country possessing the two essentials of coal and iron is illustrated by the progress of the United States at that period when, from being the leading agricultural country, it became the foremost in manufacturing enterprise. In 1870 only 64,000 tons of steel were made in the States; in 1884 the product was 1,250,000 tons; in 1860 Americans imported nearly all their woollen goods; in 1880 their woollen manufactures were almost equal to those of the mother country; in 1860 they imported their carpets; in 1880, in and around the city of Philadelphia, more yards of carpet were made than in the whole of Great Britain. These are only illustrations of a progress which has been the wonder of the old world; and a similar progress is possible to this colony when capital and enterprise shall make use of our natural resources to establish industries to supply the needs of a federated Australia. We possess not only the advantages for manufacture, but these advantages are easy of access to a harbour which enables us to command the markets of every colony, and makes it possible to extend our commerce over the coasts of the Pacific.

"With the development of the iron industry and the natural increase in the shipping trade it is more than a dream that, in ship-building, Sydney may yet become to the Southern world what Belfast and Greenock are to the North. Already we possess some of the finest docks in the world. During 1898 there were repaired in Sutherland Graving Dock 79 vessels having a gross tonnage of 108,217 tons, and of these eight were British men-of-war. From ship-repairing to ship-building is a step within reach of a country having close at hand all the material and facilities for the construction of iron and steel ships. We can as easily construct our own vessels as make our own steel rails, railway engines, and machinery. A few years ago men scoffed at the idea that America would ever be a serious rival to England in the iron trade, yet even during this year we find that English railway companies have placed large orders for locomotives in the hands of American firms. The successful working of a new industry at once creates other industries, and stimulates those already existing. Federation would therefore have a beneficial result in every direction for the investment of capital and the employment of labour. The case of America has shown that Old World capital is as ready to find an outlet in the manufacturing enterprise of new countries as in their goldmines. With the establishment of new industries, many of our mineral resources in manganese, antimony, cobalt, aluminium, &c., would receive a development hitherto impossible. The expansion of the iron industry means, as we have seen, expansion of the coal industry, while again every new manufacture brings new benefits to the coal and iron trade. Each new industry means new capital invested, increase in population, improvement in the building trade, increased work for mechanics, builders, carpenters, miners; these results are certain under the industrial prosperity which will arise as the natural growth of unrestricted intercolonial trade.

"To the farmers and settlers federation will bring similar advantages. In sending stock across the Murray they now have to pay a stock tax of £1 10s per head on cattle, and of 2s per head on sheep; while a duty of 2s 11d per cental on wheat and maize shuts their produce away from Victoria markets. The other colonies have similar tariffs. On the other hand these colonies may freely send their surplus stock and produce into New South Wales. The conditions of farming life are becoming more difficult. Within five years the area of cultivated land has been doubled, yet no new markets have been found, while half our farmers have no access to their natural markets. These conditions will be removed by federation, which will allow trade to flow in its proper channel, produce and stock to be sent to the nearest market, thus making things easier for the farmers within reach of Sydney and the populous centres of New South Wales, while the increasing population and the increase of industry will ever improve the market for farming produce. The benefit to those engaged in pastoral pursuits, though not so evident, is none the less real. They will find new outlets for the sale of their surplus stock in the other colonies, but it is also possible that with the industrial development there may yet arise some new Chicago in New South Wales, where a slaughtering and meat-packing industry may be established on such an extensive scale as to utilise stock numbered, as in America, by tens of millions. With the larger ideas fostered by the creation of a national life we shall find many things possible that now appear outside the reach of the wildest anticipation."—Advt.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS.

A TRUTHFUL NARRATIVE OF GREAT SUFFERING AND A RADICAL CURE.

THE CASE OF MRS. JAMES WILLIAMS.

(From the Marrickville Review, July 16, 1898.)

By our Special Reporter.

"Get the plain, unadulterated truth." These were the instructions given to our (Weekly Review) reporter, when he was despatched to interview Mrs. James Williams, of Holmesdale-street, Marrickville, Sydney.

Our reporter was fortunate enough to find Mrs. Williams at home, and on his explaining the motive of his visit that lady accorded him a most hearty welcome. No one, to look at Mrs. Williams now, would ever suspect that she had suffered from any serious illness. She is a fine specimen of a woman, and looks in grand health. Our reporter complimented her on her appearance.

"I was very different a little while ago," said Mrs. Williams, with a smile.

"And that's what I want to hear all about," responded the newspaper man.

"I suffered," continued Mrs. Williams, "from great

"GENERAL DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS,

for I was seriously ill for many months."

"How do you account for it, Mrs. Williams?"

"I was travelling by rail once, and three pickpockets followed me, and jostled me as I was getting into the car, and they succeeded in picking my pocket of my purse, which contained a considerable sum in gold. They were very violent, and the shock of it all

"SERIOUSLY UPSET ME.

A few seconds after the assault I got very faint in the train, and then commenced to vomit violently. From that moment I date all my trouble. When I got home I was

"ENTIRELY PROSTRATED.

Terrible headaches came on, which were so violent as to nearly drive me mad. It was ten times worse than neuralgia. Day by day I got worse. I had no longer any desire for food, and I never got any sleep, but only dropped off now and again into an uneasy doze. Then I should get wide awake in a moment, and find myself

"SHAKING ALL OVER.

Of course I was not able to do any of my housework."

"I suppose not, Mrs. Williams. I wonder at your being able to get about at all."

"Yes, during the earlier stages of my disease I managed to get up and sit in a chair, and sometimes I felt as though the chair was sinking through the floor with me, and at other times I should feel benumbed all over. And when I attempted to stand up I was seized with giddiness, and fell back in my chair."

"Were there any other marked symptoms?"

"Yes, in addition to the headaches I have spoken of I had a pain in the chest and between the shoulders. It felt as though there was a moving ball of wind around my heart."

"Had you obtained medical advice at this time?"

"Yes. One doctor thought

"IT WAS CONSUMPTION

that had attacked me, and another medical man suggested that fatty degeneration of the heart was the cause of this pain. They prescribed for me, but their medicines had no effect upon my complaint. Then they recommended a change of air and scene—they said nothing else would do me any good, but I was unable to act on this advice."

"And how did it all end, Mrs. Williams?"

"Well, I got from bad to worse, and I was forced to

"TAKE TO MY BED,

and to get my sister-in-law to come to nurse me. I had now got into such an irritable and nervous state that the noise of the traffic (and there is not much of that down this way) would throw me into fits and trembling. I wasted away terribly, and I was the colour of death. The many doctors who attended me were unable to do anything for me, and at last

"THEY GAVE ME UP.

I never expected to get better. I thought my end was near. I was in this state when a neighbour brought me in a bottle of Clements Tonic—it was nearly full. She pressed me most earnestly to try it."

"Which you did do?"

"I did, and for which I am devoutly thankful, for this small bottle was the beginning of my recovery from my dreadful disease. Clements Tonic worked wonders with me from the first. It gave my shattered nerves a calm and peaceful tone, thus allowing me to get some natural sleep, the want of which

"WAS KILLING ME.

"It strung me together, and braced me up, and I soon got that I could stand more noise and conversation, which only recently would have thrown me into

"A SHAKING FIT.

"The remedy gave me an appetite, and I could eat a hearty meal."

"I suppose you soon became entirely resuscitated?"

"Yes, being able to sleep and eat once more, I soon got strong, and my cheeks filled out rapidly. A few bottles completely put me right. I am sure there is no remedy in the world to be spoken of in the same breath with Clements Tonic, and I have proof of that, for, in addition to my own cure, it

"RESCUED MY LITTLE GIRL,

of three and a half years of age, from a most distressing malady."

"I should like very much to hear about that," said our reporter.

"Well, I will tell you all about it. I took the child to a funeral, and I now think it was a very unwise thing to do. My little girl was very frightened, and went off in a dead

"FAINT AT THE GRAVESIDE."

"What was the result?"

"For seven months she suffered from what the doctors said was

"ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Her limbs would shake and move in a strange way. In addition to this eczema broke out all over the back of the child's head. It was a very bad case. She was a fine fat child before she received the shock to her nerves I spoke about, but afterwards got very thin. Her appetite was very queer, and she craved for strange foods."

"How came you to give the child Clements Tonic, Mrs. Williams?"

"I read a case in a little book very like that of my child's. It much impressed me, and I started to give the child Clements Tonic. Perhaps you will hardly believe it, but it is perfectly true; two bottles

"ENTIRELY CURED HER

of both her complaints—the St. Vitus' dance and the eczema. I was astonished that the remedy should drive away these two very serious ailments so very speedily. The child at once started to eat with a natural appetite, and got fat and well in no time. Clements Tonic cured the St. Vitus' Dance in

"A MARVELLOUS MANNER,

and the little girl's head was perfectly clean in a very short time. So now you can see why I have such faith in Clements Tonic."

"And may we publish all this, Mrs. Williams?"

"Every word of it. It is but my duty to make it known, that other sick ones may have the benefit of Clements Tonic as my child and myself did."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

"I, Elizabeth Williams, of Cores House, Holmesdale-street, Marrickville, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of ten folios and consecutively numbered from one to 10, and that it contains a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish the same in any way; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.'

Elizabeth Williams

"Declared at Marrickville, near Sydney, this 30th day of June, 1898, before me,

"R. G. BRERETON, J.P."

"I can endorse every word my wife says as to both her cure as well as my child's cure by Clements Tonic.

James Williams

ANOTHER SLUGGISH LIVER CURED.

MANY YEARS' MISERY.

DULL, WEARY, DEPRESSED.

INSOMNIA. TREMORS.

VOMITING, &c.

MR. THOMAS BARRETT TESTIFIES AND NARRATES HIS TROUBLES AND RECOVERY.

(By our Special Reporter.)

For a period of no less than 45 years Mr. Barrett has been a soldier in the Queen's Service, 10 years in the Imperial Service, and 25 years in the New South Wales Artillery. Everyone in military circles knows Tom Barrett; he is a man of fine soldierly appearance, and for many years he has resided at 7 Shadforth-street, Paddington, having retired with honour from the service of his Queen. However, he still looks a young man, and every inch a soldier, and he assured our reporter, who interviewed him as to his cure by Clements Tonic of Liver complaint and Indigestion, that he was still ready to take up arms again in the event of his services being in request.

"Had you always good health in the army?" asked our reporter.

"No, on the contrary, I suffered for many years from a disordered liver and a badly impaired digestion. Sometimes I was very bad, but I never obtained any permanent relief, and more than once I thought I should have to retire from the service."

"Would you mind relating how the trouble first came on?"

"Certainly; I can hardly explain how it came on; it crept upon me almost imperceptibly. I noticed a headache first, and a very bitter and unpleasant taste in the mouth every morning. I didn't care whether I ate any breakfast or not, and instead of feeling bright and vigorous, and fit to perform my day's duties, I felt dull, weary, and depressed, and did not feel inclined to leave the house at all. I took no notice of these symptoms, as I thought I was merely a little out of sorts, and that a dose of aperient medicine would put me right, but I was very much mistaken. I took some medicine, but instead of getting better I was sorry to find I was getting worse every day. My headaches became more violent, my nights were almost sleepless, and many nights, although I was very weary, I remained awake for hours, tossing from side to side, and trying to find some position in which I could obtain a little rest. Soon I was troubled in another direction. Sharp pains assailed me in the back, just between the shoulders, and in the side. These pains would often come on most acutely whilst walking, then I was obliged to stand still till they moderated. I hadn't much money to throw away on doctors, so I went to a chemist, and on my describing what I felt he said there was no doubt I was suffering from liver complaint. He gave me some physic, which I tried for a week or two, but it did me no good. He then gave me another sort of medicine to try, but this was of no more use than the first lot, and I still continued to get worse."

"What other symptoms did you suffer from?"

"I had many other symptoms as the disease got a stronger hold upon me. I was afflicted with a strange trembling. People would say, 'Why, what's the matter, Tom, what makes you shake so?'

"Of course I couldn't answer them, for I didn't know myself. Well, then, I began to get terrible fits of sickness. Nothing that I ate agreed with me, and it was as much as I could do to get any food to remain on my stomach at all. Severe griping pains in the bowels came on at times, and I had long-continued and obstinate fits of constipation, coupled with flatulence. This was just like a ball of wind on my chest, and it gave me intense pain. I became extremely low and weak. The pains in my back and side were so violent that I could only move about with the greatest difficulty. My headaches increased in frequency and violence. The whole of my system was thoroughly out of order. I grew thin and weak. I was attended to by two or three doctors, but although they gave me every attention, their medicines did me no good. As I said before, I thought my career as a soldier was over. It was only when I was laid up in bed that I decided to try Clements Tonic. I had taken it before, and derived great benefit, so I thought I would try it again."

"And you found it a reliable remedy?"

"Yes, I was quite astonished at the benefit I received from it after even a few doses. In five or six days I had quite got rid of the fits of vomiting and flatulence. My appetite picked up, and I felt more cheerful and hopeful than I had done for months past. My headaches grew less and less every day, and I slept from 10 o'clock in the evening till 8 in the morning without waking, consequently I felt correspondingly refreshed in the mornings. Every day I noticed a marked improvement. Clements Tonic had excellent effects upon my digestive organs, and if I missed but a dose or two I noticed the difference at once. Probably my liver was the cause of all the various bad symptoms I've spoken of, but under the influence of Clements Tonic the pains between the shoulders slowly went away as my liver commenced to work properly again. I began to feel quite a different man after all the long weariness, heaviness, and lassitude that were always upon me whilst my liver was not doing its duty. I felt now as though I was walking on air, the change was so great."

"And how long did it take you to get completely well?"

"Somewhere about six weeks, I suppose—that is, my liver and digestion were in proper order again. However, I still stuck to Clements Tonic for a time, and it soon made me fit and strong and able to undertake any amount of work. I always reckon to keep a bottle by me for emergencies, and if I was going on a campaign I tell you I would sooner take a few bottles of Clements Tonic than a whole medicine chest of drugs."

"Do you ever have any trouble with your liver now, Mr. Barrett?"

"No, I never had a touch of the complaint since, though sometimes I've felt a little out of sorts like I suppose everyone does at times. I always found, however, two or three doses of Clements Tonic set me right almost at once and braced me together again, and made me a strong, healthy man, as vigorous as I was when I first joined the army. I can do a hard day's work with any man. My health is first-class, thanks to Clements Tonic, and I think I have a new lease of life."

"Have you any objection to my making public an account of your cure, and the statements you have made in respect of Clements Tonic?"

"None at all."

Our reporter then thanked Mr. Barrett for his kindness in affording him this somewhat lengthy interview, and, expressing a hope that he might always retain the good health he is at present enjoying, wished him good-day.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, Thomas Barrett, of No. 7 Shadforth-street, Paddington, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Government employee, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully perused and have signed the accompanying document, consisting of the preceding ten folios numbered 1 to 10, and the same contains a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Thomas Barrett

Declared at Sydney this 19th day of May, 1898, before me,

JAMES PEMELL, J.P.

A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER.

CONSIDERS IT A PUBLIC DUTY TO MAKE THE FACTS KNOWN TO EVERY SUFFERER.

THE CASE OF MRS. MARY WILLIAMS.

(From the "Newtown Chronicle.")

(By a Special Reporter.)

In obedience to orders, a "Chronicle" reporter called on Mrs. Williams, of 208 Abercrombie-street, Sydney. This lady some time ago made a recovery which considerably astonished the doctors who had told her that she would never be better, and that her days were numbered. It was our object to learn exactly how such recovery took place, and what was the nature of the disease. Mrs. Williams welcomed the reporter enthusiastically.

"The fact is," she said, "for years I have reproached myself for not making my wonderful recovery public. I have felt it a duty I owed to every sufferer. I am so glad you called, for you can assist me to lay my case before the afflicted. I should have died," pursued Mrs. Williams, "if it had not been for Clements Tonic. My complaint crept upon me so slowly and imperceptibly that I never knew there was anything the matter till the disease had obtained a firm grip on my system. A heavy, sluggish feeling took possession of me. I had to cease all work. My mouth and breath grew foul. I began to suffer from intense headache. After eating I had a feeling of lightness and suffocation in the breast, and my food repeated continually, and nothing would stay long on my stomach. Frightful pains in the back and round underneath the ribs distressed me. My nights were tearful. Pains in my back racked me continually. I could get no sleep, and terrible cold sweats broke out all over me."

"A complication of bad symptoms, Mrs. Williams?"

"Yes; but I grew much worse. I was of such a shocking sallow colour that it distressed my friends to look upon me. I was obliged to take to my bed. Doctors were called in. They said it was liver complaint. They prescribed for me. I took the medicine, but got no better. I sank lower and lower. I couldn't lift my head off the pillow, and my stomach was in such a feeble state that I couldn't even take milk and water. I lost four stone in weight in eleven months. It looked like a final breaking up. I thought I was done for. I was a mere skeleton, with the skin stretched over my bones. The doctors gave me up. It seemed as though it was only a matter of days. I was in despair, when someone, without the doctor's knowledge, suggested a bottle of Clements Tonic."

"Did it do your good?"

"Not for some time, but I persevered, as it seemed my last hope. All at once I began to feel a change. I asked for some meat. My people were astonished, but they gave it to me. I ate it, and digested it. I felt stronger. I knew then that I was a saved woman. I continued with that remedy, and was delighted to find a steady improvement every day. I troubled the doctors no longer. I got on wonderfully. The agonising pains in my back and sides melted away. My head felt clear and free from pain. Every day saw me eat better meals, and I had no return of the indigestion and vomiting, and how thankful I was to get some sleep once more. I was soon out of bed, and by keeping steadily at Clements Tonic I increased my weight daily. My appetite continually improved, and my spirits were revived, and I was soon able to take exercise. My skin took on its proper colour again, and after several bottles of Clements Tonic I got rid of every symptom of disease. I was merely thin and weak, and to get fat and strong was only a matter of time, and this result was happily performed for me by Clements Tonic, for it was not long before I was as stout and strong as you see me now."

"You look excellently well now," remarked our reporter.

"Yes, I have always enjoyed good health since my recovery from what all my neighbours and friends thought was a fatal illness, and you may guess the faith they all have in Clements Tonic now."

"They have had proof of its merit, you know."

"Yes. That remedy also cured my daughter Ethel. She was very ill indeed. Her blood was impoverished. It seemed as though it was turning to water, and she was entirely destitute of colour. I see lots of young girls about in the same delicate state. I didn't know what to do with her. She wouldn't eat, and was always complaining of headaches. She suffered from a sort of lassitude, which made all exertion a pain and a trouble to her. She grew whiter, weaker, and thinner every week. She was fading away under my very eyes, and was in a dangerous condition. At last fainting fits began to come on; we were then quite alarmed. The doctor did not seem able to do anything for her, so I secretly determined to give her Clements Tonic. At first I was doubtful as to whether it would suit her complaint or not, but I soon found out that it was the proper remedy. It had a very speedy restorative effect upon her system. In the course of a few days it brightened her up considerably. She no longer moped about the house in that dull, listless way, but started to take an interest in her housework, and I was able to get her to go out in the open air. I made her keep to Clements Tonic, and it pulled her right round. She ate heartily, and got quite fat and robust, and you could see by the sparkle in her eye, and by her rosy cheeks, that she was quite recovered. I have absolute faith in Clements Tonic, and no wonder, and I only wish doubting ones would call here, and I will soon convince them as to the value of Clements Tonic."

"You will see this in the 'Chronicle' and other papers."

"Thank you very much."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, Mary Williams, of 208 Abercrombie-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of four folios and consecutively numbered from one to four, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and that of my daughter, and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish the same in any way, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Mary Williams

Declared at Sydney this first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, before me.

J. G. CLEGG, J.P.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The Retailer who wants to put you off with a substitute for Clements Tonic or any other article of acknowledged repute only has one aim in view, that is the increase of his own profits. If he increases his profit, you get so much less value for your money, consequently you are the person who is robbed and swindled, not the proprietor of Clements Tonic. You can't be too particular. The very moment a retailer begins to argue about his "cheap and nasty imitation" being "just as good," skip out as if you had met the plague. Never trust that man; shun him always. Why? Because next time you visit his shop you may want something he knows you can't check, then he sees no necessity to argue with you about the article being "just as good," because he knows you can't detect the fraud, and he can have you how he likes, and you bet your last red cent he will. If a retailer will attempt to rob you when your eyes are open, you must know he will have no scruples when they are shut, and you are blind to his tricks. Never deal there at all again. There are more swindlers with cheap medicines than in any other trade, and you only rob your pocket and sacrifice your health by permitting any substitution.

THEY CALL IT A MIRACLE!

DOCTORS GIVE HIM UP! HOSPITALS DISCHARGE HIM INCURABLE!

A DARK AND GLOOMY PROSPECT!

A RAY OF SUNSHINE AND A PERFECT RESTORATION.

(By a Special Reporter.)

What is locally considered a miracle has lately been performed at Silver Water, sometimes called "Ibbettown," so many Ibbetts live there, a prettily-situated village near Auburn, and about 10 miles from Sydney, on the main suburban line.

News of the perfect restoration of health to Mr. William Ibbett having got abroad, a reporter was despatched to the district to institute a searching investigation into the case, and find out the absolute truth from Mr. Ibbett and the neighbours, who appear to have made the case one of general interest in the neighbourhood for some time past, for it has been a daily subject of conversation amongst the many people acquainted with the particulars.

The reporter could not make the people he questioned understand which member of the Ibbett family he wanted to see till he mentioned the illness of the man in question, at which the required house was at once pointed out as that of the man the doctors could not cure, and hospitals turned out as incurable, but Clements Tonic had thoroughly restored.

The reporter was fortunate enough to obtain the interview he sought, when he asked:—"Will you do me the kindness, Mr. Ibbett, to tell me how your complaint first started, how it progressed, and how you finally recovered?"

"I will," answered Mr. Ibbett. "It commenced with severe pains in the head, and afterwards pains down the neck and spine came on. Then all at once I lost my appetite. I couldn't look at my food, the very sight of it turned me sick. My digestion went all wrong. What little I did eat (and I forced myself to eat something now and then to keep body and soul together) gave me great pain. I only took soft food, but even this would not digest, but turned sour and fermented in my stomach, causing me to suffer terribly from wind and flatulence. Besides, I could get no sleep. I did not get, as a rule, more than an hour's sleep a night, and that in disturbed, uneasy snatches, each of short duration, which did me no good at all. I had to give up my billet at the Auburn Meat Works, and I used to sit all day long in the chair feeling nerveless and languid, with no energy or desire to move. The pains in my back got worse daily, especially along the spine. I got most distressingly weak, and strangely nervous. I have been accustomed to be in the works with the whirl and crash of machinery going on all round me, and I never suffered the least inconvenience, but now every sound went through me like a knife, and would startle and give me such a shock that I should almost fall to the ground, and I trembled like a leaf."

"Why didn't you see a doctor?"

"I did, and what use was it? I had several, and obeyed their orders, and took their physic. To what end? I only got worse and worse. Finally they gave me up. They said they could do nothing more for me, and they had done nothing then; and one of them told me that he had given me medicines strong enough to kill a horse. This, I believe, was a fact, but it evidently was not the treatment my disease required, for it entirely failed to relieve me."

"You must have got pretty low-spirited."

"Of course. I became very much depressed. Everything ahead looked dark and gloomy to me. My friends tried in vain to cheer me up, but nothing could give me hope, as every day my disease increased. I got very thin. I was like a skeleton. I fell away in a very short time from 10st. 4lb. to 8st. 5lb., and my face was pale and colourless."

"Did you suffer in any other way that you've not yet mentioned?"

"Yes, my kidneys were affected, and a dull, dragging pain in the small of the back was continually distressing me (the doctor said this was a sign of kidney disease), and my water was very high coloured, but I don't care to go into further particulars as to my kidney symptoms; but I can only assure you they caused me great distress. As a last resort, on my wife's suggestion, I was taken to the Hospital, Sydney. I thought that if it was possible to cure me at all I should have the best chance there. The doctors gave me a very careful examination. They sounded me all over and took my temperature, but they could make nothing of my case. I believe that they treated me there for kidney disease. But none of the treatment I received at the hospital relieved me, and the pain in my back whilst at the hospital was agonising. After being there some weeks I was at last discharged as incurable. The doctors said they could do nothing for me. My wife and friends were very much grieved that I had to return home without relief. As for myself, I fully thought I was going home to die. I gave up all hope of ever getting on my feet again."

"What induced you to resort to Clements Tonic?"

"It was recommended to me by my cousin. She said she had heard of someone who, so far as some of the symptoms went, had been afflicted as I was and who had been entirely restored to health by that remedy. She was so positive that I got my wife to obtain some Clements Tonic for me. I had, however, very little hope of its being of any service, but you know how a drowning man catches at a straw. My wife bought a bottle and I commenced to take it regularly."

"How did it act in your case?"

"First, by relieving the awful pains in my back. Then, as I continued to take it, I felt my nervous system gradually get a better tone. I was not so fretful and irritable, and I began to sleep much better. I was soon glad to find my digestion greatly improve. Clements Tonic prevented my food going sour and disagreeing with me, and I was able to once more eat solids freely and without suffering afterwards, as I had been accustomed to."

"And what about your kidney trouble?"

"I found a most distinct beneficial effect upon my kidneys. It didn't take long for Clements Tonic to make those organs work properly again, and to rid me of all disagreeable symptoms which had formerly troubled me."

"You, of course, continued Clements Tonic?"

"Yes, you may be sure I didn't miss a dose. From the time of starting I put all other medicines aside. Day by day I got stronger and stronger. I was able to look hopefully to the future, and my depression had vanished as though it never had been. No longer was I dull and heavy in the day time, but was bright and lively. Once I started to get better the rate of my recovery was astonishing. I came on hand over hand, so to speak. Clements Tonic gives you a great appetite and no mistake, and I ate splendidly and put on flesh again rapidly."

"Your relations and neighbours must have been surprised at the way in which you were restored to health?"

"I should just say they were—you just ask them about me and they will tell you all about it. All my troubles vanished under the influence of Clements Tonic, and I was able to go to work again, though till I was completely strong I always took a bottle with me when I went to work, I found it so invigorating."

"And your health now?"

"I am now quite cured, and as strong and well as ever in my life, for which I thank Clements Tonic. If anyone wants to know more about my case they have only to call on me, and I shall be only too pleased to tell them how Clements Tonic brought me back to health and strength when the doctors gave me up and the hospital turned me out as an incurable, and I thought my days were numbered."

"May we publish all you've said to me?"

"Yes; you are quite welcome to do so."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, William Ibbett, of Silverwater, near Auburn, in the colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of twelve folios and consecutively numbered from one to twelve, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish the same in any way; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

W. Ibbett

Declared at Auburn this 23rd day of June, 1898, before me,

THOS. TAYLOR, J.P.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1352876

DON'T DIE. DON'T DIE.

MR. H. E. KUGELMANN,

THE CELEBRATED HERBAL PRACTITIONER,

OF 14 AND 16 QUEEN-STREET, MELBOURNE, AND 33 YORK-STREET, SYDNEY, AND VICTORIA-SQUARE, ADELAIDE,

SPECIALLY NOTIFIES HIS USUAL PROFESSIONAL VISIT TO SYDNEY, AND THAT HE MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICES, 33 YORK-STREET, AS UNDER:—Monday 5th, Tuesday 6th, Wednesday 7th, Thursday 8th, Friday 9th, Saturday 10th June. Hours—10 till 1, 2 till 6, Saturdays 10 till 1 only. Also on Tuesday 27th, Wednesday 28th, Thursday 29th June. Hours—10 till 1, 2 till 6. Friday, 30th June. Hours—10 till 3. And about every twelfth week thereafter.

MR. KUGELMANN

IS THE

MOST EXPERIENCED OF LIVING HERBAL PRACTITIONERS,

HAVING PRACTISED IN AUSTRALASIA FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY,

and during the last eight years has held regular series of consultations in Sydney, where he has succeeded in curing numbers of chronic and supposed to be incurable diseases.

Consultations are FREE; but to those who require a consultation by appointment a fee of ten shillings will be charged. He wishes to intimate, therefore, that anyone who is suffering from any complaint or disease which does not appear curable by the ordinary doctors, &c., is invited to consult him, and he will tell at once what the disease is and the cost of a complete cure, if curable; sufferers may then adopt his treatment or not, as they prefer. If the case is hopeless he will frankly tell the patient so, and he possesses the power to tell his patients what is the matter with them without being informed of the nature of their disease. Patients living at a distance can be treated equally as well by sending direct to Melbourne a full description of their cases. ALL CORRESPONDENCE FREE. Address to the Chief Consulting Chambers, 14 and 16 Queen-street, Melbourne.

If preferred, a Deed of Agreement is given to effect a cure for a stated sum.

Mr. KUGELMANN has successfully CURED, amongst others, the following diseases:—Cancer, Blindness, Cataract of the Eye, Scrofula, Scurvy, Lupus, Eczema, Itch, Pruritus, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Induration of Lungs, Heart Disease in every form, Enlarged Liver, Enlarged Spleen, Congested Liver, Ulcerated Liver, Hypertrophy of the Liver, Anæmia, Hysteria, Epilepsy (or Fits), Cholera, Dyspepsia (or Indigestion) in every form known, Palsy, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Spinal Complaint, Gravel, Diabetes, and all Kidney Diseases, Baldness, Mania, Nervousness, Withering and Loss of Vigour, Impaired Vision and Memory, Displacements and all Female Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever, Varicose Veins, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Goitre, Nasal Catarrh, Polypus, Jaundice, Chronic Constipation, Piles, Gall Stones, Chronic Affections of the Spleen, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Biliousness, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Granular Kidney, Fatty Kidney, Stone in the Kidney, Stone in Bladder, Diuresis, Dropsy, Enlargement of Joints, Cystitis, Gastric Catarrh, Ulcerations of Stomach or Bowels and all other Internal Ulcerations, Chronic Gastritis, Tumors of the Stomach, Tumors of the Liver, Ovarian Tumors, Cancerous Tumors and all Abnormal Growths, Mercurial and Lead Poisoning, Sunstroke, Colic, Tape Worm and all other Worms, Choreid Diarrhœa, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Shakings and Tremblings, Chorea, Insomnia or Sleeplessness, Organic Headaches, Tetanus or Lockjaw, Deafness, Noises in Head or Ears and all Diseases of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Tonsils, &c., &c.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR CONSULTATION.

The following extracts from recent SWORN CERTIFICATES are merely a specimen of thousands of similar cases, and conclusively prove the vast superiority of Mr. KUGELMANN'S SYSTEM OF HERBAL TREATMENT over that of most doctors:—

EVIDENCE OF THE PERMANENCE OF MR. KUGLEMANN'S TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Glencoe, near Toowoomba, Queensland,
7-3-'99.

Mr. H. E. KUGELMANN, Herbal Practitioner.

Dear Sir,—Will you please publish this, my sworn testimony to the remarkable efficacy of your treatment in chronic disease. For twenty years I was a constant sufferer, in fact I was a confirmed invalid, as my liver had become very badly diseased, resulting in constant pains in the head and a very bad form of dyspepsia or indigestion, which also affected my heart. My nervous system was in a most shattered state. I consulted doctors of known repute, who treated me for different ailments, but none did me any good whatever. In fact, I became so bad at last that my left side became partly paralysed, and as low and weak did I become that my hearing almost left me. My speech was almost completely gone, and my heart had nearly stopped beating. In fact, I had drifted into a complete physical wreck in every sense of the word. I could neither eat nor sleep. Altogether I had the advice and attention of ten legally qualified doctors, and took no end of medicines and drugs of various kinds for my disease, with the result that I had to give up all hope, as not any of the doctors could do me the slightest good, or alleviate my cruel pains and sufferings. In fact, I had resigned myself to the inevitable, when I was persuaded to try your treatment. I may state that at this time I was very nearly at death's door, as I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and my skin was the colour of the dead. In this condition I consulted you as the last chance in one of your visits to Toowoomba. I must state that I was quite astonished at the way in which you were able to tell me everything exactly that I was suffering from, and what my diseases were, and the causes therefor, without my telling you anything at all about myself, and on your frank assertion that you could completely cure me, I gladly began your treatment, and, as instructed by you, I attended to all your directions faithfully, and I am now pleased to declare that I soon began to improve, and at the end of eight months of your treatment I found myself completely cured. In fact, I am a new woman entirely. It is now about three years since you cured me, and I am now as strong and healthy as I ever was in my life. I trust, therefore, that this testimony will do good for other sufferers.

(Signed) (Mrs.) MARY NORGAARD.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, Mary Norgaard, of Glencoe, near Toowoomba, in the colony of Queensland, gentlewoman, being duly sworn, make oath and say:—That the contents set forth herein are absolutely true and accurate in every particular, and are supplied by me voluntarily and of my own accord.

MARY NORGAARD.

Signed and sworn by the deponent at Toowoomba, in the colony of Queensland, this seventh day of March, 1899, before me.

E. WILCOX.
Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Queensland.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM IN SYDNEY CURED.

(COPY OF SWORN CERTIFICATE.)

Sydney, January 16th, 1896.

Mr. H. E. KUGELMANN, Herbal Practitioner.

Sir,—For some years past I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors call "Chronic Rheumatism." I have consulted and been treated by many doctors, who gave me little or no relief. After spending considerable sums of money, I began to despair of ever getting cured, when a friend advised me to give your system a trial. I consulted you, and I decided to immediately enter upon a six (6) months' course of your Herbal Magnetic Treatment, which I am pleased to state has completely cured my complaint.

I am, Sir, yours gratefully,
(Signed) WILLIAM CHANDLER,

26 Lansdowne-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W.
You have my permission to make this public.

THE ABOVE CASE INVESTIGATED AND INTERVIEWED BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

Extract from Daily Paper.

HOW AN EXPERT CURES RHEUMATISM.

"Well, however you may have suffered in the past, you look healthy enough now," said our reporter to Mr. W. Chandler, of 26 Chippen-street, Sydney.

"Yes," replied that gentleman, bidding the pressman to be seated in the drawing-room. "I am as well and strong as can be. I weigh 13 stone, and can go anywhere, and do anything, and can eat and sleep splendidly; and yet, a year or so ago, I was helpless as an infant."

"You surprise me," said the reporter.

"Yes, mine was one of the worst cases of Chronic Rheumatism that you could find anywhere. It appeared to be incurable. For three or four years I was in the grip of that most terrible of diseases. It first showed itself in the legs and ankles, and even in the earlier stages of the complaint I often had to be lifted down from the seat of the dray which I was driving. My legs hung down, useless, stiff, and cramped, and it was an absolute impossibility for me to get down of my own accord from the vehicle. At first I refused to give way to my ailment, but I soon found out that the strongest and bravest must give way before that terrible Rheumatism."

"I wonder you ventured out at all?"

"I was venturesome. Why, sometimes I fell down right in the middle of the road—my legs gave way under me, and once I fell under a cart and had a narrow squeak of getting run over. I couldn't even get upstairs, but had to be carried up to bed."

"Was there much pain?"

"Pain does not properly describe it. It was excruciating agony. Then my legs commenced to swell. The one leg swelled first, and a doctor who was attending me at the time said, in a very serious way, that it would be a very bad case for me if the swelling worked down to the ankle. That is just what happened. The swelling descended to both ankles, and my sufferings were increased a hundredfold. During the whole of a cold winter I was forced to be in bed with my feet exposed till they were as cold as stones. My ankles were so painfully tender thatI couldn't even bear the weight of the bedclothes upon them. You may guess how much sleep I got. What do you think I weighed?"

"I haven't any idea," said the reporter.

"Nine stone, and before my illness I weighed thirteen stone. That makes a loss of half a cwt. of flesh. You wouldn't have known me. I was completely worn out—a mere frame of bones."

"And you got no relief?"

"I tried nearly every medicine that was known for Rheumatism. I paid as much as 6s a bottle. I employed doctors, and from first to last I spent £50 with absolutely no result. It was all so much money wasted. I was reduced to an awful state. A few more months would have finished me."

"How did you ever get over it?"

"A lady told me that mine was the sort of case for Mr. Kugelmann. She said that gentleman had cured lots of cases as hopeless as mine. After some consideration (for I was cautious by this time) I decided to undergo a course of his Herbal and Magnetic Treatment. The good effect of this was at once visible. It acted like a charm and gradually drove the Rheumatism out of my bones. The swelling went away, and I was able to stretch my legs and put my feet to the ground without pain. I also found that I was gaining weight daily. Mr. Kugelmann's treatment proved to be thorough, for I never had a relapse, but steadily progressed, every day seeing me improved. At last, just as Mr. Kugelmann had promised me, I was entirely cured—as you see me now."

"May I put this in the newspapers?"

"Certainly, and I am so delighted at the skilful way in which Mr. Kugelmann has handled my case that, if anyone likes to call here or write me, I'll give them more particulars than I've given you."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, William Chandler, of No. 26 Chippen-street, Chippendale, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the foregoing testimonial, and the same is a true account of my illness and cure by Mr. Kugelmann, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government in New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial Oaths and affirmations."

Declared at Sydney this 7th day of February, 1899.

(Signed) W. CHANDLER.

Before me (Signed) THOS. JNO. DUNN, J.P.

A GOULBURN MIRACLE.

Goulburn, N.S.W., 18th October, 1897.

Mr. H. E. KUGELMANN,
Consulting Herbal Practitioner.

Dear Sir,—I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to you for having cured me absolutely of the chronic and supposed incurable disease from which I had suffered terribly for over six years. In fact, the medical men I had to attend me stated that I was suffering from seven different organic complaints, a truly fearful combination, and my complete recovery under your treatment is little short of a miracle. I hope, therefore, that you will publish this, my sworn testimony, for the benefit of other sufferers.

Over six years ago I was taken very ill, and the doctor who was called in stated I was suffering from typhoid fever of a very bad and complicated form, and he held out no hopes of my recovery. He, however, treated me for over three months, and during that time I became paralysed and completely lost the use of my limbs, and they became perfectly lifeless. The whole of my spine also became affected. I was in continuous pain, both internally and along the spine, as well as at the base of the brain. The symptoms soon brought about a very bad form of epileptic fits, and the pain and agony I endured was more than human tongue could possibly describe. At this stage I thought it advisable to try another medical man, and the one I consulted treated me for a considerable time without giving me any benefit whatever. In this state I passed a most wretched existence, and was treated during four years by no less than thirteen legally qualified doctors, not one of whom ever gave me anything which had the remotest beneficial effect upon my diseases, and did not even ease the dreadful pain which I constantly suffered, although I was not neglected, as everything that medical men could do, or think of, was done for me during those years. I wish to mention also that I was suffering from an internal displacement, and uterine complications of a very painful nature, including a very large stone in the bladder. I was in Sydney, under treatment, and also at Camden, but the doctors there stated that they could do no more for me without an operation, and, that my heart being so very weak as I greatly affected, they feared that if I went under an operation I would not survive it. Therefore the operation was not performed. I may also mention that for two years during my illness I was never once dressed, as I could not sit up, but only lie back on a couch or in bed. I was never out of pain for five minutes for months and months at a time. I could not turn myself in my bed, only as my husband or the nurse would turn me, having no use whatever in my limbs, nor power to move myself, and when I was moved it only caused me greater internal misery than was the already great misery of lying still. During the second year of my illness I was advised to try the local hospital at Goulburn and see what could be done there. I remained there for a number of months, and every skill and remedy that could be thought of was tried. The doctors and hospital staff did all in their power to relieve me of my great affliction, but after passing a long and tedious winter in that institution, they discharged me worse than ever, as their treatment turned out a failure. I was carried through the streets of Goulburn by the wardsman and my husband to my home. My spine had curved considerably, and the sinews of my legs had also become greatly contracted, so that it was impossible to straighten them, and I had to lie on my stomach for seven long weeks day and night. For a long time all my food requested as soon as taken. The doctors then told my husband that there really could be no cure whatever. In consequence of which I had utterly given up in despair. I also may state that I suffered constantly, more or less, with an intolerable form of eczema, which afflicted my scalp and neck, and caused my hair to fall out. I was also suffering from a bronchial complaint, as well as a chronic form of catarrh. It is needless to add that my digestion was in a shocking condition, and my food did not do me any good whatever. My kidneys became affected, and were badly diseased, as well as the bladder, owing to the stone before mentioned, and from the hips to the toes I was completely paralysed. Being advised to consult you, I did so on one of your professional visits to Goulburn, and after you had thoroughly examined me, without my telling you any of my ailments or giving you any information whatever respecting my case, you explained to me exactly the cause of the disease from which I was suffering, you stated that you were absolutely certain that you could cure me completely, and although I was very disheartened by the fact that thirteen doctors had given me up to die, still I did not doubt you, but began your Herbal Magnetic Treatment, and after a time I began slowly to improve in health, the pains left me by degrees, and in a short time I was able to move my hands, as I could not move them nor any part of my limbs by myself, until after I had gone under your treatment. I thus got better by degrees, and gradually I could turn myself in bed, and be taken out of bed for a time, and then I was able to be wheeled out for a distance without feeling any bad effects. In this way I gradually progressed under your valuable treatment until I am pleased to state that now I am perfectly cured of all my complaints, including paralysis, epileptic fits, stone in bladder, kidney disease, skin disease from which I suffered, also of the bronchial troubles, dyspepsia, and catarrh, and I can now walk about and enjoy life, and am quite a new being. In fact I do not seem to be able to contain myself for the joy I feel in not having an ache nor a pain, after so many years of suffering, misery, and agony. I wish also to add that I have now been examined by two medical men, who declare that I am now cured and in a sound state of health. I therefore feel it my duty to suffering humanity to make known the wonderful cure I have received after having been pronounced incurable by thirteen doctors, and, having lived in Goulburn for a long time, my case is well known here. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to see anyone personally in reference to my case, and to answer any correspondence that may be sent to me about this matter.

Yours gratefully, (Signed) (Mrs.) JANE WARR.

I, Jane Ware, of Elemore-street, Goulburn, in the colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—1. That the contents set forth in the annexed written statement signed by me are perfectly true in every particular. 2. That such statement is made by me voluntarily and of my own free will.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

JANE WARR.

Subscribed and declared at Goulburn, this Twenty-sixth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, before me.

A. M. BETTS, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

I hereby declare that I have known Mrs. Jane Ware, and am pleased to testify to the fact of her cure.

(Signed) J. P. RICHARDSON, Mayor of the City of Goulburn, N.S.W.

We, the undersigned residents of the City of Goulburn, hereby witness the above facts:—

George Stacey, James F. Lowry, W. C. Hunt, A. C. Barrett, F. P. Kelly, P. Layne, C. W. Furney, Daniel Reese, and T. F. Meyer, Storekeepers, Goulburn; F. M'Shane, J.P., Goulburn; D. H. Lockard, Produce Merchant, Goulburn; J. W. Wright, Coachbuilder, Goulburn; Thomas Higgins, Baker and Confectioner, Goulburn; James Oliver, J.P., Goulburn.

CHRONIC ASTHMA AND LIVER DISEASE.

Extract from my advertisement in the "Sydney Morning Herald," Saturday, 4th February, 1899, by a Special Reporter:—

A newspaper man was recently despatched to that most beautiful of Sydney suburbs, Rose Bay. His mission was to interview Mrs. Sarah Dalton, of the celebrated Rose Bay Hotel, and to obtain from her own lips full details of her most marvellous recovery. Mrs. Dalton is a charming old lady, and evidently beautiful at vitality, and now in possession of excellent health. She is very dignified in manner, whilst her conversation displays considerable refinement. She received our reporter most graciously.

"Will you kindly tell me all about your late illness?" asked the pressman, taking out his notebook.

"Nothing could give me greater pleasure," replied the lady. "I was dangerously ill. It was generally considered that I should never get over it. I suffered from a complication of painful disorders, amongst which was an intensely bad form of asthma. This affected me sometimes so heavily that I could scarcely breathe; indeed I was often in danger of suffocation. This sensation of lack of breath was terrible."

"Had you any other marked ailment?"

"Yes; my liver was greatly deranged, and nothing would make this organ do its work properly. The consequence was that that most distressing of complaints, indigestion, troubled me continually. Frequently the food I took would for a long time remain undigested, like a hard lump on my stomach. This half-digested mass would ferment and generate a sour gas, causing a great degree of distension. This swelling would grow and grow till at length, like a great ball of wind, it pressed on my heart, giving me frightful agony."

"Were there any other symptoms of disease?"

"Yes; my legs frequently swelled up, particularly the right one. This also caused me intolerable pain. In fact, I was never free from pain of some sort or another, neither by day nor by night. My existence was, indeed, a miserable one. The sleep I obtained was wretched in the extreme—disturbed and unrefreshing—and on waking in the morning I felt terribly dull and depressed."

Our reporter couldn't help noticing that Mrs. Dalton lacked no animation now, and he asked her:

"What sort of an appetite did you have?"

"Oh, sometimes I had quite an unnatural craving for food, but I suffered for it afterwards—the most acute pain and distress."

"You consulted doctors, I presume?"

"I did. I had the attentions of many medical men, and I faithfully followed their directions and took their prescriptions, but all to no purpose. They could not relieve me from the almost unbearable tortures from which I suffered. And so I went on from year's end to year's end, gradually getting worse. I shudder now when I reflect on all the misery I went through. At last I became so ill that the people around me thought I was dying. They grew alarmed. They sent for another doctor, and telegraphed for my friends. You might say with truth that I stood knocking at death's door."

"What about this last doctor?"

"I refused to take his medicine. I had had enough of doctors, and I determined to place myself unreservedly in the hands of Mr. H. E. Kugelmann. I had heard on good authority that if he couldn't cure me no one could, so I submitted to that gentleman's treatment."

"With what result?"

"The most extraordinary results. My friends were astonished. From the very commencement of Mr. Kugelmann's treatment the violence of my complaint was suddenly arrested, and I gradually and steadily began to improve. My appetite became normal, and I was once more able to sleep the whole night through like a little child. My improvement soon became very rapid. Mr. Kugelmann soon put my liver in working order again, consequently I no longer suffered from indigestion or any other painful symptoms."

"And the asthma, Mrs. Dalton?"

"Oh, that was the most wonderful thing of all. Mr. H. E. Kugelmann completely cured me of it—in a very short time, too. I had been ill for years, and asthma is supposed to be incurable, but here I am entirely recovered. Once I couldn't walk a step without panting, and now I can run. Why, do you know," said Mrs. Dalton, smilingly, "that I challenged some young ladies to race me across the lawn. I never felt so well in my life before—no, not even when I was a young girl."

"To what do you ascribe your recovery?"

"Entirely to Mr. Kugelmann's skilful treatment of my case. The doctors could do nothing for me, and their medicine was entirely ineffective, whilst, on the other hand, Mr. Kugelmann's Herbal Remedies attacked my disease with signal success from the very first. I think that a proper publication of my case may be the means of enabling other miserable sufferers to obtain the relief and cure which Mr. Kugelmann's skilful treatment gave to me."

(Signed)
(Mrs.) SARAH DALTON."

Witness—(Signed), L. PRATER.

CURE OF LUNG DISEASE AND HYDATIDS.

(COPY OF SWORN CERTIFICATE.)

Ermington, N.S.W., 21st December, 1896.

Mr. H. E. KUGELMANN,
Consulting Herbal Practitioner, Melbourne.

Dear Sir,—I am sending you this statement concerning the cure of my wife. Four years ago she was taken very ill with pains in the right side and shoulder and in the back of the left lung. We had to seek medical aid, and after the doctor diagnosing the case he stated it was pleurisy. She began to cough very badly. She continued his treatment for some time without any material benefit; in fact, if any state that on and off for about three years she was under legally qualified medical treatment. After the doctor had treated her for this for some time he said it was consumption, and ordered her away for a change. At this time we were living at Luddenham, near Penrith, and I sent her to Armidale, and she went from there to Bathurstville, but the change did not do her any good, as she took very bad there. The local doctor was called in, and after thoroughly examining her he stated that he did not know what was the matter with her. All this time I may mention she was getting gradually worse. The case was most distressing, as the hemorrhage frequent. I also had about this time the advice of a doctor in Parramatta. He also considered there was consumption, and after treating her for some time he ordered her away inland. This I was unable to carry out through want of means. She took large quantities of cod liver oil and Scott's Emulsion by the doctor's orders, and those and the other medicines she took did not do her the slightest good whatever. All this put me to a lot of expense, not to speak of the anxiety, and the thought that being in consumption I would soon lose my wife. We were nearly at our wits' end to know what to do, when fortunately one of your books of severe certificates of cases you had cured came to hand. I immediately wrote to you describing her symptoms as nearly as I could, and was very pleased to find by the reply you sent that you felt absolutely confident you could effect a cure of her case. I had confidence in your ability from the letter and book we had, although we had never seen you, and I at once sent to you for a supply of your Herbal Treatment. After my wife had taken it for about six weeks, to our great surprise the treatment brought away a quantity of hydatids and hydatid cysts from off the lungs, and to our belief the whole mystery was explained at once. After this, of course, she began to mend rapidly, and I then brought her to see you in Sydney on one of your visits to the Grosvenor Hotel, and obtained further treatment from you, since which she has got on wonderfully well, and has been completely cured and thoroughly well for some months past. I deem it to only due to other sufferers and humanity in general that cases like this should be universally known, so that other sufferers may know where to obtain the same benefit, and an absolute cure of their diseases.

I am, dear Sir, yours very gratefully,
(Signed) W. T. FRANKS.
Ermington, Parramatta River, N.S.W.

Taken before me this 31st day of Dec., 1896.
(Signed) JAMES SPURWAY, J.P.

Mr. KUGELMANN may also be Consulted in Queensland as under:—

IPSWICH (Q.).—At Palais Royal Hotel, on—
TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. — JUNE, 1899.
And about every 16th week thereafter.

BRISBANE (Q.).—At Belle Vue Hotel, George-street, opposite Parliament House, on—
THURSDAY, June 15th, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. only.
FRIDAY, June 16th, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, June 17th, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. — JUNE, 1899.

TOWOOMBA (Q.).—At Imperial Hotel, late Long's, on
MONDAY, June 19th, 1899. Hours 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, June 20th, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, June 21st, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.
THURSDAY MORNING, June 22nd, 1899. Hours, 8 a.m. until 11 a.m. sharp, leaving by mid-day train for Warwick. — JUNE, 1899.

MONDAY, October 2nd, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, October 3rd, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, October 4th, 1899. Hours, 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.
THURSDAY MORNING, October 5th, 1899. Hours, 8 a.m. until 11 a.m. sharp, leaving by mid-day train for Warwick. — OCT., 1899.
And every 16th week thereafter.

WARWICK (Q.).—At Royal Hotel, on—
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 22nd, 1899, 4 p.m. until 9 p.m.
FRIDAY MORNING, June 23rd, 1899, 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. only. — JUNE, 1899.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 5th, 1899. Hours, 4 p.m. until 9 p.m.
FRIDAY MORNING, October 6th, 1899. 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. only.
And about every 16th week thereafter. — OCT., 1899.

TENTERFIELD (N.S.W.).—At Brown's Commercial Hotel, on—
SATURDAY, June 24th, 1899. Hours, 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. — JUNE, 1899.

SATURDAY, October 7th, 1899. Hours, 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.
And about every 16th week thereafter. — OCT., 1899.

NOTE.—JUNE SERIES OF SYDNEY CONSULTATIONS, DATES, &c., AS ABOVE. Book of Sworn Certificates mailed any address on receipt of 6d in stamps of any country.

CHRONIC CASES CAN BE TREATED BY MR. KUGELMANN IN ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ENGLAND.

Numbers of Cases have been Cured through the post, and it is not necessary for the Patient to Consult him personally. Those unable to do so merely require to send a full description of their symptoms, &c., to

MELBOURNE ADDRESS, 14-16 QUEEN-STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

THIS IS WORTH READING.

TEA.

We sell Delicious Teas only. There are no better Teas to be had. They are all Pure, Rich, and Fresh. They come from the Finest Tea Plantations in China, India, and the sweet-scented Isle of Ceylon.

We sell them at 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, and 1s 9d lb. in ¼, 1, and 2 lb. parcels, boxes, ½-chests, and chests, and are obtainable at and only at our Two Tea Stores,

109 KING-STREET (Between Pitt and George streets) and 594 GEORGE-STREET (Between Bathurst and Liverpool streets).

LLOYD'S DELICIOUS 1/3 TEA.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

FINE QUALITY, GOOD FLAVOUR.

1s lb. LOWEST PRICES AS UNDER:	No. 2. £ s d
1s lb. in 11lb. boxes	11 0
11½d lb. in 20lb. boxes	19 2
11d lb. in 56lb. half-chests	1 15 0

HIGH GRADE, EXQUISITE FLAVOUR.

1s 3d lb. LOWEST PRICES AS UNDER:	No. 3. £ s d
1s 3d lb. in 6lb. boxes	6 3
1s 2d lb. in 11lb. boxes	12 10
1s 1½d lb. in 20lb. boxes	1 2 6
1s 1d lb. in 56lb. half-chests	1 19 0

VERY CHOICE QUALITY.

1s 6d lb. LOWEST PRICES AS UNDER:	No. 4. £ s d
1s 6d lb. in 6lb. boxes	0 7 6
1s 5d lb. in 11lb. boxes	15 7
1s 4½d lb. in 20lb. boxes	1 7 6
1s 4d lb. in 56lb. half-chests	3 5 0

SEND A TRIAL ORDER.

DON'T THROW GOOD MONEY AWAY ON POOR TEA

When you can buy Fresh, Pure, High-grade Teas from us at the same price as you pay for inferior qualities elsewhere.

City and Suburban Orders Delivered FREE.

We DO NOT Pay Freight to the Country.

COUNTRY ORDERS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

SEND ALONG A TRIAL ORDER DIRECT TO LLOYD AND CO. TO-DAY.

SUBURBAN ORDERS MAY BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED WITH LLOYD'S DELICIOUS TEA.

THE LARGEST STOCKS HELD IN SYDNEY.

200,000 GALLONS

EQUAL TO ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND BOTTLES OF

SANDEMAN'S

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL THE BREWERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

QUALITIES.	
PORT	Reserve Extra
SHERRY	Reserve Special
MUSCAT	Reserve Extra Special
BURGUNDY	Invalid.
MADEIRA	
CLARET	
HOCK	
CHABLIS	
TOKAY	
REISLING.	

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL THE LEADING GROCERS AND HOTELKEEPERS

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1352879

NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA

FISHER AND COMPANY'S
FAMOUS NATARA
(REGISTERED).

FIRST PRIZE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

THE GREATEST CURE KNOWN FOR COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, &c.

NATARA

CURES THE HEAD, CURES THE THROAT, CURES THE CHEST. **ONCE TRIED ALWAYS RECOMMENDED.**

THE SINGER'S FRIEND.

ACTUAL FACT.—We met a friend the other day who said he had a slight cold. Upon our recommending "Natara," he took from his pocket a small phial of "Natara," and said, "Last night I had to sing a song. I left home without an overcoat and caught a chill, so that I could barely struggle through the song. When I reached home I took two doses of 'Natara,' and here I am about well. I have brought out of the large bottle this small quantity to take during the day, and to-night I will be as right as pie when I have again to sing. I consider 'Natara' the most wonderful remedy for Colds and Coughs, and I have used nothing else for years."

Sydney, June 18, 1896.

Messrs. Fisher and Co., Sydney.

Dear Sirs,—The "Natara" came safely to hand, and it gives me much pleasure to inform you that the very severe cold and cough I was afflicted with began to disappear immediately I used it. I experienced great relief after only one dose, and I find a distressing cough succumbs to it like magic. Many thanks.

Yours sincerely,
JOSEPH S. TEAGUE.
90 Albany-road, Petersham.

Arthur Cocks and Co.,
Wholesale Opticians,
Sydney.

Gentlemen,—I was persuaded to try your "Natara" recently while suffering from a heavy cold, and its effects were far beyond my expectations. One dose effected a marked improvement, and next day I had fully recovered from the cold, after taking four doses. It is the best remedy I have ever used.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR COCKS.

A MOST CERTAIN REMEDY. UNRIVALLED FOR QUICK ACTION AND IMMEDIATE RELIEF. ONE DOSE RELIEVES. ONE BOTTLE CURES. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

FAMOUS NATARA, 1s 6d AND 2s 6d PER BOTTLE, BY POST 6d AND 8d EXTRA.

To be had from all Chemists and Storekeepers in the Colonies. Beware of Imitations, and insist upon being served with NATARA and no other Cough Mixture.

DOSE—Adults, half a teaspoonful. Children, 10 to 15 drops. Infants, 2 to 3 drops (only). To be taken in a little water every four hours.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETORS,

FISHER AND CO., Nearly opposite General Post Office,
PHARMACY: 337 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA NATARA

SUNLIGHT PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR BOYS and GIRLS

under 15 Years of Age.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED,

will give the following Prizes to the BOYS and GIRLS who send in the most Words (in accordance with the Rules provided) from the word

FEDERATION.

PRIZES.

4 First Prizes to the four Girls and four Boys sending in the Largest Number of Words, subject to the rules provided:—For Girls, 4 rolled gold ladies' watches, value £4 4s; for Boys, 4 rolled gold gent.'s watches, value £4 4s.

16 Second Prizes to the eight Girls and eight Boys sending in the Largest Number, following winners of first prizes, subject to the rules provided:—For Girls, 8 silver Waltham watches, value £2 2s each; for Boys, 8 silver Waltham watches, value £2 2s each.

24 Third Prizes to the 12 Girls and 12 Boys sending in the largest number following the winners of second prizes, subject to the rules provided:—For Girls, 12 Cash Prizes of 10s each; for Boys, 12 Cash Prizes of 10s each.

50 Fourth Prizes to the 25 Girls and 25 Boys sending in the Largest Number following the winners of third prizes, subject to rules provided:—For Girls, 25 Cloth-bound Books, value 5s each; for Boys, 25 Cloth-bound Books, value 5s each.

SPECIAL PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:—

For the Neatest List sent in, irrespective of number of words: For a Girl, a Ladies' Rolled Gold Watch, value £4 4s; for a Boy, a Gent.'s Rolled Gold Watch, value £4 4s.

Any or all of the letters contained in the word FEDERATION may be used; the letter E occurring twice is the only one that may be twice used in any word.

RULES.

No girl or boy over 15 years of age is eligible to compete. Foreign or obsolete words, or proper names, will not be counted. Competitors are to write the words themselves on one side of the paper only.

Prizes will be allotted in the manner indicated by Lever Bros., Ltd., whose award will be final; and each competitor, by taking part, accepts this condition.

Each List must be sent, postage paid, to Lever Bros., Ltd., 65 Pitt-street, Sydney, accompanied by 6 Sunlight, Lifebuoy, or Starlight Soap Wrappers, on or before the 30th June, 1899.

Each competitor must write at the end of their list:—"We certify that this list has been written and prepared by the girl or boy whose name and address are given hereon."

Signature of parent or guardian ....
Signature of school teacher ....

AND GET HIS CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THE PARENT AND TEACHER.

STARLIGHT SOAP.
A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is ever the dream of fair women. It is impossible by cosmetics or other art to make the complexion more attractive than Nature herself has made it, yet the beauty of the complexion

CAN BE PRESERVED

by the daily use of an absolutely pure Soap, a Soap that thoroughly cleanses the pores of the skin, and

BY

invigorating them to a healthy performance of their duty, ensures a healthy and beautiful complexion.

STARLIGHT SOAP,

the Royal Toilet Soap, is

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE SOAP,

made from edible oils and fats. It is exquisitely perfumed, is a soothing emollient, and

A PERFECT SKIN TONIC;

in fact, all that "Sunlight Soap" is for the Laundry, "Starlight Soap" is for the Toilet.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED,

SOAPMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,

Manufacturers of SUNLIGHT and LIFEBUOY SOAPS.

ASK FOR STARLIGHT,

THE ROYAL TOILET SOAP.

LA MAISON PARISIENNE.
22 TO 30 THE STRAND, SYDNEY.
THE NOTED AND ONLY FRENCH GLOVE HOUSE IN SYDNEY.

Some of our POPULAR PRICES in GLOVES:

4-Button Chevrette Kid, embroidered backs, all shades, splendid value, 1s 11½d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d
4-Button Real French Kid, embroidered backs, all shades, recommended, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 11d, 5s 6d
4-Button Chevrette Suede, embroidered backs, all shades, good value, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 11d, 5s 6d
4-Button French Suede, embroidered backs, all shades, best value, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 11d, 5s 6d.

SPECIAL VALUE IN EVENING GLOVES.

12-Button, elbow length, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d
16-Button, very long, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 11d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.
ALL OUR MAKES OF GLOVES ARE NOTED FOR PERFECT FIT AND DURABILITY.

LA MAISON PARISIENNE.
22 TO 30 THE STRAND, SYDNEY,
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR BLOUSES.

We have a very large assortment of BLOUSES (Real French Models), suitable for Day Wear, Evening Wear, Ballroom, Garden Parties, and Dinner Wear. As it is a Speciality with us, and we make a special study of these goods, we defy competition both for Value and Design, and would solicit an inspection before buying elsewhere.

BLOUSES FOR DAY WEAR.
BLOUSES FOR EVENING WEAR.
BLOUSES FOR GARDEN PARTIES.
BLOUSES FOR DINNER WEAR.

ALL THE LATEST PARIS PRODUCTIONS.
OPERA CLOAKS. OPERA CLOAKS. OPERA CLOAKS.

LADIES' COSTUMES.
We have a large variety of LADIES' COAT and SKIRT COSTUMES to select from, in all the most Fashionable shades, Guaranteed Tailor-made, Braided, from 37s 6d to 6 guineas.

WINTER CAPES.
We can show as large a variety of these goods as any house in the city, in all the Latest Paris Styles and shades as well as shapes. Price from 7s 6d to 8 guineas.

LA MAISON PARISIENNE.
22 TO 30 THE STRAND, SYDNEY.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR LACE GOODS,

A very large assortment of LACE TIES to select from, price 1s 11d to 25s.
New LACE and CHIFFON BOW, Dainty and Pretty, from 1s 11d to 15s 6d.

EVENING FANS, EVENING FANS, EVENING FANS.

THE NEW EMPIRE FANS, Spangled and Hand-painted in a large variety of designs from 2s 11d to 3 guineas. An inspection of these goods will convince that we have the finest assortment of Evening Fans in the city.

OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' WINDSOR SILK TIES, 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d (in any colour imaginable).
THE NEW VELVET BELTS (with Steel Ornaments), from 2s 11d to 12s 6d
Leather Belts, in all shades, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d.
THE NEW HAIR SLIDES AND DAGGERS, 7½d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PASTE ORNAMENTS,
Suitable for Evening Wear.

LA MAISON PARISIENNE.
22 TO 30 THE STRAND, SYDNEY.
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR FRENCH MILLINERY.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS, LADIES' SAILOR HATS, LADIES' SAILOR HATS.
HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY.

LADIES' WOOL UNDERVESTS.—We have a very large Stock in Short and Long Sleeves, from 1s to 5s 6d.
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d.
Country Orders Promptly Executed on Receipt of Postal Note.

LA MAISON PARISIENNE.
22 TO 30 THE STRAND, SYDNEY.

AXTENS AND LE ROSSIGNOL,
THE NOTED FRENCH GLOVERS AND HOSIERS.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

WE NEVER REFUSE

AN ADVANCE OF MONEY to any responsible Person.

EASIEST TERMS AND LOWEST INTEREST.

HENRY TAIT and COMPANY, Ltd.,
45 ELIZABETH-STREET ONLY.
Between King and Hunter streets.

A TRADESMAN WITH CAPITAL, knowing the hardships brought upon people by dealing with money-lenders, will LEND his MONEY Privately, on Furniture, Deeds, Scrip, Bond Warrants, Promissory Notes, or any reasonable security, AT LOW INTEREST, and no fees, and will treat borrowers decently.
Correspondence invited. Personal interviews at his residence from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
E. COUSINS,
15 Enmore-road,
near Newtown Railway Station.

I HAVE PRIVATE MEANS, and will be pleased to help needy people who require to Borrow Money on their Furniture, Deeds, &c., at a low rate of interest. Call on Mrs. Reid, 94 Redfern-st., near Castlereagh-st., Redfern.

MONEY TO LEND on Furniture, Pianos, Deeds, Scrip, or any security, Pro. Notes Discounted, low interest, easy repayments. Inquire for terms before applying elsewhere. I am no agent, and regard all applications as strictly private.
Note the Address—H. N. HEAD, 30 Elizabeth-street.

MONEY CHEAPLY, QUICKLY, and PRIVATELY.—Lady with capital will LEND to responsible Householders on Furniture (without possession), P.Ns., &c., at 10 p.c.; Deeds, from 4½ p.c.
Mrs. D., 35 Glenmore-road, Paddington, close Oxford-street. Hours: 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 5 p.m., and 6 to 9 p.m.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, £150, £250, £500, £750, and £1500 to LEND at 5 per cent. on suburban freeholds. No valuations required. Also, £450, £600, and £1000 on BUILDING LOAN at 5 to 6 per cent., WITHOUT VALUATION; and £8000 in one or more sums at 4 per cent. DEAN and EAGAR, 5 Moore-street.

MONEY TO LEND at LOWEST RATES, on approved freeholds.
H. E. RUSSELL,
No. 15 Norwich-chambers.

MONEY to LEND, any amounts, low rates, freehold securities. Lenehan, Pratt, solicitors, 63 Hunter-st.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT FEE OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

IN A FEW HOURS ADVANCES CAN BE MADE TO ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON UPON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND VEHICLES (WITHOUT POS.), OR ANY TANGIBLE SECURITY.
I AM THE ACTUAL LENDER, EMPLOY NO AGENTS, AND I TRADE IN MY OWN NAME. EXISTING LOANS PAID OFF, AND REPAYMENTS TO SUIT BORROWER'S CONVENIENCE.
J. PHILLIPS,
118, 120 MARKET-STREET, CITY.
Tele., 2252.

TO ASSIST, NOT TO CRUSH.
I lend money at a lower rate of interest than other offices. No agents. Therefore, if you require advance on furniture or any security, call on me.
NO FEES.
Hours, 9 to 9.
207 BOURKE-STREET (corner Campbell-street), Near Oxford-street. SURRY HILLS.

MONEY.—DO NOT BE MISLED by flattering advertisements and pay Money-lenders and Agents extortionate charges when a private Gentleman makes immediate Advances from £10 to £1000 on Furniture (without possession), Deeds, or any Security.
As I lend my own money, can do so at a very low rate of interest and exceptionally easy terms of repayment.
Positively no fees or fines charged.
Apply in confidence to G. WILLIS, 178 Phillip-st., city.

IF YOU REQUIRE TEMPORARY CASH ADVANCES upon Deeds, Notes of Hand, Furniture, or any other class of Security with easy Repayments.
STANTON and SON,
Summer Hill.

CASH.
When you want money on any security go to THE ORIGINAL MONT DE PIETE, Limited, NEW PREMISES, 77 CASTLEREAGH-STREET. Established 1854.

MONEY to LEND in large or small sums on city or suburban securities. Advances made on buildings in course of erection.
RAINE and HORNE, 2 Hunter-street.

TWENTY Thousand Pounds to LEND on Mortgage, 4½ per cent., on approved city and suburban freehold and leasehold properties, at shortest notice. HAROLD TREES and CO., 161 Vickery's-chambers, 82 Pitt-street.

RELIABLE FURNITURE.
CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, AND BEDDING,
AND WHERE TO GET IT.

A. HALL AND COMPANY,
CORNER GEORGE AND LIVERPOOL STREETS.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in Tapestry and Plush, Couch, Pair Easy Chairs, and 4 Carved Chairs, for £3 10s. 50 others, 5, 10 to 20 guineas, at HALL'S.

DINING-ROOM SUITE, Very Strong, all Spring-seated and Padded Back Chairs, 5 guineas. 20 others, 7, 12, and 20 guineas, at HALL'S.

BEDROOM SUITE, Walnut Colour. Wardrobe, Plate-glass Door and Drawers; Duchess Chest Drawers, with glass attached; Marble-top Washstand, Towel Rail and Cane Chair, £6 15s. 30 Bedroom Suites to select from.

FULL-SIZE HALF-TESTER BEDSTEAD, Brass Rail, Double-wire Mattress, and Set Best Bedding, £3 15s.
50 LATEST DESIGN BEDSTEADS, to Select from at HALL'S.

A. HALL AND COMPANY,
THE UNIVERSAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, 561, 563, 565, and 567 GEORGE-ST.
LEAVE TRAM OR 'BUS AT LIVERPOOL-STREET FOR HALL'S.
COUNTRY ORDERS PACKED FREE. NEW ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE POST FREE.

THIS LIX 'EM.

When placing your orders for WINES, SPIRITS, and BEERS bear in mind to buy at THE CHEAPEST Market, where you get the GENUINE ARTICLE at the LOWEST PRICE in SYDNEY, and FREE, PROMPT DELIVERY. You must go to

W. MACPHERSON,
BARLEY MOW HOTEL, PARK and CASTLEREAGH STREETS.

Per Case.		Per Bottle.	
41s 6d	MAC'S SPECIAL WHISKY	3s 6d	Why pay more?
50s	GEO. ROE and CO.'S 7-YEAR OLD WHISKY	4s 3d	Why pay more?
57s	DICKENS'S WHISKY	5s	Why pay more?
45s	THORNE'S A1 LIQUEUR WHISKY ..	3s 9d	Why pay more?
45s	TEACHER'S HIGHLAND CREAM ..	3s 9d	Why pay more?
48s	DANIEL CRAWFORD'S P. and O. WHISKY	4s	Why pay more?
54s	JOHN JAMESON'S *** WHISKY	4s 6d	Why pay more?
45s	JOHN DEWAR'S SPECIAL PERTH WHISKY	3s 9d	Why pay more?
41s 6d	DUNVILLE'S VR IRISH WHISKY	3s 6d	Why pay more?
76s	GRAND SUPREME (the Crack Cognac) ..	6s 6d	Why pay more?
44s	BOOMERANG BRANDY	3s 9d	Why pay more?
44s	SILVERSTREAM SCHNAPPS (extra special)	2s and 4s	Why pay more?
47s	The REAL MACKAY (Five Crown) ..	4s	Why pay more?
41s 6d	WHYTE and MACKAY SPECIAL ..	3s 6d	Why pay more?
50s	SIR JOHN POWER'S (Three Swallow) ..	4s 3d	Why pay more?
61s 6d	RENOWNED NIGHTCAP GIN (largest size)	4s 3d	Why pay more?
41s	GILBEY'S DRY GIN (doctors recommend)	3s 6d	Why pay more?
70s	MARIE BRIZARD *** BRANDY ..	6s	Why pay more?
58s	MARIE BRIZARD RUM	5s	Why pay more?
	PATTISON'S MORNING DEW ..	4s	Why pay more?

TRY MAC'S BULK SPIRITS, THE BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE HOTEL IS ITS SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS, LOFTY BEDROOMS. TERMS: Extremely moderate.

Public Notices.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

New Shipment of our well-known "INVINCIBLE" TYPEWRITER LINEN, IN 12 GRADES.
The No. 51 Manifolding is now made with the rare BOND OR COCKLE FINISH,
giving a fine crisp feel. Quarto, 4s 9d; foolscap, 5s 6d per ream of 500 sheets, in handsome box.
SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
SAMPLES FREE.
Other Grades from 2s 6d per ream. All Papers are Watermarked.

"INVINCIBLE"
UNITED TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLIES COMPANY,
114 PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Sole Agents:
"YOST," "NEW CENTURY CALIGRAPH," DENSMORE," and "BROOKS" TYPEWRITERS.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

A FARMER, RETIRED.
I HAVE MONEY, and I will LEND it in a fair way to respectable people, and will take as security Furniture or Chattels (without holding them), Deeds of Property, or anything else. CHEAP and QUICK, and no humbug with me.
Can be seen at my house any time up till 9 p.m.
GEORGE HAYWOOD,
245 Crown-street,
near Oxford-street,
Surry Hills.

MONEY LENT ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REGISTRATION.
TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BORROW MONEY at a Low Rate of Interest without the formalities of Loan Offices. CASH ADVANCES made in LARGE and SMALL SUMS on Furniture without Registration or Publicity. MONEY LENT on Deeds of Land, P.Ns., C. P. Lands, and all kinds of Property. Interest from 4 per cent. NO SECURITY OR LOAN REFUSED.
CASH LENT on Reversions or Interests under Wills.
Call or write to Mr. BRADLEY, 657 Bourke-st., S. Hills.
Can be interviewed up to 9 p.m.

MONEY ON WILLS.—£30,000 to LEND on annuities, reversions, remittances, life interests, &c. Persons entitled to cash or property on the death of a relative or friend in England, N S W., or elsewhere can borrow or sell immediately, as we have agents all over the world.
We are the principals, therefore save time and trouble by calling or writing to
R. MURRAY and CO.,
37 Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.
Telephone, 1840. Box 1106, G.P.O.
No connection with any other office in Sydney.
Note the number, 37.

A LOAN of MONEY on EASY TERMS. ADVANCES made from £5 to £500.
Small interest, repayments weekly or to suit borrowers.
Furniture, deeds, or any security accepted.
Call or write.
Mr. ADAMS, Devonshire House, 49 Flinders-street, Darlinghurst, near Oxford-street.
At home 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Randwick tram stops at door.

ALL INTENDING BORROWERS call on or write to R. S. NELSON and CALLAN, 318 George-street (over Freeman's), who are the ACTUAL LENDERS and have no DIRECTORS to consult.
Large or Small Sums advanced to either LADIES or GENTLEMEN on DEEDS, PRO. NOTES, or ANY OTHER SECURITY, repayable by instalments or otherwise.
All applications promptly and privately dealt with.
No preliminary fees or delay. Telephone, 2878.

W. WISE,
PRIVATE MONEY LENDER,
197 ALBION-STREET,
corner Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TRUST FUNDS to LEND at 4 PER CENT. Advances made on LIFE INTERESTS and REVERSIONS under WILL, Wool Clips, Deeds, Scrip, &c. Building Loans arranged. JAMES CARROLL, 19 Hunter-street.

LOANS, any security (lady or gent.). Geo. Hynard, 35 Hosking-pl., city.

LOANS on any security w. privacy and despatch, lowest rates, easy terms. Wainwright, 13 C'reagh-st., upst.

A. J.S., E. S. and A., and other Bank Deposits Bought. J. R. North and Son, sharebrokers, P.O.-ch., Pitt-st.

TO LEND, £5 to £500, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. Read, 258 Pitt-st., corner Park-st.

J. DAVIS advances private LOANS AT ONCE on furniture or ANY SECURITY. 276 Crown-st.

LOANS on any security. London Finance Office. E. H. Storey, mgr., 10 Elizabeth-st., near Hunter-st.

Stock, Shares, and Money

MONEY on Furniture or any security, no publicity. F. C. Willard, 12 Newtown-rd. (near Grace Bros.)

TRUST MONEYS to LEND, no commission charged. H. G. Davey, conveyancer, 76 Pitt-st.

TO LEND, large or small sums, low rates, on freeholds or reversionary interests. Dr. Sly, 69½ Pitt-st.

(For Continuation see Index to Advertisements.)

Wanted to Purchase.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING PURCHASED, LARGE or SMALL LOTS wanted for export.
Ladies and Gentn., write to Mr or Mrs. ROSENTHAL. Our Prices, you will find, are absolutely above all other dealers'—one trial will tell.
Portmanteaus, Trunks, Rugs, House Linen, Old Gold, Artificial Teeth, Articles every description bought.
Letters and appointments punctually attended (distance no object). Mr. and Mrs. ROSENTHAL,
114, 116 Bathurst-street.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING BUYERS.
Mr. and Mrs. WOOLF, 112 BATHURST-STREET, CITY, respectfully inform Ladies and Gentlemen to consult them before writing for other Dealers.
We guarantee to give the Highest Price obtainable for Left-off Clothing of every description, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Rugs, Old Gold, Silver, and Artificial Teeth; Silver Plate, Bed and Table Linen, and Articles of every description Bought.
All letters and appointments punctually attended to by Distance no object. Mr. or Mrs. WOOLF.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING BUYERS.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNETT give Extreme Value for Left-off Clothing. Families changing for mourning Bed, Table Linen, Rugs, Portmanteaus, Old Gold, Artificial Teeth, articles of every description bought. Letters punct. attended. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, 124 Bathurst-st.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING PURCHASED IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's, Old Gold, Artificial Teeth, Portmanteaus, Table Linen, and Articles of every description. Letters and appointments attended to.
A. MITCHELL, 145 Bathurst-street.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING.
Mr. and Mrs. M. MITCHELL have a great demand for all kinds LEFT-OFF CLOTHING, and also supply other colonies. Can give more than any other dealers. Ladies changing for mourning. Old Teeth, Jewellery, Portmanteaus, U'forms, Table Linen, Furniture, &c. Lets. and Parcels attend. Only address 147 Bathurst-st., city.

LEFT-OFF Clothing Buyer, late of Bathurst-st.—Mrs. Sayers, sen., 87 Liverpool-st., 2 doors from Geo.-st.

STAMPS.—Collections and loose lots of old Australians Bought. Smyth and Nicolle, 14 Hunter-st.

KITCHEN FAT Bought, or Soap in Exchange. Letters addressed W. Castle, 55 Raglan-st., Darlington.

WANTED to Purchase, Ladies', Gentn.'s Left-off Clothing, good pr. Mrs. Sorensen, 139 Bathurst-st.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park. Ad., 1s.

WANTED to Buy, large Travelling TRUNKS. Apply Traveller, Herald Office.

WANTED, 2 Registered TILLS for hotel, in good order, state price. W. W., Herald Office.

WANTED, two TICKETS for Townsville, good price given. Traveller, Herald.

WANTED, Singer or Wertheim Sewing Machine, second-hand. State price, C. H., Herald Office.

(For continuation see index to advertisements.)

Lectures.

WAVERLEY Presbyterian Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Entertainment by Mr. Livingstone Hopkins ("Hop" of the Sydney Bulletin), consisting of Marks and Remarks, &c. Admission free.

Auction Sales.

INGLIS AND SON'S HORSE BAZAAR.
WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m. sharp,
Vans, Springcarts, Horses, and Harness, Draught Horses, Tipdrays, and Harness.
At 12 o'clock,
Horses and Vehicles of every description.
Specially advertised. Tel., 1381.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

CAMPERDOWN YARDS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 6th, at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

50 HIGH-CLASS THOROUGHBRED HORSES 50
and
10 PONIES.

On account of
Mr. W. A. B. GREAVES,
from his NEWBOLD ESTATE, GRAFTON.
ALL ONE BRAND.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. W. A. B. GREAVES, NEWBOLD, GRAFTON, to sell by auction, as above,
50 THOROUGHBRED COLTS and FILLIES, by MATAURA (by Sardonyx from Fair Alice, imp.) and ABERFOYLE (by Maribyrnong from Alpaca, dam of Etna, Bathurst, Liama, Neophyte, Ringwood, Hecla, and others, all winners of important races) from thoroughbred mares.

. The special attention of Racing Men, Indian Buyers, Private Gentlemen, and others requiring high-class horses, is directed to the above. The consignment is represented as a splendid lot, and their breeding cannot be surpassed. They are principally 4 years old.

Also,
10 Superior PONIES, by HOTSPUR, 3 and 4 years old.

INTENDING PURCHASERS WILL PLEASE NOTE THAT THE SALE WILL COMMENCE at 2.30 P.M. SHARP.

SUPERIOR WEIGHT-CARRYING HACKNEY.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. R. Ross, Singleton, to sell by auction at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Brown Gelding by Lord John (bred by Mr. J. Graham, Quirindi), 16 hands, up to any weight, good in all his paces, and a perfect lady's hackney; also light Saddle and Bridle of best quality. Being sold, as owner is leaving for London next Saturday.

HEAVY DRAUGHT MARE.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. P. MURPHY to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Grey Draught Mare, 6 years, thoroughly staunch, stand any trial, suit a van or lorry.

CAB OR SOCIABLE MARE.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from the Owner to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Chestnut Mare, quiet in harness, lady can drive, very fast, a good journey horse, suit cab or sociable.

WELL-BRED S. AND H. PONY.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. H. MAGNUS to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Well-bred Pony, a nice lady's or child's hack, and quiet in harness.

EXTRA HEAVY DRAUGHT FROM KIAMA.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Messrs. Wood Bros., Kiama, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
A powerful Heavy Draught Horse, rising 6 yrs., by Bonnie Brisnott, dam by Brilliant Boy, any trial, suit heavy carrier or brewer.

TO BUTCHERS AND BAKERS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. M. Ford to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Bay Gelding, black points, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness; can pull a ton, and used to town and trams.

TIPDRAY TURNOUT.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. W. Husband to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Grey Gelding, staunch and reliable, suit a merchant's van or dray; also, Tipdray and Harness, in good order.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE
of
HIGH-CLASS TROTTING HORSES,
consisting of
3 STALLIONS AND 17 MARES AND GELDINGS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. R. BECKETT to sell by auction, at their Bazaar TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, June 7th, at 12 o'clock,
TROTTING STALLION, 6 years, by Vancleeve, dam by Childe Harold
TROTTING STALLION, 4 years, by Specification, dam Stockholm.
TROTTING STALLION, 4 years, by Era, dam by Childe Harold
Also,
17 HIGH-CLASS MARES and GELDINGS, from first-class dams, and by the following celebrated sires, viz.:—Vancleeve, Childe Harold, Boccaccio, Era, Harold Childe, Duke, Specification, Burlington, Huon Junr., and Dexter.

THE ABOVE ARE PRINCIPALLY 4 AND 5 YEARS OLD, ALL BROKEN TO HARNESS, VERY FAST TROTTERS, AND COMPRISE SOME EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN THE COLONY. BUYERS SHOULD NOT MISS SUCH A FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

CAMPERDOWN YARDS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, at 2.30 p.m.

45 SUPERIOR FRESH COUNTRY HORSES. 45

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions to sell by auction, as above,
On Account of Mr. JNO. PRATLEY, BATHURST.
25 heavy draught Colts and Fillies, 4 years old, in splendid condition, DESCRIBED AS A GRAND LOT, and worthy the attention of HEAVY CARRIERS, DRAY PROPRIETORS, and Others.

On Account Mr. P. BOURKE, CAMPBELLTOWN, and WM. FRYER, LUDDENHAM.
20 Horses.

Full particulars later.

7 CHOICE COWS, FROM WEST MAITLAND.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. T. Hannan, West Maitland, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
7 First-class Milch Cows, of best quality, all heavy milkers, and can be highly recommended.

4 SUPERIOR COWS, FROM MORPETH.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. T. B. Tinson, Morpeth, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
7 Very Choice Milch Cows, just calved, all splendid milkers, and will be found valuable for private use.

To the Retail Boot Trade, Country Buyers, Dealers, and Others.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION.

AT THE ROOMS, 12 BARRACK-STREET, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

Under instructions from the Proprietor.

Removed to Rooms for Sale.

THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

A. TRAVERSI and CO. will sell the above at their Rooms, 12 Barrack-street, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock sharp.

Without Reserve.

Auction Sales.

THIS DAY,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT 11.30 A.M.

FOR POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION.

AT THE MART, 199 PITT-STREET.

Under Instructions from
THE AGENTS FOR THE CONSIGNEES
and
Messrs. GERBER, MICHAUT, and COMPANY.

600 PACKAGES
NEW SEASON'S CEYLON TEAS,
now landing ex S.Ss. Himalaya, Oroya, and Ville de la Ciotat, from Colombo,
HIGH-GRADE
PEKOES, ORANGE PEKOES, BROKEN ORANGE PEKOES, and CURIO BROKEN ORANGE PEKOES.

Also,
on account of the concerned,
with all faults, if any, ex Himalaya,
packages stained,
SUNDRY PACKAGES CEYLON TEAS.

And
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE IMPORTERS,
50 Cases CONDENSED MILK
26 Kegs DRIED APPLES, I.B.
100 Cases IRISH WHISKY, I.B.
17 Ditto MACCARONI
22 Bales HOPS, N.Z., Kent, and Californian
97 Boxes CIGARS, D.P.
287 Ditto Ditto, I.B.
10 Casks MALT VINEGAR,
and other lines in
GENERAL GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2.30.

SUPERIOR COLONIAL-MADE FURNITURE,
comprising
ELEGANT CEDAR and PINE BEDROOM SUITES,
PAIRS of CEDAR and PINE TOILETS
(with Marble Tops),
CEDAR and PINE CHESTS of DRAWERS
(Combination and Portable),
PINE and CEDAR WARDROBES
(with Bevelled Plateglass Doors),
LARGE CEDAR SIDEBOARDS
(with Bevelled Plateglass Backs and fitted with Drawers, Cellarettes, &c.),
DINING TABLES,
DRAWING and DINING ROOM SUITES,
&c., &c.

TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, at 11 a.m.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE IMPORTERS.

30 Cases AMERICAN AXES
COMPLETE SET OF INDENTORS' IRONMONGERY SAMPLES
20 Cases OAK VARNISH
2 Cases Mosley's 74 E.P. TABLE CUTLERY
3 Cases FRAZER'S TABLE CUTLERY
135 Bundles BUTTON SHELLAC, ea. 1 cwt.
4 Bales WOOLPACKS
20 Cases FRUIT PRESERVING JARS
4 Cases EARTHENWARE CUPS and SAUCERS
6 Cases EARTHENWARE EGG CUPS
15 Bales INDIAN KAPOK
10 Bales WALL PAPERS
26 Cases Haywood's AXLE GREASE
2 Bales HORSE RUGS,
And other lines in
GENERAL IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, &c.
Also,
On Account of whom it may concern.
With all faults, if any.
Ex KHYBER, from LIVERPOOL.

400 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.
1 x 17, 1 x 18, 1¼ x 16, 1½ x 20, 1¼ x 22, 1½ x 16, 1¾ x 16, 2 x 16.

Also,
135 BUNDLES COOPERS' HOOP IRON.
Each 1cwt., 1½ x 16.

CATALOGUES of SALES for the week obtainable at the Rooms, or posted on application.

HENRY HARRIS and COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS and VALUATORS,
199 PITT-STREET.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 247a Pitt-street, the Balance of Unsold Jewellery pledged with Mr. Solomon Cohen, of the Star Loan Office, Castlereagh-street, comprising
Gold and Silver Lever and Waltham Watches
Gold Alberts, Chains, Necklets, Lockets
Pins, Links, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets,
&c., &c.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 247a Pitt-street, the Unredeemed Sundries and Jewellery pledged with Messrs. J. J. Burt and Co., of 155 George-street West,
comprising
Sundries of every description
Gold and Silver Lever and Waltham Watches
Diamond, Signet, Keeper, and Wedding Rings
Gold Alberts, Chains, Necklets, Lockets
Pins, Brooches, Earrings, Links.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, Federal House,
Westbourne street, near Johnston Estate, Petersham.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Bamboo Suite, upholstered in plush
Overmantels, Fancy Tables, Carpets
Oilcloths, Pictures, Sideboard
Dining Table, Chairs, Pr. Toilets and Ware
Half-Tester Bedsteads and Bedding
Folding Bed Chair, Chest Drawers
Kitchen Requisites and Sundries

JOHN P. LISTER will sell by auction, on the above Premises, TO-MORROW, at 11 oclock, as above.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

HYAM HAINS has received instructions to sell by public auction THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 a.m., on the Premises, No. 62 Mary-street, Surry Hills, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS. Without Reserve.

THIS DAY, AT 11 A.M. PROMPT.

THE WHOLE OF THE CONTENTS OF A 10-ROOMED HOUSE.

On the PREMISES,
59 UPPER WILLIAM-STREET,

Comprising
Bedrooms (6), Drawing-room, Dining-room, Kitchen, and Servant's Room.

Double and Single Bedsteads, Chests Drawers, Toilet Pairs, Mirrors, Toilet Sets, &c.
Drawing-room Suite in Solid Walnut, richly upholstered
FIRST-CLASS PIANO in Solid Walnut and Gold Frame, rich tone and splendid touch
Pictures, Plaques, Curtains, Blinds, Carpets, Magnificent Overmantel, &c.
Large Dining-room Table, Sideboard, Chairs, Matting, Pictures, Ornaments, Curtains, Blinds, Clock, &c.

W. TROUP and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell as above.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

WILLIAM TROUP, Auctioneer.
Rooms and Offices, 288 Pitt-street.

TO TOWN AND COUNTRY TRADERS, ISLAND AND INTERCOLONIAL BUYERS, DEALERS, HAWKERS, and Others.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY, BLANKETS and RUGS, FLANNELS and FLANNELETTES, HOSIERY and SHIRTS.

Also, on account of and at CONSIGNEES' RISK,
5 BALES GREY and BLUE BLANKETS
3 CASES WHITE and COLD. QUILTS
50 Circular-Collar Ladies' Capes
20 doz. Silkette Ladies' Umbrellas.

Also, account of those concerned, with all faults, if any,
2 CASES 58 PIECES 33in. WHITE FLANNELETTE.

JAMES RODD and CO. are instructed to sell by auction at their Rooms, 7 Wynyard-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday,
Invoices Packages and Broken ditto of All-round FAMILY and FANCY SEASONABLE DRAPERY and CLOTHING.

Commencing Sharp Eleven.

JAMES RODD and CO. will hold a SALE of FANCY GOODS, FRIDAY, June 9. Particulars to-morrow.

JOHN BRIDGE and CO. will sell, at the Rooms, 174 Sussex-street,
THIS DAY, June 6th, at 11.30 a.m.,
1000 Bags Oats
200 Bags Peas
56 Bags Barley
24 Bags Rye
500 Bags Wheat.

Auction Sales.

TASMANIAN FURS.

A Remarkably Fine Collection of Very Rare Tasmanian and Australian FURS,
To be sold WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
6th JUNE, at Eleven o'clock a.m.,
at
LAWSON and SMITH'S
AUCTION ROOMS, 128, 130 PITT-STREET,
near King-street.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT
of
VALUABLE and VERY BEAUTIFUL FURS,
TASMANIAN AND AUSTRALIAN,
including
TRAVELLING and CARRIAGE RUGS.

SILVER PLATYPUS RUGS,
VERY RARE.

SUPERB SPECIMEN RUGS,

EXQUISITE FURS
FOR LADIES' PERSONAL WEAR,
CUT IN THE LATEST FASHIONS,
lined with satin, and guaranteed pure.

. The AUCTIONEERS have the pleasure to announce that they have been instructed to SELL WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

JAMES R. LAWSON,
LAWSON and SMITH,
has been favoured with instructions to conduct the Important Sale by Auction as above.

. ON VIEW PRIOR TO SALE.

BRIDGE-STREET
(near Phillip-street Tram Terminus).

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,
at
THE RESIDENCE, No. 54 BRIDGE-STREET,
under instructions from
Mrs. E. SPALDING,
in consequence of
the Government having taken over the Lease of the Premises.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, GLASS, CHINA, and ELECTROPLATE.

WALNUT PIANOFORTE,
by CARL DELIUS,
Stuttgart.
BRUSSELS and WILTON PILE CARPETS.
BLACK and BRASS HALF-TESTER BEDSTEADS, with Spring Mattresses and best quality Bedding complete.
BEDROOM SUITES IN STAINED WALNUT.
Kitchen and Laundry Requisites,
&c., &c., &c.

JAMES R. LAWSON,
LAWSON and SMITH,
has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. E. SPALDING to conduct the important sale by auction, at the residence, as above,

TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, the 7th JUNE,
at 11 a.m.
. ON VIEW PRIOR TO SALE.

BALMAIN.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION
TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, the 7th JUNE,
at 2.30 p.m.

At the Residence of
CAPTAIN MARSHALL,
47 SMITH-STREET, BALMAIN
(close to Bald Rock Ferry),
PER STEAMER (NEW BALMAIN FERRY CO.) FOOT OF ERSKINE-STREET,
in consequence of his departure for Europe.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

WALNUT PIANOFORTE by Rud Ibach and Sohn, possessing fine qualities of tone,

WILCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE,
SINGER'S LATEST IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE
(almost new),
EUGENIE LOUNGE.

KITCHEN and LAUNDRY EFFECTS.
PATENT MANGLE.
&c., &c., &c.

JAMES R. LAWSON,
LAWSON and SMITH,
has been favoured with instructions from Captain MARSHALL to conduct the important Sale by Auction as above,

TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, the 7th JUNE,
AT 2.30 P.M.

For full particulars see last SATURDAY'S HERALD.

. ON VIEW PRIOR TO SALE.

PRODUCE SALES.

SYDNEY WOOL-SELLING BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
SALES by auction will be held TO-DAY, TUESDAY, as under:—
LEATHER.—At the Stores of Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited, and Winchcombe, Carson, and Co., at 10.30 a.m.
BARK.—At the various Stores, at 2.30 p.m.

ORDER OF SALE of SHARE and SUNDRY PROPERTIES, to be OFFERED by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the ROOMS, 133 PITT-STREET, at Half-past Eleven a.m.,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th.

1 SHARE Civil Service Co-operative Society.
CITY.—Professional Residence, No. 139 ELIZABETH-STREET, HYDE PARK.
FIVE DOCK.—RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, known as Glenormond, fronting GREAT NORTH ROAD.
WATERLOO.—HOUSE, No. 69 HANOVER-STREET, leasehold.
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Auctioneers.

TO TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS,

COMPACT INVESTMENT,
situate at corner of
QUEEN and MONCUR STREETS,

WOOLLAHRA.

GOOD BUSINESS CENTRE,
PROPERTIES ALWAYS TENANTED,
IMPROVING LOCALITY.
On the Corner of QUEEN and MONCUR STREETS is a first-class Shop and Dwelling of 12 rooms and offices, substantially built of brick.
QUEEN-STREET (adjoining above), 2 Brick SHOPS, with dwellings of 5 rooms, kitchen, &c. Also W.B. RESIDENCE, with large Workshop at rear, and sufficient LAND to erect another large Shop.
MONCUR-STREET.—4 Brick Shops, with Dwellings of 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Also,
DITTO.—2 BRICK HOUSES, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., with stabling at rear.
DITTO.—STONE COTTAGE, known as Chatsworth, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., with extensive stabling.
TITLE, LEASEHOLD. NO GROUND RENT.

RENTS, £494 PER ANNUM.

HUGH DUFF and CO. have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their SALE ROOMS, 109 PITT-STREET, on THURSDAY, 15th JUNE, at 11.30 a.m., the ABOVE INVESTMENT.
Full particulars from the Auctioneers,
HUGH DUFF and CO.,
109 PITT-STREET.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AT FIVE DOCK.

On the Grounds.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10th,
at 3.30.

THE PADDINGTON AGENCY COMPANY have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction,
6 Acres of Land, facing Harris-road.

The Auctioneers would call special attention of Land Buyers to this Sale.

(For continuation see index to advertisements.)

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

THE FAMOUS REMEDY FOR

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY CHEST MEDICINE IN AUSTRALIA.

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to Colds on the Chest it is invaluable, as it effects a Complete Cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat, and giving strength to the voice, and it never allows a Cough or Asthma to become chronic. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain.

BEWARE OF COUGHS!!

Remember! that every disease has its commencement, and consumption is No Exception to this Rule.

GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION.

HUNDREDS CURED IN THEIR OWN CIRCLE.

The "Scientific Australian" Office,
169, Queen-street, Melbourne.

Dear Mr. Hearne,—The silent workers are frequently the most effective, and if there is anybody in Victoria who during the last few years has been repeatedly working for and singing the praises of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, it is our Mr. Phillips.

This gentleman some three years ago was recommended to try your Bronchitis Cure by Mr. Barham, accountant, Collins-street, and the effect that it had was so marked that he has ever since been continually recommending it to others.

We are glad to add this our testimony to the value of Hearne's most valuable Bronchitis Cure, which has eased the sufferings of hundreds and hundreds of people even in our own circle of acquaintance.

Believe us always to be,
Yours most faithfully,
PHILLIPS, ORMONDE, and CO.

QUEENSLAND TESTIMONY.

FROM BRISBANE WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

60 Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland.

Mr. W. G. Hearne.

Dear Sir,—Please send us 36 dozen Bronchitis Cure by first boat. We enclose our cheque to cover amount of order.

We often hear your Bronchitis Cure spoken well of. A gentleman told us to-day that he had given it to a child of his with most remarkable result, the child being quite cured in three doses.

We are, faithfully yours,
THOMASON, CHATER, and CO.,
Wholesale Chemists.

CURED IN 10 DAYS.

THE EDITOR OF THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN VICTORIA EXPRESSES GRATEFUL APPRECIATION.

W. G. Hearne, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to express my grateful appreciation of the value of your Bronchitis Cure. I had some months ago a very severe attack of bronchitis, and took your medicine, with the result that at the end of 10 days the complaint had completely left me. We are now never without the medicine in the house, and at the first indication of a cold it is taken, with immediate curative effect.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. QUARRILL,
Editor "Geelong Advertiser."

Upon looking through our books we are struck with the steady and rapid increase in the sales of your Bronchitis Cure.—ELLIOTT BROS., Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, Sydney, N.S.W.

Bad Coughs.—Three Cases Completely Cured by One Bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. Severe cold, with Loss of Voice, Cured by Half a Bottle.

A SUPPLY SENT TO A RELATIVE IN ENGLAND.

Lismellyn,
Katunga, Vic.

Mr. Hearne.

Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased with the effects of your Bronchitis Cure. Last winter three of my children had very bad coughs, and one bottle cured the three of them. The housemaid also had such a severe cold that she entirely lost her voice, but half a bottle cured her. I always keep it in the house now, and recommend it to anyone requiring medicine of that kind.

I now want you to send at once four bottles to England to my mother, who is suffering greatly from bronchitis. The address is enclosed.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN S. MORTIMER.

The relative in England, who is 80 years old, also Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

WAS A GREAT SUFFERER.

HAD NOT WALKED FOR 12 MONTHS.

ALWAYS WALKS NOW AND IS QUITE WELL.

FEELS STRONGER THAN SHE HAS DONE FOR YEARS.

8 Watson-street, Burton-on-Trent,
Staffordshire, England.

Mr. W. G. Hearne, Geelong.

Dear Sir,—Your letter and Bronchitis Cure to hand quite safe. I am sure you will be glad to know that your Bronchitis Cure has quite cured me. I was very glad when it came, as I was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis at the time it arrived. I had sent for my own doctor, but had not had one night's rest for a week. I started taking the Bronchitis Cure three times a day, as directed, and was very much eased at once. At the end of a week I only took it twice a day, and then only every night for a week, as I was so much better when, thanks to the Lord for adding His blessing, I was quite well, and walked into town and back without feeling any fatigue. I had not done that previously for 12 months—always went in the 'bus—as walking caused me such pain and distress in the chest. I always walk now, and never feel it, and I am stronger than I have been for years. I thank my son for his great kindness in sending the medicine, and am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
M. MORTIMER.

I took the first bottle of your Bronchitis Cure, and have not had occasion to open the second, which shows the first to have been satisfactory.—W. Brocket, solicitor, 136 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

Extract from a letter, since written by the same lady to her son, Mr. John S. Mortimer, Llenwellyn, Katunga, Victoria.

HER DAUGHTER HAD BEEN ILL.

SPITTING UP BLOOD.

THE DOCTOR SAID NOTHING MORE COULD BE DONE.

CURED BY HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

The extract runs as follows:—As for myself, thank the Lord, I am feeling stronger than I have for years. I had an attack of Bronchitis in November, but Hearne's Bronchitis Cure was again successful. I feel quite well, and walk into town feeling quite strong. I must ask you to send me six bottles more of the medicine, as I wish to have a supply in the house. I have tried to get it made up here, and let my chemist have a bottle to see what he could do. He tells me this week he can make nothing out of it; he never saw anything like it before, so there is only one thing for me to do, to send for more. I have never kept in bed one day since I commenced to take it; I used to be in bed a fortnight at a time always, and after that for months I was as weak as I could possibly be, and was always taking cod liver oil, so you will see at once it is quite worth while sending for it such a long distance. Something more I must tell you. Charlotte has been very ill since I wrote you. Her cough was so bad. She never had a night's rest, and was spitting up blood very much. The doctor told her husband that there was nothing more he could do for her, so on the Sunday I sent her half a bottle of the Bronchitis Cure, and told her to try it, and if she did not use it not to waste it, but send it back again. She had such confidence in her doctor that I thought she would not try it. On the Wednesday I sent over again, and she was much better, the night's rest was very good, and cough and bleeding from the lungs better. She sent for another half bottle, and on the following Sunday sent over to say that she was quite cured and did not require any more medicine. So you see what good it has done, and she wishes to have some with my next supply.

12 YEARS' AGONY.

DISTRESSING, SUFFOCATING, DRY COUGH.

ENTIRELY REMOVED BY FIVE DOSES.

NO OTHER TREATMENT COULD EVEN EASE IT.

Sir,—My wife was for twelve years a sufferer from a most distressing, suffocating, dry cough that could not be removed or even eased by any remedy, doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines having been tried; but I am happy to say that the cough, pain in the chest, and difficulty of breathing, &c., were entirely removed by the fifth dose of your Bronchitis Cure.—I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,
WILLIAM CROCKETT.
Baker's Swamp P.O., via Dripstone, N.S.W.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS:—

"I used your Bronchitis Cure for three of my family, and it cured each of them in from one to three doses."
"P. F. MULLINS, Cowie's Creek, Victoria."

"Your Bronchitis Cure relieved my son wonderfully quick. I only gave him four doses, and have some of the medicine yet; but am sending for another bottle in case I should want it.
"H. BASSETT, Strath Creek, via Broadford, Victoria."

"Your Bronchitis Cure is a wonderful medicine.
"A. B. SIMMONS, No. 7 Heany-street, Paddington, Sydney."

"My wife is 82 years old and I am 79, and I am glad to inform you that your Bronchitis Cure has done us both a wonderful deal of good, it having quickly cured us both.
"D. M'DONALD, Trinkey, via Quirindi, N.S.W."

"I have used one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure with great benefit to myself, as the smothering has completely left me.
"(Mrs.) JOHN RAHILLY, Glenmaggie, Victoria."

"I have found your Bronchitis cure a splendid medicine.
"JOHN MADDEN, Skipton, Victoria."

"I have now finished the Bronchitis Cure you sent, and am amazed at what it has done in the time. The difficulty of breathing has all gone.
"J. HARRINGTON, Moruadah, Bingegong, N.S.W."

"My cold, bad as it was, disappeared after two doses.
"C. J. CURRIE, Solicitor, Victoria-chambers, Queen-street, Melbourne."

"I lately administered some of your Bronchitis Cure to a son of mine with splendid effect. The cure was absolutely miraculous.
"F. A. ROCKER, Quiera, Neutral Bay, Sydney, N.S.W."

"Your Bronchitis Cure, as usual, acted splendidly.
"C. H. RADFORD, Casterton, Victoria."

"Kindly forward another bottle of your famous Bronchitis Cure without delay, as I find it to be a most valuable medicine.
"(Mrs.) J. SLATER, Warragul, Victoria."

"I am very pleased with your Bronchitis Cure. The result was marvellous. It eased me right off at once.
"G. SEYTER, Bourke, N.S.W."

"Your medicine for Asthma is worth one pound a bottle.
"W. LITTS, Heywood, Victoria."

"I have tried lots of medicine, but yours is the best I ever had. I am recommending it to everybody.
"S. STEELE, Yanko siding, N.S.W."

"I suffered from Chronic Asthma and Bronchitis, for which I obtained no relief until I tried your medicine, but I can truly say that I am astounded at my present freedom, as a direct result of my brief trial.
"JOHN C. TERLAWNEY, Severn River, via Inverell, N.S.W."

"Last year I suffered severely from Bronchitis, and the doctor to whom I paid seven guineas did not do me any good; but I heard of your Bronchitis Cure, and two bottles of it made me quite well.
"H. HOOD BROOKLANDS, Avoca-street, South Yarra, Melbourne."

"Please send me half a dozen of your Bronchitis Cure. This medicine cured me in the winter, and has now cured a friend of mine of a very bad Bronchitis.
"A. ALLEN, Ozone House, Lorne, Victoria."

"Your Bronchitis Cure has done me great good. This is a new experience, for all the medicine I previously took made me much worse. I am satisfied that the two bottles of Bronchitis Cure I got from you have pulled me through a long and dangerous illness.
"HENRY WURLOD, Alma, near Maryborough, Victoria."

"The bottle of Bronchitis Cure I got from you was magical in its effects.
"CHAS. WHYBROW, Enoch's Point, via Darlingford, Victoria."

CONSUMPTION.

TOO ILL TO LEAVE HIS BED.

A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. W. G. Hearne,—Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you about the wonderful cure your medicine has effected in my case. About three years ago I began to cough. At first the cough was not severe, but I gradually got worse, and I became very weak and troubled with night sweats, pain in my chest, and great quantities of phlegm. On several occasions there was blood in the expectorated matter. I had been treated by a doctor, who pronounced my case to be Consumption, and various other treatments had been tried, but without benefit. It was at this stage that I heard of your Bronchitis Cure and sent to you for a course of the medicine. When it arrived I was too ill to leave my bed, but I commenced taking it at once, and gradually improved. I am glad to say that the two lots of medicine you sent have effected a complete cure, for which accept my very best thanks.

Yours gratefully,
J. BLAIR,
Westminster Bridge-road, S.E., London.

SEVERE COUGH.

A FIVE YEARS' CASE.

RELIEVED AT ONCE AND COMPLETELY CURED BY HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

Dear Sir,—I suffered from a severe cold on the chest, with cough, for five years, and during that time got treatment from different sources, but derived no benefit until I used your Bronchitis Cure, which gave me relief at once, and completely cured me. I am delighted with it. It is a really wonderful medicine; does good at once, and "can't be licked."

Yours sincerely,
W. TREMELLEN,
Modewarre, Victoria.

A CHILD SEVEN MONTHS OLD.

A SUFFERER FROM BIRTH.

CURED BY A BOTTLE OF HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

Mr. W. G. Hearne.—Dear Sir,—Kindly forward me a small bottle of your Bronchitis Cure as soon as possible, as I cannot speak above a whisper owing to a cold. I had a bottle from you before for my little girl when she was 7 months old. She had been suffering from bronchitis from her birth, and now she is 3 years old, and has not had a return of it since. It is a splendid medicine for bronchitis or colds of any sort.

I remain, yours truly,
Mrs. H. HAMAGE.
Violet Town, Victoria.

A LADY IN LONDON.

A MARTYR TO COLDS AND BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

CURED BY ONE BOTTLE OF HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

THE DOCTOR SO INTERESTED THAT HE CARRIED OFF THE EMPTY BOTTLE.

Orange, N.S.W.

Dear Sir,—I enclose for your own private perusal portion of a letter received from my mother, Mrs. ——, of London, England, from which you will glean that your medicine has been a perfect God-send to a martyr to colds and bronchial asthma. I do not wish any names to be mentioned, but you are at liberty to make use of any portion of this letter you choose, and you can confidently refer anybody to me. I heard of your excellent remedy, and sent it to England. You can see for yourself what an immense success it was. Yours faithfully, ——.

Extract from letter alluded to above:—

"You will be interested in hearing that I think the Bronchitis Cure really excellent. I was very bad when it arrived, and I immediately flew to it. That was last Friday, and it has quite cured me. Dr. —— is very much interested in it. He came yesterday, and carried off the empty bottle to find out if he could get a full one from a chemist who is in a large way here."

The names are withheld from publication, but will be supplied privately when desired.

AGONISING COUGH.

NINE MONTHS' TORTURE.

RELIEVED BY ONE DOSE OF HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, AND CURED BY TWO BOTTLES.

Dear Sir,—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful effect of your Bronchitis Cure. I suffered for nine months, and the cough was so distressingly bad at nights I was obliged to get up and sit by the fire. I had medical advice, and tried other "remedies," without avail. I tried yours, and never had a fit of coughing after taking the first dose, and though I have had but two bottles I feel I am a different man, and the cough has vanished. You may depend upon my making known the efficacy of your wonderful remedy to anyone I see afflicted.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES ASTBURY.
Dargholm, Vict.

We, the undersigned, have had occasion to obtain Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, and we certify that it was perfectly and rapidly successful under circumstances which undoubtedly prove its distinct healing power. Signed by the Rev. John Sinclair, Myers-street, Geelong, and 59 other leading residents.

A FIVE YEARS' CASE.

CURED BY ONE SMALL BOTTLE.

Mr. W. G. Hearne.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send me one large bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. I am more than pleased with the results of your wonderful medicine, as a small bottle cured my little girl, who had been suffering for five years, and now I do not feel safe to be without it. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
AGNES F. KENNEDY,
Bethanga, Victoria.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

SUFFERED SEVEN YEARS.

EXPECTORATING BLOOD AND MATTER.

COMPLETELY CURED.

Mr. W. G. Hearne.

Dear Sir,—Your medicine has cured me of bronchitis and asthma, from which I suffered for upwards of seven years, during which period I was scarcely ever free from coughs, and frequently the difficulty of breathing was so distressing that for nights in succession I had to sit up. I write you this acknowledgment from a sense of duty, as in my case every other treatment had failed. For a year previous I had been getting very much worse, and at the time I obtained your medicine I was confined to bed suffering from a most violent cough, expectorating blood and matter, and apparently beyond hope of recovery. The first dose of the medicine gave me welcome relief, and I steadily improved as I continued the treatment, until I became, as I am now, quite well.—Yours sincerely,

H. WALKER, Balmain, Sydney.

ASTHMA.

PREVIOUS TREATMENT FAILED.

A 17 YEARS' CASE.

CURED BY 3 BOTTLES.

Mr. Alex. J. Anderson of Oak Park Charleville, Queensland, writes:—"After suffering from Asthma for 17 years, and having been under a great many different treatments without benefit, I was induced to try Hearne's Medicine for Asthma. After taking three bottles of this medicine I quite got rid of the Asthma, and since then, which was in the beginning of 1883—15 years ago—I have not had the slightest return of it. The medicine quite cured me, and I have much pleasure in recommending it."

Writing again on the 4th April, 1899, he states:—"I am keeping very well now. Never have the slightest return of the Asthma."

Prepared only and sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor,

W. G. HEARNE, CHEMIST, GEELONG, VICTORIA.

Small Size 2s 6d, Large 4s 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Forwarded by Post to any Address when not obtainable locally.

BROOKE'S MONKEY BRAND SOAP

WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

BUT MAKES TIN LIKE SILVER, CLEANS, SCOURS, SCRUBS, POLISHES, AND BRIGHTENS EVERYTHING FROM CELLAR TO ATTIC. USED ALIKE IN PALACE AND COTTAGE.

THIS PRODUCT HAS BEEN TESTED BY THE LEADING ANALYSTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND PRONOUNCED

THE ONLY NATURAL CLEANSER.

THE "LANCET" SAYS:—"This Soap is specially recommended for cleaning and polishing. It answers admirably. It is very effectual in removing dirt and stains, at the same time giving a good polish."

THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" SAYS:—"It is well adapted for removing stains, rust, and dirt."

MANY OTHERS MIGHT BE QUOTED DID SPACE PERMIT, BUT THE TWO HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES WILL, IT IS HOPED, BE SUFFICIENT.

USED BY ALL BICYCLISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE WORLD'S MOST MARVELLOUS POLISHER.
NEW MACHINES KEPT BRIGHT. OLD MACHINES MADE NEW

CLEANS SOILED HANDS,

STEEL, IRON, BRASS, COPPER, FIREIRONS, MARBLE, STATUARY. FLOORS, MANTELS, OILCLOTHS, EARTHENWARE BATHS, BRASS PLATES, STAIR RODS, AND ALL KITCHEN UTENSILS.

GOLLIN AND COMPANY, SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

(1832) HALL OF PHARMACY, 82 KING-STREET.

NEWMAN, NEWMAN,

CHEMIST BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR,

is now in the New Premises, No. 82 KING-STREET, two doors from the old site,

THE LEADING PHARMACY IN THE COLONIES.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

HIGHEST QUALITY. REFORM PRICES. HIGHEST QUALITY. REFORM PRICES.

Perfumery by all Makers. Toilet Requisites of Every Description. Face Lotions, Powders, Creams, Washes, Grease Paints, Rouge, Make-up Cases, Manicuring Sets, Nail Varnish, Pastes, Powders, &c.

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 a.m, TILL 11 p.m. TELEPHONE, 2288.

PRIVATE WAITING-ROOM FOR LADIES.

HACKENHALL AND COMPANY'S
ALMOND MEAL and BISCUITS
and
COCOANUT MEAL and BISCUITS
for
DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
1lb. and ½lb. TINS.
2/ 5d
Can be Delivered to any Address.
Sole Agent:
C. E. NEWMAN, 82 KING-STREET.

YOU CAN RELY ON OBTAINING EXACTLY WHAT YOU REQUIRE AT THE

ONLY HALL OF PHARMACY, 82 KING-STREET.

NO BRANCHES.

MEDICINES PUNCTUALLY DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF CITY AND SUBURBS.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening.

Nothing beyond an ordinary investment business transpired in Government, bank, and other securities than mining, with a fairly firm market. A sale of Queensland 4 per cents, due January 1, 1913, shows that the stock of the northern colony is 2 below that of New South Wales, being about ½ per cent. difference in the matter of interest. Bank stocks generally were steady, the only sales noticed being in New South Wales. For Bank of New South Wales B deposits an extra 3d was offered, and 2d more was procurable for debentures of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank. North Coast Steam continue to move off at previous price. Mercantile Mutual Insurance advanced 3d, and a sale of United Insurance was made at 71s 6d. Australian Gaslight were quitted at an advance of ⅛, being afterwards offered at a reduction of 1s 6d; Manly Gaslight improved 6d, and Newcastle were also slightly higher. Breweries continued steady. In the miscellaneous list business was confined to Shale and Oil at an advance of 2d, and to New York and Brooklyn Tobacco at the previous price; and there were advances of 3d in the buying quotations of Emu Bay Railway, and 6d in Intercolonial Building.

On the Sydney Stock Exchange the following sales were reported:—Forenoon: A.J.S. Bank B deposits, 14s 3d. At 1 o'clock: Bank of New South Wales, 37; Shale and Oil, 3s 4d; North Coast Steam, 19s 10½d; United Insurance, 71s 6d; Australian Gaslight, 17½; New York and Brooklyn Tobacco, 24s. Later: Queensland Government 4 per cent. stock, due January 1, 1913, 107. At 4 o'clock: Bank of New South Wales, 37. The closing quotations were:—

Company.	Capital paid up	Amount of Shares.	Shares paid up.	Last Div. per annum.	Prices. Last Sale.	Buyer.	Seller.	*Yield to Investor.
	£	£	£	p.c.				p.c.
N.S.W. F. Stock, 1892	2,549,350	...	...	4	109	108½	...	3⅞
Do. Act. 1873	580,189	...	...	4	125	...	...	3⅛
Do., 3 p. cent.		...	...	3	100	99½	...	...
Do. Deb., 1902	399,300	...	...	5	105½	104	...	3½
Do. 5 p.c., 1901		...	...		102½	...	...	
N.S. D., 1913	300,000	...	...	4	108	105	...	3⅜
Q'land D., 1913	...	...	...	4	107	105	...	3⅜
Colonial Sugar —D., 1914—	...	—	...	5	111¼	111½	...	4
BANKS.								
Aust. J.S.	1,167,207	10	7½	...	1/3	...	1/	...
Aust'asia	1,600,000	40	40	6	...	57	...	4⅛
City	240,000	10	8	4	85/	...	86	7½
New Issue	160,000	10	8	4	75/	74/6	...	...
Com. of A. pref	2,117,070	10	10	2	110/6	...	5¼	3½
Com. of Syd.	1,000,000	25	12½	8	24½	24½	24¾	4⅛
N.S. Wales	1,850,000	20	20	9	37	36¾	37½	4⅞
Royal of Q.	388,650	9	5½	2½	49/6	...	...	
Union	1,500,000	75	25	5	27	27½	...	4½
DEPOSITS.								
A.J.S. Bank: Class A	...			3	14/3	14/6	15/	4⅛
Class B	...			3	14/3	14/3	14/6	4⅛
Ditto Insc.	...			3½	11/4½	11/	11/4½	6
Com. of Aus. A ser., 1896	...			3	19/	18/6	...	3⅛
Ditto assets	...			3	16/	15/6	...	3⅞
E.S.A. series				...	15/2	14/3	...	
Ditto Ter.	480,148			4	18/9	18/6	...	4⅛
Ditto Deb.	982,847			4	16/4½	16/9	17/3	4⅞
Insc., pref.	303,444			3	12/	11/9	...	5
Ditto, def	900,010			3	13/	10/9	...	4⅝
Nat. of Aust.	...			4½	12/6	...	...	4⅛
Q. Nat.	...			3½	12/6	12/	13/	6⅛
STEAM.								
Illawarra	56,096	5	3¼	8½	6	5¾	6¼	5
N. & H. R.	160,000	1	1	6	18/3	19/3	...	6⅛
Nth. Coast	121,745	1	17/6	8	19/10½	19/9	20/	6⅞
N.S. Ferry	60,000	1	1	10	52/6	51/6	52/6	3⅞
Port Jackson	25,000	50	25	10	36/9	36/	38/	6⅞
Ditto Co-op Deb. Shs.	9,388		1	5	...	16/6	...	...
INSURANCE.								
A.M. Fire	37,500	1	7/6	...	27/	30	35/	...
Mer. Mut.	26,250	1	3/6	16⅔	11/6	11/6	12	5
New Zealand	200,000	10	2	11¼	...	62/	...	7½
United	62,500	10	2½		71/6	71/6	72/6	...
Ditto, New	5,725	10	12/6	...	15/	14/	15	...
GAS.								
Albury	7,000	1	12/6	10	18/	18/	...	7
Aus'lian	681,788	6	6	9	17½	17⅞	17/8/6	5¼
C. Towers	20,000	10	10	10	...	12/6	...	...
Goulburn	10,000	1	1	15	44	42/	...	6⅞
Grafton	8,000	1	1	8	24/	24/	...	6⅞
Manly	10,000	1	1	7	25/	25/6	...	5⅞
Ditto, New	5,000	1	10/	7	12/9	12/6	13/9	5⅜
Mudgee	8,000	1	1	5	15/6	15/	16/	6⅜
Newcastle	25,128	2	2	15	5⅛	5⅛	...	5⅞
Ditto		2	5/	15	...	13/6	...	...
North Shore	80,000	1	1	6	27/6	28/	...	4¼
Ditto, New	10,000	1	10/	6	14/6	14/6	...	4
BREWERIES.								
Albury	10,500	1	10/	8	...	6/6	8/	7½
Ditto	4,000	1	1	5	...	...	...	...
Australian	96,000	1	1	...	6/	5/	6/6	...
C'tlm. & Wood Bros.	250,000	1	1	4	14/3	14/	14/6	5⅝
Marshall's	29,701	10/	5/	6	5/2	4/9	5/	6
Perkins'	58,333	15/	15/	13½	33/6	33	...	6
Tooth's	900,000	1	1	7	26/7½	26/6	26/9	5¼
MISCELL'NEOUS.								
Aerated	17,500	15/	10/	...		...		
Aus. News	40,000	1	1	8	26/	...	29/	6⅛
B. H. W. Sup.	196,500	1	1	12½	24	24/	24/6	10⅛
Burns, Philp	250,000	1	1	8	32	32/	...	4⅞
Ditto	17,500	1	5/	8	9/6	...	9/3	4⅝
Col. Sugar	1,702,000	20	20	10	38¼	...	38½	5⅛
D'gety Co.	1,000,000	20	5	8	108/6	5¼	5½	7⅜
Emu B. R'l'wy	100,000	1	1	...	7/6	9/6	10/6	...
Emu Gravel	34,000	1	1	3½	...	7/	12/	...
F. Fd. Ice	161,018	1	18/	8	21/9	21/6	22/	6⅝
Harrison, Jones, D'lin	60,000	1	1	8	...	...	...	...
Ditto	60,000	1	10/	8	11/	...	...	7½
Malting Co.	3,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	9,450	1	7/	...	...	...	...	...
Melb. Trams	480,000	1	10/	3	...	...	...	...
Mont de Piete	72,862	1	1	10	31/	30/6	32	6⅜
Ditto New	1,568	1	10/	10	20/	...	...	5
Perm. Trustee	25,000	5	2/0	5	2/1	2/1	2/2	6
Per. Trust.	25,000	10	5	7	9/	8/9	9/	4
Mort's Dock	150,000	1	1	...			...	...
Ditto Pref.	20,000	1	1		20/		21/	...
Richardson & Wrench	60,000	1	1	5	9/6	9/3	...	6⅜
Shale & Oil	75,000	1	15/	2½	3/4	3/4	3/6	11⅛
Syd. Tram	187,800	1	1	40	93/6	93	93/9	8⅝
Syd. Exch.	30,000	10	10	7	...	14½	...	5
S.H'raul.	75,000	1	10/	10	25/6		25/6	...
New York & B. Tob	15,000	2	1	10	24/	24/	25/	8⅜
Vol. L. Order Land & Bo.	...		...		...	130	...	
Haymark't D.	...	...	13/	3	...	...		5
Fed. B. Dep.	...							
Indust. Prov.	80,000	20	20	6	20	...	...	6
Intercolonial	32,799	1	15/	7	11/	11/6		9⅛
Excelsior Dep.	...	...	...	...	7/6	7/6		
Aus. Mut. Dep.	...	...	...	...		7/3		
S. & Sub. D.	...	...	...	...	10/	...	...	...
Sy. Fre. Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N'castle Build		...	...			...	...	...

* Where dividends are interim the yield is based on ear's distribution; otherwise on the last half-yearly one.

The bills of city traders were fairly well met today, and there is no reason to apprehend that "the Fourth" will be an unfavourable one. The rainfall has been beneficial so far as it has extended, but a heavier supply would be welcome in the far western districts.

Messrs. D. J. M'Intyre are offering the Daintrey Estates at Randwick for sale on Saturday next.

BREADSTUFFS.

Owing doubtless to the rise in London and the firmness of the intercolonial markets, wheat is decidedly firmer locally. Parcels which were disdainfully refused last week are being now sought after at higher rates. 3500 bags of wheat sold at 2s 9½d to 2s 10½d, Darling Harbour delivery. Wheat cannot at present rates in Victoria and South Australia be imported at anything like these figures. Flour was also a shade better, Melbourne buyers inquiring after Victorian flour on this market. Prices still remain at £6 10s to £7. Manitoba flour ruled firm at £9 15s and upwards.

From the Collector of Customs we have received the following return, showing the imports and exports of wheat and flour for the port of Sydney during the week ended June 3:—

	Wheat. Bushels.	Flour. Tons.	Total in terms of wheat. Bushels.
Imports	14,578	560	45,578
Exports	76	187	9,426
Net Imports	14,502	393	36,152
Ditto last week	21,176	131	27,726

IMPORT MARKET.

The continued rains throughout the country, though light in parts, are giving renewed heart to importers and traders generally. Temporarily, however, their effect on city business was depressing. Quite a number of cables were received to-day, advising movements in producing or manufacturing markets, most of which were in an upward direction. Barbed wire further advanced, as also did black American fencing wire. Kerosene was quoted higher in New York. Glucose and rosin receded somewhat, while tartaric acid was higher at Marseilles. Locally the market responded to none of these movements; but the general tendency continues upward. Metallic lines after the speculative activity of last month appears quiet, but there is a healthier tone, as the country, which was then holding back, is now cautiously operating. Jute goods met with a good deal of inquiry, considerable business being done in woolpacks. Fish moved off more freely, salmon continuing firm.

Tea.—This market was not very active. Forty chests of Ceylons sold at 8¼d to 9d.

Messrs. Henry Harris and Co. will offer to-morrow (Tuesday) a catalogue of 590 packages of Ceylon teas ex Himalaya, Oroya, and Ville de la Ciotat, on account of the agents for the consignees and Messrs. Gerber, Michaut, and Co.

Sugar.—Steady sales were reported, there being a lack of speculative activity.

Groceries.—450 cases of cheap salmon sold on private terms; 100 cases of cheap fresh herrings, 5s; 50 cases Blanchfleur's Kippers, £4 10s; 2 tons whole black pepper, 6d; 5 tons sago, £14 10s; 75 cases Morton's pickles, 6s 9d; and 150 cases Grave's cornflour for export, 2¼d. White haricot beans sold at 7s.

Liquors.—Holders of gin were very firm in their ideas, owing to costs having risen 4d per case during the past three months in the market of supply, without any material response here. Freights, too, are on their old basis again. Key gin was firm at 10s 9d for 15's, 10s 6d to 10s 9d for 16's, 12s 3d for 18's, and 13s 6d for 20's. Hennessy's brandy sold at 35s 6d for one-star, and 45s 6d for three-star. The recent cabled advance in rum has given strength to the local market, holders of Lowndes's asking 3s 1d to 3s 2d. Shipments could not now be landed at under 3s 2d to 3s 2½d, according to the gauge, on the basis of present f.o.b. prices in London. Sales aggregating 100 cases of Thorne's whisky were reported, also a line of Dunville's bulk. Five quarters of C.V.P. brandy were placed. A contract was placed for 100 hogsheads of Revolver ale for spread delivery; 100 cases also sold at agents' prices. Dry Monopole and Pommery champagne sold freely at market rates.

Metallic Lines.—Barbed wire has advanced to £11 5s c.i.f. and e., and Black American wire at £9. Twenty tons of steel joists moved off in one line on private terms. Twenty tons of No. 8 American fencing wire were placed at £8 10s to land, No. 10 being quoted at £8 17s 6d, and 2s 6d more for ex store parcels. Truckloads of No. 8 and 10 German went ex store at £9 15s and £10 2s 6d, and of white cross at £10 and £10 5s respectively. Ten tons of barbed wire sold to land at £11 15s. Sales aggregating 9000 bags of silica cement were reported at market rates.

Jute Goods.—20 bales of 12lb. loose and woolpacks sold at 2s 1d; 35 bales 11½lb. loose, spot, 1s 11d; 100 bales 11½lb. fast and loose, for forward delivery, 2s; and 20 bales of branbags, ex store, 3s 2½d.

Oils.—Private cables from New York advise an advance of ½d per gallon in kerosene. On spot no change occurred. Turps was variously quoted at 3s 1d to 3s 3d; castor, 2s 3d; linseed oil, 2s 6d and 2s 8d; and China, 2s 8d. Four tons of Champion's white lead moved off at £27 5s and £28 5s for cwts. and qrs. respectively.

Chemicals.—Glucose has eased by cable to £8 17s 6d c.i.f. and e. against £9 6s 6d; rosin is also 2s 6d easier New York. Tartaric acid is a shade firmer in France, being now cabled 12¼d c.i.f. and e. Citric acid is cabled at 1s 3d.

Messrs. Henry Harris and Co. will hold their usual sale of groceries and liquors to-morrow (Tuesday).

The customs revenue received at Sydney on Saturday amounted to £1977. The principal items were:—

Spirits, £1546; wine, £20; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, £394; tea, £24; harbour and light rates, £69; pilotage, £80. Total, £1977.

The customs revenue received at Sydney to-day amounted to £7047. The principal items were:—

Spirits, £3803; wine, £79; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, £916; tea, £93; sugar and molasses, £736; opium, £97; dried and candied fruits, £95; harbour and light rates, £66; pilotage, £38; excise on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, £1010; excise on beer, £584. Total, £7047.

EXPORT MARKET.

Butter Movements.—From the Collector of Customs we have received the following return showing the imports and exports of butter for the port of Sydney during the week ending June 3:—

	Imports. lb.	Exports. lb.
Butter	29,736	12,040
Last week	15,176	25,648

Wool Receipts.—At Darling Harbour to-day 200 bales of wool were manifested to arrive.

London Wool Sales.—Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., Limited, have received the following cable from their London office with reference to the ensuing series of wool sales:—"The total arrivals for the series, including held over and bought in, is 362,000 bales, 129,000 bales of which have gone direct to Yorkshire and the Continent, leaving 233,000 bales available for the series."

Dalgety and Co., Limited, report the receipt of the following cable:—"The list of arrivals for the fourth series of sales, opening on June 27, has been closed. The net quantity of Australasian and Cape wool available, including old stocks, is 233,000 bales."

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

ADELAIDE, Monday.

There has been no improvement in the condition of the wheat market, but in some parts farmers are slightly more inclined to sell. Brisker business may be forthcoming in a few days. The value is 2s 8d at Port Adelaide.

The flour trade has slightly improved, values still being £6 10s. Bran and pollard are still exceedingly active at 9d.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

Wheat is firmer, and several thousand bags sold at 2s 10d at the ship's side. Flour is quoted at £6 5s to £6 10s, according to brand.

There is little change to note in respect to most investment stocks, a moderate demand being experienced at full late rates generally. Sales:—Victorian Government 3 per cent. stock, £100; Colonial Bank preference shares, £5 1s; London, £9; Victoria, £11 9s; Colonial Mutual, 6s; Emu Bay Railway, 9s 6d, 9s 9d; Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus, 13s 3d.

PRODUCE INWARD.

AUCKLAND, Monday.

The Tarawera has 1650 sacks maize for Sydney.

HOBART, Monday.

The Oonah, for Sydney, took the following cargo:—9208 bags ore, 6301 cases 1109 half-cases fruit, 104 bags onions, 15 bales hops, 14 bales skins, 56 cases jam, 95 bags bark, 186 cases pulp, 10 bales skins, 36 casks tallow, 13 cases fish, 1 box gold (£5800), 100 bales straw, 40 stud sheep, 270 bags flour.

NAMBUCCA HEADS, Monday.

The steamer Nambucca sailed yesterday with 850 bags maize, 20 pigs, and sundries. The Rosedale sailed to-day with 700 bags maize and sundries.

PRODUCE MARKETS.—Monday.

TRADE IN SUSSEX-STREET.

The unpropitious weather greatly hampered operations in general produce to-day. Notwithstanding this, however, business was of fairly large dimensions, the markets being steady and firm in tone. Incoming supplies were delayed by the non-arrival of a number of steamers, due to the rough weather on the coast. The paucity of stocks in some lines also had a restricting influence on trade. Apart from a slight rise in lucerne and a fall in eggs but little change in prices occurred.

The Farmers' Co-operative Company of New South Wales, Limited, report having held a very successful auction sale of produce at their warehouse, corner of Sussex and Liverpool streets, city, to-day, when they quitted about 10,000 bags of chaff at prices ranging from 3s to 3s 7d per cwt., 250 bags oats at 1s 10d per bushel, 540 bags bran at 9½d per bushel, and a quantity of screenings at 7s 6d per bag.

Writing from Invercargill on May 30 Messrs. Wright, Stevenson, and Co. state:—"A steadier feeling is at present observable in the oat market, although we cannot report any considerable decline in values. The exports for the week amount to approximately 7550 sacks, of which about 3600 sacks are for the United Kingdom. This has however been rather a slack week for shipping, and the quantity shipped is scarcely a reliable index of the demand existing. The following are our to-day's quotations, subject as usual to confirmation by wire:—A grade, 1s 6½d; B grade, 1s 5½d; C grade, 1s 5½d; long Tartars, f.a.q., 1s 7½d; good heavy duns, 1s 6d; milling Sutherlands, 1s 7d—f.o.b. Bluff, sacks included."

Wholesale quotations were as follow:—

FEED-GRAINS MARKET.

Oats.—Seed, 2s to 2s 3d; prime feed, 1s 10d; medium 1s 8d to 1s 9d; Tasmanian, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; extra prime bright, 1s 10d per bushel.

Maize.—Prime, 2s 10d per bushel.

Peas.—Blue, 3s 6d; grey, 3s per bushel.

Chickwheat.—Prime, 2s 5½d to 2s 6d per bushel.

Barley.—English, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; Cape, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; feed, 2s 1d, 2s 2d per bushel.

BRAN AND POLLARD.

Bran was quoted at 9½d to 9½d, and pollard 9½d per bushel.

FORAGE MARKET.

Lucerne.—Hunter River: Prime, old, £4 10s to £4 15s; medium, £4 to £4 5s; new, £3 10s to £3 15s, prime £4 to £4 5s; railway prime, £4 15s to £5; medium, £4 5s to £4 10s; small bales, £4 15s to £5 17s 6d per ton.

Hay.—Local oaten in bundles, prime, £4 5s to £4 10s; good medium, £3 15s to £4; off varieties, to £3 7s 6d per ton.

Chaff.—Imported: Prime, £3 15s; good medium, £3 5s to £3 10s per ton.

Straw.—Derrick-pressed, prime, £2 10s; extra prime £3; imported, £2 10s; local bundled, £2 10s per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Bacon and Hams.—Hand-cured, prime, 8½d to 7d; special brands, 7½d; second-class, 6d to 6½d; middles, 8d to 8½d; mild cured sides, 7½d; farmers' lots, 5d to 6d; Bodalla sides 7½d, flitches 7d, and middles 8½d; local hams, cloth, 8d; small weights, 8½d; New Zealand, mild cured, choice 9d; English, 9½d to 10d; small weights, 10½d per lb.

Eggs.—Good supply, fair demand. North, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; South, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; suburban new-laid duck eggs, 1s 8d; hen eggs, 1s 10d per dozen.

Poultry.—Fair supplies. Moderate demand. Inferior, 2s to 2s 3d; medium fowls, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; prime young sorts, 3s to 3s 3d; ducks, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; choice, 3s; Muscovy ducks, 3s to 4s; geese, 4s 6d to 5s; prime young, 5s 6d; turkeys, cocks 7s to 8s, choice 9s to 10s; hens 4s 6d to 5s per pair.

Cheese.—Choice loaf, choice, 5½d to 6d; medium, 5d to 5½d; large, medium 5d, choice 5½d; New Zealand, large 5d; medium, 4½d; loaf, 5½d; Bodalla cheese, 6½d per lb.

Butter.—Plentiful. Creamery, 10d; factory, 9½d to 10d; dairy, 8d to 9d; pastry, 7d to 8d; imported choice, 10d; pasteurised butter, 10½d per lb.

Game.—Hares, 1s to 1s 3d per pair; rabbits, 11s to 12s per dozen pair.

POTATO MARKET.

Potatoes.—Plentiful and dull of sale. Tasmanian, Circulars, prime, £2 5s; New Zealand, Derwent, £2 to £2 2s 6d per ton.

THE WOOD MARKET.

Fair supply, slow demand. Footwood, good, 10s to 11s; rough, 8s 6d to 7s 6d; bundles, good, 9s to 10s; inferior, 6s to 7s; billet, 8s to 9s; inferior, 6s 6d to 7s; bakers' split, good, 7s to 8s; inferior, 6s; large green, 5s to 5s 6d; dry, 8s to 9s per ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Honey.—Plentiful. Garden honey, choice 2d to 2½d, medium 1½d to 1½d per lb.

Beeswax.—Choice, 1s per lb.

Onions.—New Zealand, prime £4 10s; Melbourne, £4 per ton.

Lard.—Finely rendered, in bladders, 5d; bulk, 4½d per lb.

Turnips.—Tasmanian, £1 10s to £1 15s per ton.

REDFERN SALE.

At the Redfern Terminus Produce markets this morning a fairly good supply of produce was submitted at auction. The bulk of the offerings consisted of lucerne, which commanded ready sale at slightly firmer prices. Prime lucerne in large bales made 4s 8d to 5s, medium samples going at 4s 3d to 4s 6d. Good quality in small bales brought 4s 8d to 4s 9d. Straw chaff found buyers at 2s 1d. An off ...

ROBERT LITTLE and CO.—Hay, Chaff, and Produce Auctions at Redfern daily. Highest prices, immediate returns.—Advt.

HEATON BROS., Produce Auctioneers, established 30 years. Sales at Redfern every day. Highest prices, prompt returns.—Advt.

"York Castle brand of mild-cured Bacon. Cured by English experts. Flavour delicious." Denham Bros.—Advt.

S. B. BOND, 86 Sussex-street, Auctioneer and General Produce Salesman. Auction Sales daily at Redfern.—Advt.

R. HALL and SON, Auctioneers and General Produce Merchants. Sales at Redfern daily. Highest prices.—Advt.

Foley Brothers, Limited, Sussex-st.—Creamery Butter, Waratah, Crookwell, Candelo, Central, Kameruka, cheese.—Advt.

ARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY of NEW SOUTH WALES, Limited, Sussex and Liverpool streets, Sydney. Manufacturers Choicest Creamery Butter, Live Stock and Produce Auctioneers. Sales daily at Redfern; City Live Stock Yards, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday. Warehouse, 343-345 Sussex-street.—Advt.

Berrima District Farm and Dairy Co., Ld., Harris-street, Sydney; Robertson, Mittagong; and North Coast Co-operative Co.'s Prime Creamery Butter, fresh daily; Bacon & Ham circle brand; Cheese, Eggs, &c., &c., for sale.—Advt.

Unequalled and invincible. Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds, 1s 6d and 2s 6d.—Advt.

Sample of oaten hay in large bales brought 3s 4d per cwt. Pumpkins of good size and quality sold at 3s to 3s 8d per dozen. Straw of not the best sample in derrick bales fetched 2s 6d per cwt. Chickwheat was offered without leading to business.

Appended are the proportions of the various descriptions of produce actually submitted at to-day's sale:—Chaff, 2 trucks; hay, 1; straw, 2; wheat, 1; pumpkins, 2; and lucerne 12.

Among the consignees were:—Messrs. Ellis and Co., Dent and Perry, H. M. Sutter and Co., H. Prescott and Co., J. W. Gray and Co., A. M'Arthur and Co., and S. B. Bond.

Supplies were disposed of as follows:—

Chaff.—From Mack and Austin, Narrowmine, (truck Nos. 502 and 1636) 2s 1d per cwt.

Hay.—From Thompson, Branxton, (1050) 3s 4d per cwt.

Straw.—Derrick: From Chapman, Dubbo (5173) 2s 6d; Drew, Mudgee, (2737) passed.

Wheat.—From Starr, Guyra, (6410) passed.

Pumpkins.—From Thompson, Branxton, (1893) 3s 8d; Brown, Parkville, (8227) 3s per dozen.

Lucerne.—From Neely, Aberdeen, (3392) 4s 6d, (667) 4s 3d; chaff 4s 3d; J. Moore and Co., Singleton, (7225) 4s 9d; Thompson, Branxton, (4919) 4s 9d, (5070) 4s 8d; Percival, (2864) 4s 9d; Ah Ying, Aberdeen, (2925) 4s 8d; Ah Hung, Tamworth, (10768) 5s; O'Brien, Neminghа, (6041) 4s 8d; Boxhead, Tamworth, (2414) 4s 11d; Cousens, (164) 4s 10d; Thomas, West Maitland, (8764) 4s 6d per cwt.

FAT STOCK SALES.

THE HOMEBUSH YARDS.

Sheep.—16,898 were penned, consisting chiefly of middling and inferior quality, with occasional lots of prime, both merino and crossbred. There was the usual attendance of buyers, including the Sydney Meat Preserving Company, Limited, and the supply being in keeping with the demand competition for all good to prime lots was brisk and values firm, with a tendency to improve, more so for early shorn merinos. Lambs were in moderate supply, and prices for prime unaltered; others weaker. Quotations: Prime crossbred wethers, 13s 6d to 14s; good, 10s 6d to 11s; medium, 7s to 8s; prime crossbred ewes, 12s 6d to 13s; good, 9s to 10s; medium, 7s to 7s 6d; prime early shorn merino wethers, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; extra to 15s; good merino wethers, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; medium, 6s 6d to 7s; prime merino ewes, 9s 6d to 10s; good, 8s to 8s 6d; medium, 5s 6d to 6s; prime lambs, 10s to 10s 6d; extra to 13s; good, 7s to 8s; medium, 5s to 5s 6d.

Cattle.—857 were yarded, including a large number of good to prime quality, the bulk of which were from the northern districts. The market opened firm, and as sales progressed prices improved, particularly so for prime heavy bullocks, sales finishing up strong, buyers operating freely in anticipation of lighter supplies in the near future. Quotations—Prime heavy yards of bullocks, £7 5s to £7 15s, extra prime and heavy to £8 19s; good yards of bullocks, £6 to £6 10s; fair to good yards of bullocks, £5 5s to £5 10s, medium £3 15s to £4; prime yards of cows, £4 15s to £5 5s, extra to £6; good yards of cows, £4 to £4 10s; fair to good yards of cows, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and inferior yards of cows, from £2 10s.

Messrs. Maiden Brothers.—71 merino wethers for Alexander Brown at 14s 7d, 165 at 13s 6d to 13s 7d, 18 at 12s, 3 crossbred wethers at 15s, 3 at 12s 6d; 22 crossbred wethers for G. Cockle at 10s, 69 crossbred ewes at 9s 10d, 11 crossbred rams at 4s 10d; 29 merino wethers for Mrs. Simpson at 12s 3d, 155 at 10s 9d to 10s 10½d, 62 at 9s 10d, 219 merino ewes at 9s 6d to 9s 7d, 93 at 8s 2d, 9 crossbred ewes at 9s 6d; 493 merino wethers for Haymarket P. L. B. I. Company at 11s 5d to 11s 6d, 86 (seconds) at 10s 10d; 34 crossbred hogget ewes for Mrs. Russell Glasson at 10s 1d, 120 at 9s 10d, 35 at 9s, 15 rams at 12s; 56 crossbred wethers for R. Glasson at 10s 11d, 30 at 10s 2d, 146 merino wethers at 10s 1d, 25 at 8s 5d, 18 crossbred ewes at 10s, 29 at 9s 7d, 104 at 9s 2d; 74 merino wethers for J. Elliott at 10s 8d, 35 at 8s 11d, 70 merino ewes at 8s 8d; 17 bullocks for Northern agents, averaging £5 2s 6d, 4 cows at £2 17s.

Messrs. J. C. Young and Co.—13 bullocks for J. Dixon at £4 7s; 7 crossbred ewes for Western agents at 9s 4d, 24 crossbred wethers at 9s, 19 crossbred ewes at 8s; 84 ewes for W. Blanch at 8s 3d, 19 at 8s 6d.

Messrs. Warden Harry Graves and Son.—12 pet merino ewes for A. L. Lanceyrie at 13s, 73 merino ewes at 8s 5d; 180 crossbred wethers for Burns and Stevenson at 10s 2d, 22 double-fleece crossbred wethers at 10s, 17 double-fleece merino wethers at 10s, 4 double-fleece merino ewes at 10s, 184 crossbred ewes at 9s, 71 crossbred wethers at 8s 7d, 252 merino wethers at 8s 2d, 21 merino ewes at 8s; 3 pet lambs for A. L. Lanceyrie at 13s, 3 merino lambs at 7s 10d; 3 crossbred lambs for Burns and Stevenson at 8s 6d, 101 at 7s 8d, 21 at 5s 6d.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Lavender.—9 double-fleece sheep for Southern agents at 11s 6d, 50 merino wethers at 8s 8d, 358 at 7s 6d, 355 merino ewes at 5s 7d; 15 crossbred sheep for Mrs. George Campbell at 11s 6d, 44 merino wethers at 9s 9d, 40 crossbred lambs at 8s, 3 at 7s.

Messrs. Weaver and Perry.—1062 wethers for H. C. White at 10s 4d to 10s 7d, 12 crossbreds at 10s 3d, 123 at 9s 2d to 9s 8d; 3 crossbreds for W. Nicholl at 1 ls 8d, 93 wethers at 8s 9d, 84 ewes at 7s 10d; 41 crossbred rams for J. M'Master at 12s 6d, 61 rams at 11s, 28 wethers at 10s 10d; 20 crossbred ewes for J. Lynch at 10s 3d, 22 ewes at 9s 11d; 175 wethers for J. Jennings at 8s 7d, 25 at 7s; 9 wethers for H. Wheeler at 13s, 13 ewes at 11s 5d, 8 at 9s 11d; 12 lambs for W. Nicholl at 8s 2d, 6 at 7s 3d; 16 lambs for J. Lynch at 9s 6d, 28 at 8s 6d, 93 at 6s 8d, 24 at 6s 1d; 58 lambs for H. Wheeler at 9s 10d, 11 at 7s 1d; 18 bullocks for H. Rourke to £9, averaging £8 18s 6d; 11 bullocks for Northern agents to £6 5s, averaging £5 7s 9d, 2 cows at £2 15s; 2 cows for local owner at £2 10s.

Messrs. Joseph Leeds and Co.—1 crossbred hogget for Reddan Brothers at 12s 6d, 407 merino wethers at 11s 9d to 12s, 56 at 10s 9d; 2 merino wethers for Kayuga Estate at 11s 6d, 163 ewes at 10s 6d, 25 at 9s 7d.

Messrs. Hill, Clark, and Co.—60 bullocks for Estate H. Barnes to £8 10s, averaging £7 18s; 16 bullocks for Cameron, Meynink, and Crane at £7 12s; 50 bullocks for Barrami Estate to £6 15s, averaging £6 4s; 178 cows for Estate H. Barnes to £6, averaging £5 2s 3d; 1 bullock for A. Turnbull at £5 8s, 38 cows to £5 1s, averaging £4 2s 3d; 222 wethers for Cameron, Meynink, and Crane at 12s 3d, 12 at 11s 4d; 129 wethers for executors E. Fatton at 11s 11d, 6 crossbreds at 10s 1d, 52 wethers at 10s 3d, 213 ewes at 9s 5d, 37 wethers at 9s 9d, 49 ewes at 8s 7d; 282 wethers for Fletcher Brothers at 10s 9d, 210 at 9s 1d; 190 ewes for Thos. Hayden at 10s 4d, 74 at 9s 8d; 12 crossbred ewes for J. R. Ross at 10s 7d, 58 wethers at 12s; 5 double-fleece ewes for James Pratley at 10s 6d, 98 ewes at 8s 4d; 33 double-fleece for D. Leahy at 10s 4d, 7 Lincolns at 15s, 32 wethers at 8s 10d, 112 crossbreds at 8s 7d, 161 ewes at 8s 6d, 21 at 7s 6d; 7 crossbreds for A. G. Corderoy at 10s 1d, 97 at 9s 3d, 78 ewes at 7s 6d; 78 wethers for Taylor, jun., at 9s 7d, 2 at 13s 9d, 144 ewes at 8s 9d, 112 crossbreds at 8s 2d; 80 crossbred lambs for J. R. Ross at 9s 10d; 25 crossbred lambs for A. G. Corderoy at 7s 11d; 61 lambs for John Taylor, jun., at 7s; 13 lambs for D. Leahy at 7s.

Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited.—6 crossbred wethers for Northern agents at 16s, 2 merino wethers at 14s, 96 merino ewes at 10s 1d; 2 merino wethers for A. M. Rouse at 13s 9d, 2 at 11s, 177 at 11s 5d; 85 crossbred wethers for H. E. Telfer at 13s 3d, 158 at 11s 11d to 12s 7d, 137 merino wethers at 11s 9d; 68 merino wethers for J. and C. M'Evoy at 11s 4d, 203 at 9s 8d, 20 crossbred ewes at 9s, 4 at 9s, 4 wethers (crippled) at 7s 4d; 187 merino wethers for J. B. Black at 10s 11d to 11s 3d; 180 merino wethers for W. Grills at 10s 7d, 11 crossbred wethers at 10s, 308 merino wethers at 9s 2d to 9s 4d, 78 at 7s 1d; 198 merino ewes for Mrs. M. A. Strickland at 9s 8d, 100 at 8s 9d; 101 merino wethers for J. Williams at 9s 5d, 4 stags at 9s, 87 merino wethers at 8s 6d, 13 merino ewes at 8s, 2 crossbred ewes at 9s; 412 merino ewes for J. S. Rogers at 8s 3d; 363 merino ewes for R. Holmes at 8s 2d to 8s 7d; 9 lambs for A. M. Rouse at 9s 11d; 172 lambs (shorn) for Northern agents at 7s 1d, 227 at 5s 6d to 6s 9d, 145 at 4s 10d; 49 bullocks for A. Bay to £7 18s, averaging £7 2s 7d, 1 stag at £5 5s; 30 bullocks for Walker Trustees to £7 12s, averaging £7 2s; 75 bullocks for P. Jeffrey to £6 18s, averaging £6 8s 7d, 1 (injured) at £3; 24 bullocks for M. and J. Finn to £7 14s, averaging £6 3s 9d, 8 to £5 10s, averaging £5 15s 7d, 3 cows at £4 6s; 24 bullocks for H. Curry to £5 6s, averaging £5 2s 6d; 101 bullocks for Northern agents to £7 5s, averaging £6 2s, 12 at £5 2s; 10 bullocks for Grills Brothers to £4 14s; 8 bullocks for J. O. Grills to £4 17s, averaging £4 13s, 1 cow at £3 18s; 4 cows for G. K. Jeffrey to £5 8s, averaging £3 12s, 1 heifer at £3 4s, 10 steers to £3 8s, averaging £2 16s 7d; 27 bullocks for T. F. and J. Grills to £5 2s, averaging £4 2s 7d.

MAITLAND FAT STOCK SALES.

WEST MAITLAND, Monday.

The fat stock sales were held at Campbell's Hill to-day in the presence of a good attendance of buyers. Best yards of bullocks made £6 10s to £6 17s; good £5 5s to £5 17s, light and medium £4 1s to £4 12s, others, £2 5s to £3 15s; calves, best vealers made 34s to 40s, good 22s 6d to 27s, others 12s 6d to 20s. Sheep: Best crossbred wethers made 12s 6d to 13s 3d, good 10s to 11s 6d, light and medium 7s to 8s 6d; ewes, best 9s 6d to 11s, others 6s to 8s 1d; merino wethers, best 11s 3d to 12s 6d, good 10s to 10s 9d, light and medium 7s 3d to 8s 3d; ewes, 8s to 9s; lambs, prime 10s to 10s 10d, good 8s 6d to 9s 6d, others 6d 6d to 7s 6d. Pigs: Baconers made 30s to 46s 6d; porkers, 16s to 21s 6d; stores, 7s 6d to 10s; suckers, 3s 6d to 5s.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

LAND AND HOUSES.

BATT RODD, and PURVES.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Land and Houses, Civil Service Co-operative Shares.

FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE.

H. HARRIS and CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Teas, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Cigars, Whisky, &c.; at 2.30, Furniture, Glass, China, Cutlery, Electroplate, Pianofortes, &c.

CORDNER and BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11, Furniture, Glass, China, Cutlery, Electroplate, Pianofortes, &c.

A. TRAVERSI and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

DALWOOD and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Umbrellas, Books, &c.

J. R. LAWSON.—At the Rooms, at 11, Tasmanian Furs.

W. TROUP and CO.—On the premises, 39 Upper William-street, at 11, Piano, Furniture, Pictures, Ornaments, &c.

J. P. LISTER.—At his Rooms, at 11 and 2, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

H. RAINS.—At 62 Mary-street, Surry Hills, at 11, Furniture, &c.

H. W. BROOK and CO.—At 146 Elizabeth-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

MIDDLETON and CO.—At Hay and George streets, at 2, Clothing, &c.

C. CLEAVE.—At 23 Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, at 10, Furniture, &c.

J. BROWN and CO.—At 367 Oxford-street, Paddington, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.

WOOL AND STATION PRODUCE.

SYDNEY WOOL-SELLING BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the Stores of Harrison, Jones, and Devlin and Winchcombe, Carson, and Co., at 10.30, Leather; at the various Stores, at 2.30, Bark.

HORSES, VEHICLES, AND HARNESS.

W. INGLIS and SON.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2.30, Horses.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

J. BRIDGE and CO.—At the Rooms, 174 Sussex-street, at 11.30, Oats, Peas, Barley, &c.

ELLIS and CO.—At their Sale Yards, at 2.30, Butter, Poultry, &c.

COUGHS, COLDS on the CHEST, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA rapidly cured by HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of bronchitis, distressing cough, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, pain and soreness in the chest, experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to colds on the chest, it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure.

"Mr. W. G. HEARNE.—Dear Sir,—I had a bad attack of Bronchitis for six months, with dreadful hacking cough day and night, and great quantity of phlegm. Night sweats came on and pains in my chest, and I got so weak that I could not leave my bed. At this stage I was pronounced to be in consumption. I had a lot of medicines of different kinds, but nothing did me any good until, reading in the 'Age' of your 'Bronchitis Cure,' I got a bottle, and after taking two doses I was much improved. After taking two bottles the cough and night sweats left me, my appetite returned, and I was able to get up; and am now in good health, for which I am truly grateful, and shall recommend your Medicine to all my friends.—Yours truly, E. SMITH, Halpin Park, Nhill, Victoria."

"After suffering from Asthma until I was 17 years old, and having been under a great many different treatments without benefit, I was induced to try Hearne's Medicine for Asthma. After taking three bottles of this medicine, I quite got rid of the Asthma, and since then, which was in the beginning of 1883, 14 years ago, I have not had the slightest return of it. The Medicine quite cured me, and I have much pleasure in recommending it.—ALEX. J. ANDERSON, Geelong, Victoria."

"We, the undersigned, have had occasion to obtain Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, and we certify that it was perfectly and rapidly successful under circumstances which undoubtedly prove its distinct healing power." Signed by the Rev. John Sinclair, Myers-street, Geelong, and fifty-nine other leading residents.

Prepared only and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor, W. G. HEARNE, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

Small sizes, 2s 6d; large, 4s 6d. Sold by chemists and medicine vendors. Forwarded by post to any address when not obtainable locally.

Tenders.

ARTISTS and PAINTERS.—If you want best quality Goods for Lowest Cost buy from JAMES SANDY and CO., 271 and 330 George-street.

BROKEN HILL JUNCTION SILVER-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS FOR CONCENTRATES.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of the Output of Lead Concentrates of the above Company for a period of Six (6) or Twelve (12) Months, and will be received at the Adelaide Offices of the Company up till WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1899, at 2 p.m.

Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Chairman, and endorsed "Tender for Concentrates."

Full particulars can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, Melbourne, 39 Queen-street; and Adelaide, Mutual Provident Buildings, King William-street.

By order of the Directors.
A. H. SCARFE,
Adelaide Secretary.

BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS for Chimneys, Piers, &c. Hewlitt-st., Granville, or Wyoming, Palace-st., Ashf.

BRICKS.—For the cheapest and best apply E. Vickery, jun., 78 Pitt-st. T., 135. Vulcan Brickworks, St. Pet.

DAMPCOURSE, pure bitumen, portable rolls, cheaper, better than imp. or slates. Asphaltum Co., Druitt-st.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

We have received instructions from Mr. T. COOK, of Mayfair, the Strand Arcade, to invite TENDERS for the Stock of the Ladies' Gloves and Fancy Goods Department, including the undermentioned clean and up-to-date items, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Gloves	427	6	8
Fancy Goods	113	7	2
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Hosiery	79	0	10
Veilings and Chiffon	76	3	2
Ladies' Mercery	40	1	4
Umbrellas, Ties, and Sundries	35	13	9
	771	15	11

Tenders close on TUESDAY Next, the 9th June, at noon.

A deposit of 10 per cent. must accompany each tender. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Stock-sheets may be seen and tender forms and all information obtained ONLY from THE MERCHANTS AND TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, Limited, Central-chambers, 173 Pitt-street.

Sydney, 6th June, 1899.

GEORGE HUDSON and SON, Regent-st., Redfern, are selling Baltic Lining at 3s per 100ft. super.

GEORGE HUDSON and SON sell Baltic Flooring at 12s 6d 100ft. super. All Build. Materials equally cheap.

GEORGE HUDSON and SON, Timber Merchants Regent-street, Redfern, have large stocks OREGON and HARDWOOD just landed.

MINTARO SLATE stands unequalled for durability for verandahs, nosing, doorsteps, tanks, urinals; also Marble Mantels, Grates, Hearth, and Verandah Tiles; Butcher's Slabs. Creak and Ford, 195 Geo.-st., W. T., 2793.

PLANS Drawn for gentlemen about to build, reasonable. E. J. Sanders and Co., 161 Vickery's-ch., Pitt-st.

PLUMBING.—Wanted, Price Laying on Gaspipe, small job. 10 a.m., Killinane, Mary Ann-st., Ultimo.

SEPARATE Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, 10th June, for Fencing, Clearing, and Digging Land at Wahroonga. Specifications may be seen at address, G. DOYLE, Ellerslie, Wahroonga.

TENDERS are invited for Drainage and Plumbing to Hotel Victoria, George-street, city.

Plans and specifications at the offices of the undersigned.

JOHN E. KEMP, Architect, &c.,
(late Morell and Kemp). 182 Phillip-street.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited till 13th June for the Erection of COTTAGE RESIDENCE, Belle Vue-street, Arncliffe.

SLATYER and COSH, Architects.
Post Office-chs., 114 Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited till 9th June for the Erection of COTTAGE VILLA, Darley-road, Manly.

SLATYER and COSH, Architects.
Post Office-chs., 114 Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—For SALE, about 50ft. first-class IRON RAILING and STONEWORK. Apply Dr. WRIGHT, 4 York-street.

TURNERS.—Wanted, PRICE for Couch Stumps, Chair Legs, and Small Work in Kauri and Cedar. Apply Upholsterer, Adelong P.O., N.S.W.

TENDERS Connecting to Sewer, Cottage, Newtown. Excelsior Building Society, 143 York-st., Sydney.

TENDERS to do up a House in the Erskineville-rd., Newtown. Apply Arnott House, Wynyard-square.

TENDERS for Painting two Houses in Rosebank-st., off William-st., Darlinghurst.

TENDERS, Quarrying, vacant land, next Poskar's store, Bank-st., N. Sydney. After 11 o'clock.

TENDERS for Asphalting Yard with Ashes, F. J. Gibbins, 88 Sussex-st.

TENDERS for Flooring New Building, labour only, Annandale-st., near Booth-st., An'ndale. J. Lamburn.

TENDERS for Carpenter's Works, also Stonemason's, at once. Wm. Barnfield, Kepos-st., Redfern.

TENDERS for Asphalting. J. Richmond, Coronation-rd., near Johnston-st. Annandale tram term.

TENDERS for Brick Cottage. Plans, &c., 244 Pitt-st.

TENDERS wanted for Slating Cottage Roof, labour only. Corner Julia and Chandos sts., Ashfield.

TENDERS for Gas-fixing two Windows. Cooper and Fox, 79 Regent-st., Redfern, 9 a.m.

TENDERS for Plumbing and Gasfitting; labour only. 37 Albert-st., off George-st., Redfern.

TENDERS wanted for Flooring. Avoca-st., near Alison-st., Randwick.

TENDERS wanted for Connecting to Sewer. Plans, &c., Almaville, 89 Marlborough-st., Leichhardt.

TENDERS invited for Connecting Cottage with Sewer. Plans may be seen at 10 Excelsior-st., Leichhardt.

TENDERS invited for Connecting 10 Cottages with Sewer. Plans 89 Carlisle-st., Leichhardt.

TO DRAINERS.—TENDERS wanted. Apply early, W. J. Richardson, Darlington-rd., Darlington.

VILLA Designs and Plans on view. E. J. Sanders and Co., 161 Vickery's-chambers, 82 Pitt-st.

WANTED, TENDERS for the Plumbing of six cottages. E. Glasen, Bay-st., Botany.

WANTED, Price, Paperhanging Cottage. Shirley, 21 Sutherland-lane, off Elizabeth-st., Pad. Apply 10.

CHAMPION'S Gen. White Lead, B. and S. Oils; also, Plasterer's Colours, Plaster, Cement, Keen's, at lowest prices; Sheet Lead and Pipe, Tin and Compo. Pipe. G. E. CRANE and SONS, City Cement Stores, Pitt-st., C.Q.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, cheapest prices; Rim Locks, 16s 6d doz. Macintosh and Sons, 307 Pitt-st.

Houses and Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, Brick COTTAGE, in good order, 2 rooms, hall, kitchen, washhouse, copper, connected with sewer, good yard, rent 8s week; title leasehold, about 70 years to run, ground rent £5 year. PRICE, ONLY £190. INSPECT AT ONCE.

WALTER RUSH and CO.,
90 Queen-street, Woollahra.

WAVERLEY.—Lovely Brick COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bay window, verandah front and back, good position, close 2d tram, £450, small deposit, our usual easy terms.

W. J. DOUGLAS, Intercolonial Investment Company, Ltd., 14 Moore-street, near G.P.O.

A BARGAIN, £225, near St. James', Croydon.—Nice Bk. Cott., 5 r., 44 x 120. Page and Co., 139 King-st.

ANOTHER Bargain, £400.—Comfortable House, 6 r., Forbes-st., Newtown. Page and Co., 139 King-st.

RETURN 15½ p.c., £1000.—Splendid Leasehold TERRACE. Page and Co., 139 King-st.

FOR SALE (to wind up deceased estate), Brick HOUSE, 7 rooms and offices, 9 Sloane-street, Summer Hill, 1 minute station, charming position, nice grounds, £700. E. W. COOMBE, care Bank N.S.W. Head Office.

SALE, COTT., 4 rooms and kit., ½-acre land, near Hornsby. A. H. Holdship, solicitor, 9 Castlereagh-st.

COMPULSORY SALE, an Attic Cottage, brick, 41 Yule-st., Petersham, consisting of 4 rooms and kitchen.

FOR SALE, cheap, Five LOTS Seldon's Estate, Greenwich-rd. J. Jago, 151 Walker-st., North Shore.

ORIGINAL Estates, Longueville, Chatswood, Mosman, Land for Sale. Harnett, jun., and Co., 19 Hunter-st.

BRICK Cottage, 3 rms., hall, w.h., copp., conn. sewer, gas, cheap for cash. 92 College-st., Camperdown.

FOR SALE, ORCHARD, with large Hall and Business returning £400 a year. Particulars K., P.O., Minto.

KINGSTON, Newtown.—Pretty Brick COTTAGE corner of two streets, 4 rooms, washhouse, &c., large yard, every convenience; real bargain, c. or t.; Torrens. MARSHALL, the Bridge, Newtown.

ENMORE, Newtown.—Two semi-detached two-story HOUSES, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., splendid position; sacrifice price, c. or t.; Torrens. MARSHALL, the Bridge, Newtown.

TO CAPITALISTS.—20 ACRES of elevated LAND, 5 minutes Carlton station, good bed of superior shale, first cutting from Carlton railway station, £1500 cash, remainder on mortgage 5 p.c. JOHN ROBERTS, Carlton.

CANLEY VALE.—Five acres Orchard and Poultry Farm, 300 trees, vines, &c., mod. Cott., 5 large rooms, sheds, stables, tanks, every convenience, £475.

JNO. JAS. MILLER and CO., Parramatta.

Calls and Dividends on Shares.

THE REEFERS' EUREKA GOLD-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Twentieth CALL of Threepence (3d) per share upon shares in the abovenamed Company, numbered from 2501 to 45,000, both inclusive, has this day been made by the Directors thereof, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 18 Alma-chambers, Adelaide, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1899.

H. CONIGRAVE, Secretary.

Adelaide, 31st May 1899.

P.S.—Country and intercolonial cheques must have exchange added, and registered name and consecutive numbers of shares must be given.

VICTORY FOREST REEFS GOLD-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the second) of Threepence, has been made on the B Preference Shares in this Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of June, 1899. THOS. M'GREGOR, Manager, 60A Pitt-street, Sydney. 3rd June, 1899.

WOLAROI GOLD-MINING COMPANY, N.L.—A CALL (tenth) of One Halfpenny per Share on the Contributing Shares in this Company has been made, and is payable at the Company's Office, No. 70 Pitt-street, on 14th June, 1899.

FRED. FULLWOOD, Manager.

KLINK'S NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the 5th) of One Penny per share has been made on the capital of the abovenamed Company, due and payable to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, West Wyalong, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of June, 1899. By order of the Board. T. ROUSE, Manager. West Wyalong, 2nd June, 1899.

COROWA DEEP LEAD GOLD-MINING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY, No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the 33rd) of Twopence per share has been made upon the Unpaid Capital of the Company, payable to me, at the Company's Office, Corowa, on or before the 14th June.

By order of the Directors,
ERNEST BRAY, Manager.

Public Companies.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.

HEAD OFFICE—GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

Paid-up Capital	£1,950,000
Reserve Fund	1,200,000
Reserve Liability	1,950,000
Total	£5,100,000

Directors:

James Thomas Walker, Esq., President; Reginald James Black, Esq.; William Alfred Cotton, Esq.; Sir James Reading Fairfax; The Hon. Charles K. Mackellar, M.L.C.; Robert Campbell Close, Esq.

Auditors: A. G. Milson, Esq.; J. S. Harrison, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE—OLD BROAD-STREET.

With Branches in all the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; and Agencies in Tasmania, India, and the East, the United States, Hamburg, and the United Kingdom.

The Bank allows interest on fixed deposits; collects for its customers dividends of public companies, and interest on debentures; and invests money on their behalf in public securities in the Colonies or Great Britain; undertakes the Agency of other Banks; issues drafts, circular notes, and letters of credit; and conducts all customary Banking business.

The Bank also issues Circular Notes in sums of £10 or £20, negotiable on the continents of Europe and America, or in India and the East.

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, Limited.

Capital Paid Up	£1,000,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,010,000 0 0
Reserve Liability	1,000,000 0 0

DIRECTORS:

Sir Edward Knox, Chairman
G. J. Cohen, Esq., Deputy Chairman
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Profit divided for the year 1898 (after making unusually large reserves) amounted to £479,742, yielding Reversionary Bonuses of about £880,000.

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ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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Applications are invited from persons willing to act as Agents for the Companies.

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ARE YOU TOO FAT! INEXPENSIVE Treatment for the REDUCTION of SUPERFLUOUS FLESH. CURE GUARANTEED in all cases. ABDOMINAL OBESITY A SPECIALTY. Send for treatise on obesity, with colonial testimonials. Address MALING REMEDY CO., 38 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

BRUCE VINES.—S. on first privilege; won't drink much. You drink heartily and so save yourselves.

BRUCE, ROBERT, native of Glasgow.—Wanted, information by relatives. Last heard of about year ago, then going Sydney. Address JAMES A. BRUCE, 156 Collins-street, Melbourne.

BURMAN'S DELHI RELISH. Have you tried it?

CLERGYMAN required to solemnise marriages, Sydney. Apply in first instance C. B., Herald.

COLLIE BLEND.—Finest Whisky in the World. Not a headache in a hogshead of it.

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DIAMOND RINGS, Diamond Bracelets, Diamond Brooches, Gold Alberts, Long Gold Chains, Gold Watches, Silver Plate, Revolvers, Opera Glasses, or any high-class article likely to get into pawnbrokers' hands can be supplied at bargain prices. Address for the past 9 years, W. BURNETT, 51 Oxford-st. Easy tms. without ext. ch.

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Write for particulars and testimonials, or call and see original letters of thanks from well-known citizens.

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ECZEMA, instant relief, guaranteed cure, 5s, post free. Dr. Lecht, specialist, 106 G. Buckingham-st., Redfern.

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JOHN THOMAS BEVANS, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, last heard of in Melbourne, Australia, in 1889, please write to his brother Edward. Address Miss Gillis, 25 Pitt-street, Redfern, Sydney.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park. Ad., 1s.

MABEL STUART.—Write to your sister Nellie; anx. Send address, Nellie Stuart, P.O., William-st. 88.

MATRIMONY.—Gentleman (30), country storekeeper, wishes acquaintance good business woman, Protestant, aged 21 to 25, complexion fair, education and refinement indispensable; open 3 days. No P.O. address replied to. St. Elmo, G.P.O., Sydney.

PROFESSOR BRAHAM teaches Piano, Violin, Mandoline, 1s 6d lesson or 25s qr. Ap. Abraham's, 9 Strand.

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Dr. BROOK'S COMPLEXION PILLS
Purify the Skin and Produce a Lovely Colour.
"THEY MAKE BLOOD."
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WIESBADEN GOUTWATER for Gout, Rheumatism and Eczema. Harrison and Attwood, 334 George-st.

WILL Mrs. HOPE MUIR send address to Miss M. S. Wood, P.O., Parade, Norwood, South Australia.

WILL G. M. D. meet R. Price G.P.O., 7.30, To-night.

WALNUT EXTRACT will Stain Grey or Faded Hair to any shade of Brown, Dark Brown, or Black. J. B. GOOCH, Hair Worker, 295 George-street, opp. Hunter-street. See name on shop.

WHY LOOK OLD?—Our Electric Face Massage, not steam, will remove Wrinkles and Crowsfeet, and beautify the face; satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write 120 Strand, second floor. Manicuring, 6d.

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SLATES.—3000 20 x 10 Corr. Iron Doors and Frames Box Frames and Sashes, chp. Spencer, 45 Newtown-rd.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, &c., for Coughs, Colds, and Chest complaints. Useful in Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Consumption, &c. Is equally Serviceable for Horses and Cattle.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, for Indigestion and its evils, Bilious derangements, &c. An agreeable aperient.

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CHESHIRE BIRD LIME, in tin boxes. Spread on paper or twigs for Mosquitoes, Birds, and small animals. Manufactory—Stockport, England.

FORTUNE'S DAUGHTER.

Tramp, to lady: "Can you please assist a poor man out of work? Been out here 40 years; never saw times so bad." "You were out here in the good times and have nothing in store? The saying is that fortune calls on everyone, once at the least." "Yes, ma'am, he called at my place, but I was out. He never called since. But his daughter has visited me too often (misfortune). Six months ago I had sandy blight, was nearly blind, and I upset a billy of tea into my boot. I was ruined but for a kind lady who dressed my foot with Moore's Household Remedy Ointment. It took all the pain out in a few minutes. Next day I wore my boot, and applied the Ointment to my eyes, and the next day I could see all right, and in four days was at work." This statement bears out the testimony of thousands who have used it. It speedily cures chilblains, chapped hands, sore lips, piles, sore throats, corns, and sores of all kinds on man, animals, and poultry. Testimony from Sydney found ries with each pot. 1s pots, red labels. Sold Everywhere. Wholesale—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Sydney.

NO PILLS BUT ABRAHAM'S are made from a simple vegetable medicine (Dandelion), or give such good and great results to the consumer; they are always successful when many others fail, and great care is taken to have them absolutely uniform.

Prudent housekeepers in Australia will send back and decline to take a substitute for ABRAHAM'S PILLS.

A City Physician says: "I regard ABRAHAM'S PILLS as the best that I have ever taken, and since their introduction I never take any other, and do not require to use Calomel or its preparations."

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ECZEMA CURE.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 4s 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Continued Youth.—To seem and feel well only require regularity and attention. Any defect can be remedied by Holloway's Purifying Pills, which expel those morbid matters which produce inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and decay. Sold at 78 New Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

KEATING'S BON BONS or WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread WORMS; a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and especially adapted for children. In tins, of all chemists.

DR. GILL'S LICORICE BALSAM, the great modern Cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c., is sold in 1s bottles (per post, 1s 3d), by W. PRATT, Chemist Crystal-street, Petersham.

J. CRAWFORD BRADLEY may be consulted daily 10 till 4, or by appointment, at his new address, 183 William-street.
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FURNITURE FOR CASH or on TIME PAYMENT, from £5 to £500, on very easy terms and low prices.

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FURNITURE ON EASY SYSTEM OF TIME-PAYMENTS. £5 Worth, 10s Down, 2s 6d Weekly; £10 Worth, £1 Down, 5s Weekly; £20 Worth, £2 Down, 7s 6d Weekly.

HOUSES FURNISHED TO £100 ON EASY TERMS.

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HOME, SWEET HOME.

Try BATCHELOR and CO., 10 OXFORD-SQUARE, OXFORD-STREET, if Furnishing Cottage or Mansion for Cash or the Time Payment system from £5 to £500.

BEDSTEADS, Double, black and gold, 12s 6d. Single 8s 6d, New Bedding, cheapest in Sydney. Large quantity New and Second-hand Furniture. Must sell. W. LONGLAND, 107 Liverpool-st., city, and at 613 George-st.

STOVES, Coppers, Grates, Ovens (500), equal new, must sell. Stoves repaired. Longland, 108 Liverpool-st.

I WILL Buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and give HIGHER PRICES than any one in Sydney. Letters promptly attended to. C. SLOANE, Post-office, Park-street.

GENTLEMAN will purchase privately house of Furniture for cash. S. Dawes, 21 Oatley-rd., Paddington.

COTTAGE of FURNITURE, nearly new. Apply Nutshell, Turramurra.

WANTED, House of FURNITURE, for cash. Cash, Herald Branch, King-st.

WANTED, 50 Austrian CHAIRS, must be good. Howarth, Oxford Dining Rooms, Castlereagh-st.

Miscellaneous.

MATERIALISATION.—TO-NIGHT, 8, 2s 6d; Sittings daily; Developing Class forming. Mrs. MELLON, 19 Parramatta-road. Take Leichhardt tram to Ross-street.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park, Ad., 1s.

MRS. FREUSS, Intuitional Palmist, has retd. Consultations, 46 Regent-st., city, 11 till 8 p.m. Ladies only.

MADAME ZEPHEY, Palmist and Clairvoyante, 14 Royal Arc. Try her marvellous Complexion Cream.

I AM the only Bohemian Gipsy Palmist in Australia, 30 years a roving gipsy. 26 Pitt-st., 2 d. from Park-st.

GORDON FOSTER, 90 Brougham-st. (only).

MADAM CORE, the Original Palmist, 312 Palmer-st., 3 doors from Oxford-st. Ladies only.

A CLAIRVOYANTE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, daily, 12 to 7, 2s 6d. Seance To-night, 8, 1s. 279 Pitt-st., upst.

GIPSY LEE, true-born Gipsy Palmist and Clairvoyant, reveals cradle to grave. 22 King-st., Newtown.

MRS. SMITH, Clairvoyante, daily. Seance To-night, 8, ad. 6d. 88 Missenden-rd., op. Prince Alfred Hosp.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Madame BELLE daily, 2s 6d. Seance Wed. night, 8, 6d. 651 Harris-st., Ultimo.

A CLAIRVOYANTE.—Madame Wearne, Seance held nightly at 8, 6d; daily, 11-4, 2s 6d. 61 Broadway, Glb.

MRS. WARRINER, daily, 11-5, 2s 6d; Seance Tues., Wed., Thurs., 8, 6d. 369 Crown-st., near Fitzroy-st.

MADAME ST. GEORGE, Clairvoyant, Palmist, Removed fm. C'reagh-st. to 48 Fitzroy-st., off Crown-st.

NOTHING but the Truth.—Scientific Palmist, Sasoon, 329 (only) Foy's-buildings, Elizabeth-st.

BEFORE you decide for or against Palmistry, try PAUL FERRIS, 55 Victoria Markets.

SPIRITUALISM.—Prof. Hawk and Mrs. Carmichael. Seance To-night. 194 George-st., opp. Eden's Studios.

CLAIRVOYANT.—Mr. Stepherson, Seance To-night at 8, 1s; daily from 11 till 5, 2s 6d. 732 Harris-st.

For Sale.

(Continued from page 3.)

EDISON'S Phonograph, with Two Cases records, eleven way rack tubes, two Silver Trumpets, stand, &c., £12; also Edison's Cinematographe, with films, slides, and limelight outfit complete, £30. 28 Francis-street, Hyde Park.

TO BRASS BANDS and Country Customers.—Cornets, Tenor Horns, Sax Horns, French Horns, Euphoniums, Side and Kettle Drums, Violins and Bows and Cases, English Anglo-German Concertinas, Accordeons, Piccolos and Flutes, Clarionettes, very superior Aluminium Concert Flute, very superior Nickel-plated Concert Flute. Largest Stock of Second-hand Musical Instruments in Sydney. Mandelberg's Unred. Pledge Shop, 108, 110 Castlereagh-st.

GREAT Clearance Sale FURNITURE.—New Aust. Chairs, 8s; Bedroom Suites, £5; Pearl, Nickel, Brass D. Bedsteads, complete, £3; Younger 54in. Range; Dining Tables, 7s 6d; Dentist's Outfit; Am. Barbers' Chairs; Mirrors, 10s 6d; Commode, Invalid, Rocking Chairs. Largest Stock. Auc. prices. Elliott's, 823 Geo.-st., Hay'kt.

TANKS, Tanks, Cranes, Winches, Lathes, Avery Scales, Sundries, any price selling off. 336 Sussex-st.

THE YOUNGER STOVE is still the best. Unequalled for efficiency, economy, and durability. Guaranteed to work where all others fail. Send for price list. G. FLETCHER and SON, Oxford-street, Oxford-square.

IRON SAFES.—Tann's, Phillips, Excelsior, Carroll, Taunton, all sizes, at bargain prices.
M. SYMONDS and CO.,
Telephone, 2291. 275 Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—1600ft. of well-dressed STONE, cheap. Apply Terry-street, Belmore Park, behind Toohey's Brewery.

OFFICE TABLE, Desk, Carpets, &c., for SALE, price £5. E. S. C., Herald.

OIL Clothing, Tarpaulins, Cart Covers, Buggy Aprons, Tents, chp. Goldstein, maker, 200 Lower George-st.

WANTED to SELL, ½-plate CAMERA, OUTFIT, &c. Apply A. P. A., 132 Phillip-st., city.

OAKMAN'S Patent Roller SKATES, also Roller Bearings, extra large. Write for particulars, 14 O'Connell-st.

FOR SALE, young COW, with calf at foot. Mrs. Forster, Parramatta-rd., Concord.

DEALER'S VAN, also Tables, Pump, Filler, Hooks, &c., for butcher's shop. 118 Pyrmont B.-rd., Glebe.

A GOOD Patent House MANGLE, cheap. A. B., Post-office, Glebe.

GOOD Building STONE for SALE. Goulburn and Sussex sts.

COUNTERS, Office Tables, Desks, Glass, Show Cases, quant., cheap. Childs and Koops, 115 Liverpool-st.

STYLISH Horse, Cutunder Hooded Buggy, suit trav., no reason. offer ref. W. Wilce, Erskineville-rd., Ntn.

LADY, giving up housekeeping, will Sell Furniture and Effects of 5-roomed house, cheap. P.O., Crown-st.

TO Gardeners.—Black Soil and Manure, Couch Turf, Buffalo, any quantity. 339 Abercrombie-st., Redfern.

SLEE'S Double-oven Cooking STOVE, in thorough repair. 80 Crown-st., Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, Surgeon's Operating COUCH, cheap. Merton, 229 Macquarie-st.

GLASSCASES, Wall Cases, Glass Partitions, Doors, Sashes, P. Holes, Counters (all kinds). 228 Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, splendid CUTTING-PRESS, 36in. wide, suitable for printers. M'Donald, Queen-st., Chip'dale.

DYNAMITE, in case lots, 1s lb.; hand-power fuse-sole's Drill, £3. Macintosh and Sons, 307 Pitt-st.

DENTISTS.—Fountain, Spittoon, and Dental Engine by S.S.W., also Gartrell Vulcaniser. 728 George-st.

P. AND A. GUYE'S CELEBRATED "BEST LONDON MADE" ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, AT LONDON PRICES.

FAIRFAX AND ROBERTS, 23 HUNTER-STREET, SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

FEDERATION.

THERE ARE VOTERS FOR THE BILL, THERE ARE VOTERS AGAINST THE BILL, but the POINT upon which they are of one opinion is that the BULK WHISKY known as MAC'S SPECIAL, sold by W. MACPHERSON, BARLEY MOW HOTEL, PARK AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS, IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST VALUE IN SYDNEY. MAKE NO MISTAKE. YOU CANNOT EQUAL IT AT THE PRICE.

IMPERIAL QUARTS . . . . 5s.

Also, JARS, OCTAVES, and QUARTER-CASKS.

ORDERS SENT TO THE COUNTRY DAILY.

Auction Sales.

KISS' HORSE and CARRIAGE BAZAAR.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction at the Bazaar THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness. And at 12 o'clock, Lots as advertised.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. W. Noake to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, Bay Gelding, perfectly quiet and reliable, stands trams; has been constantly driven by a lady. S.S. Hooded Buggy (by Vial and Son) and Harness, in good order.

TO RACING MEN, &c., &c.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, PEGGY PRIDE, well-known Racing Pony Mare K. C., Bay Filly, by Farewell, untried. Brown Mare, broken to saddle and harness, and quiet to trams.

PAIR TAFFY PONIES, &c., &c.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Edginton to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, Pair Taffy Ponies, about 13 hands, quiet, good goers, grand match, and used to trams. Stylish Dogcart and Warehouse Cart.

RACING PONY "THE QUEEN."

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, "THE QUEEN," Bay Mare, by Welcome Jack. Full particulars at sale. No Reserve.

SADDLE AND HARNESS PONY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the Owner, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, Brown Pony Mare, broken to saddle and harness, quiet to trams. A good useful sort.

BUGGY TURNOUT, PAIR HORSES, SOCIABLE, &c., &c.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, Brown Pony Gelding, broken to harness, quiet to trams. Hooded Abbott Buggy and Harness. Pair Horses, broken to single and double harness. Hooded Sociable, in good order, and Harness. Waggonette in first-class order.

GEORGE KISS will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, Covered WAGGON TILT.

DAIRYMEN and Others.—Kiss' Bazaar, THIS DAY. Tagged Cart, first-class order. Without Reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
6th JUNE, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

At BROOK and CO.'S MART,
146 ELIZABETH-STREET, near Liverpool-street.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Removed from Dowling-street, Paddington, and Oxford-street, Waverley.

HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM SUITE of 9 pieces, consisting of Comfortable Settee, Ladies' and Gents.'s Easy Chairs, and Six Small Chairs, Upholst. in Choice Tapestry on solid Walnut Frames.

This Suite is worthy of attention.

Carpet Squares, Linoleum, Floorcloth, Overmantels, Ornts., Gilt Pierglass, 80 x 40, Occas'l Tables, Whatnots, &c. Drawing-room Suites in Tapestry and Plush, 7 pieces. DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Suites, Austrian Chairs, A.C. Chairs, Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs with Cane Seats, 4ft. 6in. and 4ft. Sideboards, Dinner Service. Tea Set, Glassware, Cutlery, E.P. Ware, Pictures. SUPERIOR 5ft. SIDEBOARDS, with Bevelled Glasses.

VERY HANDSOME HALLSTAND, with Bevelled Glass Back and Marble Top.

MASSIVE SOLID CEDAR HALL TABLE, Umbrella Stand.

Music Stools, Books, Sewing Machine (Wilcox and Gibbs), 4ft. 6in. HALF-TESTER BEDSTEADS and BEDDING. Single Bedsteads and Bedding, 7-dr. Chests of Drawers. Marble-top Washstands, Combination Chests of Drawers. HANDSOME BEACONSFIELD BEDROOM SUITE, Bevd. Glass. Several other Bedroom Suites, Toiletware, Chairs. Kitchen Dressers, Tables, Safes, and a lot of Kitchen Sundries.

LARGE AVIARY, 5ft. x 4ft. 6, with wire front.

LARGE EUREKA GAS STOVE, Canopy top.

And an assortment of MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE and SUNDRIES.

H. W. BROOK AND CO. have received positive instructions from the owners to sell WITHOUT RESERVE, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.

The Auctioneers wish to direct the attention of PARTIES RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING to the fact that their Bi-weekly Sales (viz., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week) are an established success. GOODS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME. ACCOUNT SALES RENDERED PROMPTLY.

THIS DAY, at 11.

DALWOOD AND CO. have been instructed to realise, WITHOUT RESERVE, under BILL OF LADING,

An Assortment of FANCY and GENERAL DRAPERY, &c., comprising DRESS GOODS, FLANNELETTES, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Corsets, Umbrellas, Hall Curtains, Buggy Rugs, Ladies' Jackets, Costumes; Ladies', Men's, and Children's Gloves, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Working Shirts, Under Pants and Shirts, Sweaters, Socks, &c.; Pipes, Copy and Exercise Books, School Ditto. Also, the Balance of Ladies' Mackintoshes, sent too late for last sale. These Goods are EXACTLY THE SAME as what WE SOLD LAST WEEK. Buyers of which are Extra WELL PLEASED.

Also, 6 BEAUTIFUL CARPET SQUARES, 2 LARGE SHOW CASES, a lot of Lolly Jars, &c.

The above Goods are in perfect order, and must Sell This Day.

AT THE ROOMS, 117 BATHURST-STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, June 7th, at 11 o'clock.

AT OUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, 113 and 115 BATHURST-STREET.

THE SUPERIOR FURNISHINGS of TWO VILLA RESIDENCES.

REMOVED to our ROOMS FOR SALE.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

THE COMPLETE FURNISHING of SEVERAL WELL-APPOINTED BEDROOMS.

KITCHEN UTENSILS and SUNDRIES.

Fuller particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

DALWOOD AND CO. have been instructed by the Vendors to sell by auction, the above, at their spacious Rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,

At 367 OXFORD-STREET, Paddington, near Regent-st.

J. BROWN and CO. have been instructed by Owner to sell by auction, the Superior FURNITURE and EFFECTS, being Stock of Universal Furniture Company.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, HANDSOME BRASS-MT. BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, Walnut OVERMANTELS, Large COMBINATION CHESTS, Splendid BOOKCASE, IMPROVED BEALE SEWING MACHINE, also WHEELER and WILSON'S TAILOR'S MACHINE, Handsome BRUSSELS CARPETS, LINOLEUM, Oilcloth, Rugs, Wire Mattress, Stock and Kapok Bedding, MASSIVE and HANDSOME SIDEBOARDS, BEACONSFIELD WARDROBE, Rockers, Chairs, Pictures, Glass, China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Books, Ornaments, Cutlery, Telescope Table, and Effects.

REALLY WORTH INSPECTION. NO RESERVE.

A Splendid Chance for Parties Furnishing.

THIS DAY, at 2.

MIDDLETON and CO. will sell by auction, at Hay and George streets, Haymarket, Ladies' and Gentlemen's new and second-hand CLOTHING, Boots, Bed Linen, Jewellery, and Sundries. NO RESERVE.

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of ELEGANT and COSTLY FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at CORDNER and BARNETT'S ROOMS, 510 GEORGE-STREET, lately occupied by J. Lawler and Sons. Under favoured instructions from Mrs. M'Donald.

The Furnishings have been removed from Waverley to our superb Rooms for adequate display. Including

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTES, by FEURICH, PLEYEL, and other well-known makers. Grand Collection of ELECTROPLATE, by J. DIXON and SONS

CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY by J. RODGERS.

HANDSOME DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, in SOLID WALNUT

MASSIVE 5ft. SIDEBOARD, fitted with Cellarettes, Plate and Damask Drawers, back fitted with bevelled mirror plates and alcove top fine specimen, of cabinet art

DINING-ROOM SUITE of 9 pieces, boldly carved frames, upholstered in REAL MOROCCO

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, 10 x 4, fitted spare leaves and patent screw

LINOLEUM of A1 QUALITY, 17 x 12, equal to new

CEDAR BOOKCASE, fitted with movable shelves

AUSTRIAN DINING-ROOM SUITE, 9 Pieces

SEVERAL Handsome BRUSSELS CARPET SQUARES, Choice Colourings, sizes 15ft. x 11ft. 3in., 13ft. x 11ft., 12ft. x 9ft. 6in.

SOLID WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE of 7 pieces, artistically carved frames, upholstered in GENOA VELVET and GREEN PLUSH

RARE and VALUABLE CABINET of DRAWERS, beautifully inlaid with TULIP WOOD

BAMBOO Occasional DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, 7 pieces, upholstered with Olive Green Plush Cushions

HANDSOME WALNUT OVERMANTELS, unique in design, moulded shelves, supported with carved pillars

HALL STAND, MIRROR PLATE BACK, VIENNA Marble Top

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, latest model

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOURS

Lace Curtains, Chenille and Tapestry Curtains

Wilton, Axminster Hearthrugs and Squares

MAGNIFICENT BEDROOM SUITE of 6 pieces, comprising 6ft. three-winged Wardrobe, fitted with pair shield-shaped bev. mirror plate-glass doors, pair 4ft. Toilets of elegant design, Towel Rail, ped. Cupboard en suite.

This Suite should command attention.

HANDSOME STATE 4ft. 6in. H.-T. BEDSTEAD, heavy brass-mounted head and foot rails, hand-polished pillars, the whole being beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl, treble wire wove and finest quality of Kapok Bedding, costly bed drape

GRAND PAIRS of DUCHESSE TOILETS in BURR WALNUT and SYCAMORE

CHINA SETS of TOILETWARE

Several BEDROOM SUITES of ELEGANT Design and finely finished, fitted with bev. mirror plateglass, marble tops, and tile backs

MASSIVE CED. CHESTS of DRAWERS, Combination Chests, SQUARES of LINOLEUMS, 14 x 12, 12 x 12 6ft. 6in. and 4ft. BEDSTEADS, complete, equal to new Dining-room Tables, in sizes 6ft. x 3ft. 6in., 5 x 3

Stained Walnut Sideboards in many designs and sizes, ranging from 6ft. to 4ft. boards

Kitchen Dressers, Two-roller and Three-roller Mangles, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils

Two Fuel Stoves in tip-top order

3 MARBLE-TOP TABLES on AUSTRIAN Bentwood Stands.

CORDNER and BARNETT have received instructions to conduct the above sale THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 11 O'CLOCK.

The FURNITURE IS NOW ON VIEW.

The CATALOGUE of this IMPORTANT SALE contains over 450 LOTS. The Sale will continue all day. Light Luncheon provided.

* * The Auctioneers would respectfully direct the attention of parties furnishing to this GRAND UNRESERVED SALE.

PERSONS desirous of disposing of FURNITURE, ELECTROPLATE, PIANOFORTES, Merchandise, should forward the same to our spacious Rooms for auction sale.

* * Advances made against goods.

OUR ROOMS are unequalled in the city.

CORDNER and BARNETT, Auctioneers.

TELEPHONE, 2901.

To SPECULATIVE BUILDERS, DEALERS, and OTHERS.

SALE of SUPERIOR BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, on the PREMISES, 401, 403 KENT-STREET.

The whole of the Materials are being carefully taken down, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, BRICKS, TIMBER, IRON, STONE, &c.

CORDNER AND BARNETT will sell as above, WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m.

UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, &c., at PENOLA, 13 CRAIGEND-STREET, DARLINGHURST, close to Darlinghurst-road.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM A. B. COLLETT, Esq.

DINING-ROOM FURNISHINGS
GLASSWARE, CHINA, and E.P. WARE
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
PIANO by ERARD, in excellent order
BRUSSELS CARPETS, Lace Curtains, &c.

CONTENTS OF 4 WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOMS,

KITCHEN and LAUNDRY UTENSILS, including SPLENDID NEW EUREKA GAS STOVE, enamelled.

C. W. MADDOCK and CO. have received instructions from A. B. COLLETT, Esq., to sell as above, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Auctioneers' Offices, 91 Pitt-street. Telephone, 2934.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, on the Premises, 23 Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS. Terms, cash. No reserve. CHAS. CLEAVE, Auctioneer, will sell as above.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

At the ROOMS, 88 PITT-STREET, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 6th June, at 11.30 a.m.

PICTON.	Two comfortable W.B. Cottages, PICTON-AVENUE, each 4 rooms, kitchen &c.; land 37½ x 154. Together or separately.
PICTON.	CAPITAL COTTAGE HOME, built of W.B., fronting RAILWAY-CRESCENT, hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.; land 73 x 170.
PICTON.	LUMSDAINE ESTATE.—One-fourth undivided share in, or Proceeds arising from lots 1-4, 9-11, 33-35, 75-76, sec. 1; lots 12, 14-25, 30-43, 45, 60-80, sec. 2.
ANNANDALE.	INVERNESS, No. 90 TRAFALGAR-STREET, Brick Residence, hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, &c.; land 16½ x 188, 30ft. lane at rear.
DULWICH HILL.	ENDYMION, attractive Brick Cottage, BARNSBURY-GROVE and CHARLICOTT-STREET, 7 rooms, &c., stabling and coach-house; land 50ft. to Barnsbury-grove, 120ft. to Charlicott-street; depth 245ft. from street to street, close to tram.
BEECROFT.	Block of 3ac. 1r. 31per., HAWKESBURY-ROAD, por. 755, parish Field of Mars.

SHARES Civil Service Co-Operative Society.

Full particulars and cards to view can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers,

BATT, RODD, and PURVES, Limited.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

EDDLESTON'S SUBDIVISION, RANDWICK.

COTTAGE and 8 BUILDING SITES, opposite Tramway Workshops.

FOR AUCTION SALE, on the Ground, SATURDAY, JUNE 10th, 1899, at 3 o'clock.

WATKIN and WATKIN, 313 Pitt-street (in conjunction with Chapman and Haslewood, 127 King-street).

TERMS:—10 per cent. cash; balance in 36 monthly payments; interest 5 per cent.

TORRENS TITLE.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction at their Sydney Produce Saleyards, Quay-street, off George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 2, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Poultry, &c.

Poultry, Dogs, &c.

ORPINGTONS.—Pullets and Cockerels for SALE, from thoroughbred strain. Apply T. M. Davis, Herald Office.

A BARGAIN.—Thoroughbred FOXIE, splendid watch and rats. 86 Dowling-st., Redfern.

YOUNG FOWLS wanted, about 6 months old. Apply Produce, Herald Office.

WANTED, MINORCAS, 2 Cockerels and 10 pullets, must be cheap. Apply X. A., Herald.

WANTED, 50 Pairs good, well-bred, healthy young hens, moderate prices. M. R., Herald, King-st.

WANTED to Buy, Terrier DOG, good ratter. Apply 72 York-st., city, between 10 and 11.30 a.m.

WANTED to sell, good Bull-Terrier Watchdog, by Trenton—Count. 14a Hopewell-st., Paddington.

FOR SALE, best ground tumbling PIGEONS in the colony. Apply George and M'Evoy sts., Waterloo.

Business Announcements.

A. M.P. LIFE OFFICE.—Full information supplied. J. B. Youdale, city agent, 108 Pitt-st. Tel. 2179.

Funerals.

MILLER.—The Funeral of the late Captain PETER MILLER will leave his late residence, Arbroath, Bondi-road, Waverley, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for the Wesleyan Cemetery, Rookwood.
W. CARTER,
Tel., 9 Wav. Undertaker, Waverley.

JENKINS.—The Friends of Mr. CHARLES JENKINS (Shipwright) are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Eliza, which will move from his residence, No. 21 Foucart-street, Balmain West (Rozelle), THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for the Necropolis.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Telephones: 726, 1574, &c. Funeral Directors.

JENKINS.—The Friends of Messrs. JOHN, WILLIAM, and JAMES STEEDMAN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved SISTER, Eliza Jenkins, which will move from her late residence, No. 21 Foucart-street, Balmain, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for the Necropolis.

JENKINS.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN M'DONALD and Mr. and Mrs. A. M'CREDIE are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved SISTER, Eliza Jenkins, which will move from her late residence, No. 21 Foucart-street, Balmain West, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for the Necropolis.

JENKINS.—The Friends of Messrs. E. W. Gordon, J. Vaux, C. Coucher, G. Shute, and W. Lees are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased SISTER-IN-LAW, Eliza Jenkins, which will move from her late residence, No. 21 Foucart-street, Balmain, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for Necropolis.

BETTS.—The Funeral of the late Miss SARAH BETTS will leave 115 Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1.15 p.m., for Necropolis.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Funeral Directors, &c.,
Sydney, Balmain, Petersham, &c. Tel., 726, &c.

SYDNEY COAL-LUMPERS' UNION.—Members are invited to attend the Funeral of our late MEMBER, Mr. Albert Andres Anderson; to move from 86 Gloucester-street, TO-DAY, Tuesday, June 6th, at 1.15 p.m., for the Necropolis.
GEORGE HERBERT, Secretary.

WARD.—The Relatives and Friends of Mrs. BETSY WARD are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved HUSBAND, Joseph Ward, which will move from her residence, 7 Brougham-street, Glebe, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON (not Tuesday afternoon, as previously advertised), at half-past 1 o'clock, for the Necropolis.
WOOD and COMPANY.

M'ADAM.—The friends of Mr. ROBERT M'ADAM are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly-beloved WIFE, Mary Agnes; to move from her late residence, Allen-street, Granville, THIS TUESDAY, at 1.30, for Roman Catholic Cemetery, Rookwood. William Metcalfe, undertaker, &c., Parramatta. Telephone, 99.

JANSEN.—The Friends of Mr. CHRISTIE JANSEN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Mary Victoria; to move from his residence, 17 Wyndham-street, Alexandria, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, to Necropolis.
CHAS. KINSELA, Funeral Director,
765 George-street, opp. Christ Church; Oxford-street; Rockdale. Tel., 993.

JANSEN.—The Friends of Mr. CHRISTIE JANSEN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Victoria; to move from his residence, 17 Wyndham-street, Alexandria, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, to Necropolis. Chas. Kinsela, funeral director, 765 Geo.-st., opp. Christ Church, Tel., 993.

THE Friends of Mrs. L. KILLMORE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her dearly beloved DAUGHTER, Victoria Jansen; to move from her late residence, 17 Wyndham-street, Alexandria, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1, to Necropolis. C. Kinsela, undertaker, 765 Geo.-st., opp. Christ Ch. T., 993.

THE Friends of FANNY MAINEY, HANNAH HAYDON, KATE FULLER, RUTH EADE, JOSEPHINE KILLMORE, LILIT KILLIAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved SISTER, Victoria Jansen; to move from her late residence, 17 Wyndham-street, Alexandria, at half-past 1, THIS DAY.

THE Friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. KILLMORE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved SISTER, Victoria Jansen; to move from her late residence, 17 Wyndham-street, Alexandria, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at half-past 1 o'clock, for Necropolis.

THE Friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. KILLMORE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved SISTER, Victoria Jansen; to move from her late residence, 17 Wyndham-street, Alexandria, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at half-past 1 o'clock, for Necropolis.

THE Friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. KILLMORE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved SISTER, Victoria Jansen; to move from her late residence, 17 Wyndham-street, Alexandria, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at half-past 1 o'clock, for Necropolis.

THE Friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. CLARKE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly-beloved Infant SON, William Henry; to move from their residence, No. 35 Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

THE Friends of the late Mr. JOHN HUGHES, for some years cook of the s.s. Coraki, are respectfully informed that his Funeral will take place at the C. of E. Cemetery, Rookwood, THIS AFTERNOON. Friends kindly meet train leaving the Mortuary at 2.25. J. MEDCALF, Undertaker, Redfern.

THE Friends of Mr. JOHN HAGERMAN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his dear old FRIEND, Gaspero Le Franchi; funeral train arriving from Liverpool at Necropolis 2.45 p.m. THIS DAY, Tuesday.

MILLER.—The Friends of the late Mrs. MARGARET MILLER, relict of the late Henry Miller, are kindly invited to attend her Funeral, which will leave the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Patrick Keogh, 11 Cardwell-street, Balmain, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Undertakers and Embalmers, Sydney, Balmain, Petersham.

MILLER.—The Friends of Messrs. ISAAC and HENRY, of Melbourne, and ALFRED and PIERCE MILLER are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, which will leave the residence of their brother-in-law, Patrick Keogh, No. 11 Cardwell-street, Balmain, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'cl.

MILLER.—The Friends of Mr. PATRICK KEOGH and FAMILY are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Margaret Miller, which will move from his residence, No. 11 Cardwell-street, Balmain, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Balmain Cemetery, Leichhardt.

ADRIAN.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ADRIAN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly-beloved DAUGHTER; to move from the Ivanhoe Hotel, Corso, Manly, THIS AFTERNOON, Tuesday, at 3.30, for the Manly Cemetery. T. WAUGH and CO., Undertakers and Embalmers, Corso, Manly. Tel., 42.

PUNCH.—The Friends of the late Captain JOHN GREENWAY PUNCH, J.P., formerly of Balmain, are kindly invited to attend his Funeral, which will leave his late residence, Mowbray-road, Chatswood, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, via Hunter's Hill and Balmain, for Balmain Cemetery, Leichhardt, reaching there at 4 p.m.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Funeral Directors, &c.,
Sydney, Balmain, &c. Tel., 726.

THE Friends and Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. LAURENCE LOWRY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved SISTER, Kate Higgins; to move from their residence, 35 Henderson-road, Alexandria, at 1.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY.

THE Friends and Relatives of JOHN and BRIDGET HIGGINS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved SISTER, Kate; to move from 35 Henderson-road, Alexandria, at 1.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY.

THE Friends of Mr. and Mrs. LAURANCE LOWRY and JOHN and BRIDGET HIGGINS are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved SISTER, Miss Catherine Higgins, which will leave No. 35 Henderson-road, Alexandria, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'c., for R.C. Cemetery, Rookwood. J. Medcalf.

FRANCIS.—The Funeral of the late Mr. HENRY FRANCIS will leave his late residence, No 71 Church-street, Newtown, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for Newtown station.
ERNEST ANDREWS and CO.,
382 King-street, Newtown.

RUTTER.—The Friends of the late CHAMPLEY JOSEPH HIORNS RUTTER are kindly invited to attend his Funeral; to leave his parents' residence, Emmasleigh, 365 Cleveland-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Telephone, 726, &c. Undertakers.

RUTTER.—The Friends of JOHN C. and E. F. RUTTER are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late eldest SON, Champley Joseph Hiorns; to leave their residence, Emmasleigh, 365 Cleveland-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Telephone, 726, &c. Funeral Directors.

THE Funeral of LOUISE, Widow of the late Rev. Dr. SUTHERLAND, will leave her residence, Ross-street, Forest Lodge, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.15, for Waverley Cemetery.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Undertakers.

WILSON.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN WILSON, Sen., are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved WIFE, Mary; to move from their residence, 128 Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., for the Waverley Cemetery.
Mrs. P. KIRBY and SON,
Undertakers,
7 Elizabeth-street, and 51 Darlinghurst-road. Tel., 875.

WILSON.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH WILSON, of 230 Liverpool-street, are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Mary Wilson; to move from 128 Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., for the Waverley Cemetery. Mrs. P. KIRBY and SON.

CALLAGHAN.—The Friends of PATRICK CALLAGHAN are kindly invited to attend his Funeral, which will leave the Coast Hospital TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Coast Hospital Cemetery. A. J. JACKSON, Undertaker and Embalmer, 203 Regent-street, Redfern.

FLYNN.—The Friends of PHILIP and MARGARET FLYNN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved Infant DAUGHTER, Bridget; to leave their residence, 58 Birrell-street, Waverley, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3.20, for Waverley Cemetery.
W. CARTER, Undertaker, Waverley.

FLYNN.—The Friends of PAUL and MARY FLYNN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved NIECE, Bridget; to leave 58 Birrell-street, Waverley, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3.20, for Waverley Cemetery.
W. CARTER, Undertaker, Waverley.

FLYNN.—The Friends of MARGARET FLYNN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of her beloved NIECE, Bridget; to leave 58 Birrell-street, Waverley, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3.20, for Waverley Cemetery. W. CARTER, Undertaker, Waverley.

FLYNN.—The Friends of DANIEL and MARY MINEHAN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved NIECE, Bridget; to leave 58 Birrell-street, Waverley, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3.20, for Waverley Cemetery. W. CARTER, Undertaker, Waverley.

FLYNN.—The Friends of PATRICK and NORAH HARRINGTON are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved NIECE, Bridget; to leave 58 Birrell-street, Waverley, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3.20, for Waverley Cemetery.
W. CARTER, Undertaker, Waverley.

THE BUSINESS OF WOOD and COMPANY have long been recognised as the leading UNDERTAKERS, EMBALMERS, &c. HEAD OFFICE, 810 George-street, Sydney, next Savings Bank; Balmain, and other suburbs. Tel., 726.

COFFILL and COMPANY, THE ORIGINAL FUNERAL REFORMERS, have Reduced Charges by 50 per cent. Call for historical pamphlet. Central Office: 812 George-street, next Christ Church. Tel., 494, 1160, &c.

Bicycles Wanted and for Sale.

BICYCLE, Naumann, 1896, fair order, sacrificed £5; no further use. 29 Elizabeth-st., near Hunter-st.

FOR SALE, first-class BICYCLE, nearly new, no further use. Bicycle, Herald Office.

HUMBERS, Rovers, Rapids, Gladiators, Victors, and others, D.T., W.R., cheap and good. 89½ King-st.

Businesses for Sale.

CHAPMAN and CO., P.O.-chambers, 114A Pitt-street. Hotel, roadside, good living smart couple, sacrif., £50. Hotel, city, good lease, low rent, good corner house, £275. Hotel, western sub., low rent, good profitable trade, £130. Hotel, city, 6 yrs., rent £2, near Oxford-street, £140. Hotel, Redfern, corner house, well furn., rent 32s 6d, £150. Hotel, Balmain, new lease can be had, worth inspec., £150. Hotel, Surry Hills, 6 years, rent £1 10s, 6 x 18's, now £175. Hotel, Waterloo, lease 6½ yrs., rent £1 15s, £22 wk., £175. Hotel, Oxford-st. (near), fair lease, £2 1s rt., 5 x 27, £200. Hotel, Newtown, lease 7 yrs., rent £2 5s, takings £25, £200. Hotel, Paddington, 10 yrs., rent £2 10s, 4 x 36's wk., £200. Hotel, city, 6 yrs., rent £2 10s, well estab., 5 x 36, £200. Hotel, Surry Hills, 7½ yrs., rent £2, 6 x 36 week, £200. Hotel, Surry Hills, 10 yrs., rent £2 10s, 4 x 27's wk., £230. Hotel, Oxford-st. (near), 5 yrs., mod. rent, 5 x 27's, £250. Hotel, suburb, 5 yrs.' lease, fair rent, £30 wk. takgs., £250. Hotel, Darlinghurst, pays brewers £100 m'th, 5 x 36, £270. Hotel, heart of George-street, thickest part, 2 bars, £330. CHAPMAN and CO., P.O.-chambers, 114 Pitt street.

JOSEPH and CO., 106 King-st.—Hotel, Paddington; lease 12 years, bar trade £40 weekly, £350, cash.

JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, station, suit railway man, takings £30 weekly, £230 cash required.

JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, leading suburb, lease 60 years, rent £90 per annum, payments £100 mon., £450, cash.

JOSEPH and CO.—Old-established Hotel, Balmain, lease 10 years, bar trade £50 weekly, cash £400.

JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, King-st., corner 4 streets, 2 bars, well fitted, trade £50 weekly, £500.

JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, George-st., Haymarket, family and bar trade £60 week., £400. 106 King-st.

JOSEPH and CO.—Hotel, North Sydney, lease 30 years, beer trade 5 x 36's, £300 required. 106 King-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 17 rooms, handsomely furnished, detached house, rent 30s, hot and cold baths, every convenience, grand piano, always full high-class boarders, £260. JOSEPH and CO., 106 King-street.

RESIDENTIAL Chambers, select city position, nicely furnished, every requisite, low rent, well conducted, always full, old established, death in family cause selling, £40. JOSEPH and CO., 106 King-street.

WOOD and Coal Business, leading suburb, clear profits £5 wk., horses, carts, plant, £150. Joseph and Co.

CONFECTIONERY, Colonial Wine, Pastry, and Luncheon Rooms, best position George-street, takings £25 weekly, grandly fitted, rent 70s, well stocked, suit business couple, £275. JOSEPH and CO., 106 King-st.

GROCERY, position A1, takings £40 weekly cash, rent 15s, value for money, £150. Joseph and Co.

RESTAURANT, best position George-street, clear profits £4 weekly, any trial given, good country connection, old established, satisfactory reasons selling, sound reliable business, £110. Joseph and Co., 106 King-st.

BUTCHERS', 10 bodies, 100 sheep, 50 sundries, proof, cash trade, grand plant, £100. Joseph and Co.

JOSEPH and CO., Business Agents, est. 1866, largest Register Businesses and Boarding-houses, 106 King-st.

GROCERY, &c., 90 miles from Sydney, trade £40 week, all cash, beautifully fitted, best position, nice house, clean and well-assorted stock, at cost, about £450; liberal assistance afforded business man, who will introduce Drapery, Boots, &c. £1000 a year can easily be made. J. W. DAY and CO., 59 Market-street.

GROCERY, PROVISIONS, Wine, &c., 12 miles, from Sydney, trade £30 week, all cash, low rent, must sell through illness, value stock and plant about £160. J. W. DAY and CO., 59 Market-street.

GROCERY, close city, doing cash trade of £28 week, well stocked, nice position, low rent, 5 rooms, &c., full value for amount asked, £95. J. W. DAY and CO., 59 Market-street.

GROCERY.—We have several small Businesses at prices £12, £15, £20, £25, £30, £45, and upwards. Call for cards to inspect. J. W. DAY and CO., 59 Market-street, corner Pitt-street.

GENUINE Colonial Wine BUSINESS, clears £5 week, proof and trial given, heart city, old established, real bargain, £95. See this at once. J. W. DAY and CO., 59 Market-street.

GIFT.—Butter, Bacon, and Egg Run, horse, cart, &c., 130 outside cash customers, clears £3 week, any trial given, bargain, £65. J. W. DAY and CO., 59 Market-street.

GRAND RESTAURANT, 6d, heart city, trade £30 week, beautifully fitted, large profits, real bargain, £85. J. W. DAY and CO., 59 Market-street.

WARDEN, 69 ELIZABETH-ST., near King-st.

WARDEN.—Hotel, rent £3 10s, city corner, 6 x 36s week, compact premises, £275.

WARDEN.—Hotel, good position, near Redfern station, good trade, ingoing £220.

WARDEN.—Hotel, suburban railway station, 5 and 6 x 54s week, long lease, £550 cash.

WARDEN.—Hotel, suburb, large works adjoin, rent £3, 9 x 36s week, cash £400.

WARDEN.—Hotel, King-st., busy corner, rent very moderate, £550.

WARDEN.—Hotel Redfern, license paid, cash £190. 69 Elizabeth-st.

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NO. 1 Ontrim-st., off Regent-st., city.—HOUSE, stables, large yard, sheds. Apply premises.

OFFICES TO LET—108 Pitt-street (opp. G.P.O.).
Ground Floor—Office to Let, £1 per week.
First Floor—Large Office, rent 7s 6d per week.
Basement, 27 x 55, good light, rent £2 per week, very dry, and suitable for offices.
PIERCY ETHELL and CO.,
Telephone, 1980. 3 Moore-street.

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SHOP and DWELLING, 7 rooms, stables, and large yard, 15s. 183 New South Head-rd., Darling Point.

TO LET, No. 1 Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-st., Doctor's Residence. C. J. Muddle, 133 Pitt-st.

TO LET, 3-roomed Brick HOUSE, No. 3 List-lane, off East-st., Surry Hills, rent 7s 6d.

TO be LET, Fernlea, Park-rd., near Oatley-rd., 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, fixed tubs, &c., rent £1.

TWO large Unfurnished Bal. Rooms, part use kitchen, large yard. 48 Fitzroy-st., off Crown-st.

TO LET, a charming 8-roomed Cottage VILLA, ocean view, 2 min. railway station, 18s. J. Watson, Carlton.

TO LET, OFFICES, Nos. 17 and 18, with strong-room, on second floor, ELDON-CHAMBERS, 92 Pitt-street, suit solicitor or accountant, moderate rent. Apply JAMES BULLEN, Herald Office.

TO LET, at 296 Bridge-road, Forest Lodge, a nice 6-roomed HOUSE, folding doors, pantry, kitchen, gas and coal stoves, laundry, tubs (fitted), stable and coach-house. Apply 210, next door.

TO LET or for SALE, Hairdressing and Tobacconist BUSINESS. Owner finds, on account of other business transactions, he will not be able to give it the attention it requires. Also, for SALE, cheap, twenty new and second-hand BICYCLES, best makers. For particulars apply to F. JOBSON, 161 Auburn-street, Goulburn.

TO LET, MORVEN, Double Bay, suitable for school, 9 rooms, offices, and large hall or school room with room over; has been put in thorough order. Keys at No. 1 Bayswater Villas. Apply to J. STUART MASON, Waltham-buildings, Bond-street.

TO LET, on Lease, at Five Dock, facing tramline, 8 acres good Agricultural LAND, suitable dairy, market garden, or poultry farm, newly fenced, good Cottage, thorough repair, water, gas. Apply W. N. ELDERTON, next City Mutual Life Offices, Bligh-street.

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ALL Remedies Failing, try FUSS'S COUGH LINCTUS; one dose relieves, a bottle cures, 1s, sample 6d. COSMOS APOTHECARIES' CO., 674 George-street, Brickfield-hill.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY offered Commercial Man secure interest sound wholesale concern, capital £1000. Incomer will receive £200 per annum salary and share profits. Reference to Profitable, Herald.

A YOUNG Lady, 18, desires POSITION as Apprentice to fashionable Ladies' Hairdresser; will pay premium. Write to E. M. J., P.O., Pyrmont.

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IDEAL DENTISTS, 482 GEORGE-ST. (over Beale's).

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Tel., 2215.

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BAKERS.—New members enrolled under reduced fees, 9 to 12 a.m. daily, Trades' Hall. J. Cassin, secretary.

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BOOKKEEPING, Double Entry, Practical Instruction. F. Bender, Accountant, 21 Elizabeth-st., n. Hunter-st.

BOOT TRADE.—Exp. Pattern Cutter and Clicker. Reengagement, country or town. Wynne, Herald.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, Men's Makers and Machinist. Hansman, Harley-st., off Mitchell-rd., Alexand.

BOOT TRADE.—Kip CUTTER wanted. M'Murtrie and Co., Limited, Eveleigh.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, CLICKER and Lining Cutter. 21 George-st. West.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a FITTER. Davenport and Co., Albion-lane, off George-st.

BOOT TRADE.—Good MAKERS wanted. 551 George-st.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a smart Lift CUTTER. J. Jackson, Walker-st., Redfern.

BUTCHERS.—Wanted, smart Youth, must be used to the trade. Apply 9 Flinders-st., Surry Hills.

BUTCHER.—Wanted, SITUATION, by thoroughly competent young man. A. K., 8 Palmer-st., W'loo.

BUSINESS Man would like Engagement as Auctioneer, do selling, good accountant, would put up £20 to £30 for interest in business, principals only, no previous experience. Auctioneer, Post-office, Newtown.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, from ONE GUINEA A SET. Perfect Fit and Natural Appearance Guaranteed. Painless Extractions and Stoppings Guaranteed. Mr. J. SPENCER NOLAN, DENTIST, 43 OXFORD-STREET.

CARL L. HANSEN, DENTIST, 125 Enmore rd., Enmore.

CARPENTERS.—Wanted, 2 good HANDS. Apply Hillside, Edgecliff-rd., Woollahra.

CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Wanted, smart Man, new building, back of Penshurst railway station.

CHEMISTS.—Country Business for Disposal, railway town, will bear investigation. B. J. R., Herald Office.

CLERK, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, 8 years' exper., high. refer., seeks Engagement. Anxious, Herald.

COMP. req. Position, exp. reporting, shorthand, mod. wages, refs., country pref. M. A. L., 383 Pitt-st.

DENTISTRY.—City Dentist has Vacancy for PUPIL, reduced course, small prem. Dentist, Box 1113, G.P.O.

DRESSMAKER, good fit, latest fashion, wants Work by day, 3s. Dressmaker, c.o. Brent's, Macq.-st. S.

DRESSMAKING.—Bodice Hand wanted, must be compt. Mrs. Cooper, 185 Parramatta-st., Annandale.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good Bodice HANDS. 416 Castlereagh-st., city, opp. Prince Alfred Park.

DRESSMAKING.—Apprentice wanted, will be thor taught. Mrs. Worthington, 73a Fitzroy-st., Moore P.

DENTISTRY.—HENRY GEO. LOW, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 38 and 40 Regent-street, city (late instructor Technical College. Vacancy for Pupil. Also Night Classes forming. Apply personally.

DRAPERY.—Wanted for country, JUNIOR DRAPER, with knowledge boot and shoe; age 19 to 22; salary, 15s with board and residence. Apply 11 a.m., HENRY BULL and CO., York-street.

ENERGETIC Man, willing do light work, find perm. Employ., if inv. £50 tang. sec. Principal, Herald.

ENGINEER, cert., young man, wants Boy SHARE small Tug or Passenger Boat. W., Herald Office.

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EXP. Pianist diseng., dram., variety, smoke concerts, &c., Band Parts written. R. A. M., 7 St. Peters-st.

EXPERT Sulp., Acid, Pyrites, open plans, data, costs, copper wet extraction. Copper, Herald.

FURNITURE. Houses FURNISHED, any style, ALL SUBURBS, on the EASIEST TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM in SYDNEY. Good, new furniture. NO DEPOSIT. E. E. MILLER, 81 The Strand, first floor. Take elevator.

GENTLEWOMAN, gd. needlewoman, desires children's dresses, mending, &c., plain sewing. A., Herald.

GOOD Dressmaker wants WORK, 2s 6d per day, well recommended. 208 Point Piper-rd., Paddington.

GOV. (2), Prot., music, sing, Eng., n'work, yng. chdn., very nice place. A.B.C. Agency, 36 Elizabeth-st.

GOVERNESS, country, Eng., music, sing., dance, paint., n'work, £30. Austral Office, 105 Pitt-st.

GOVERNESS, Prot., station, English, French, music, singing, drawing, painting, dancing, mathematics, £50, squatter interviewed in town; also 4 other Governesses, stns., £26, £35, £45. Hittmann's G. A., Imperial Arcade.

GOVERNESS, Eng., music, sing., paint, school, £40, Mts.; Eng., music, draw., n'work, £26, M. Vale; £30, Mudgee; £30, Bathurst; £25, Bourke; 2 L. H'keepers, £20, £26. 110 Bathurst-street.

GRAFTON HOSPITAL.—Wanted, a Trained NURSE as MATRON for the above hospital; salary £65 per annum. Apply with testimonials, between 2 and 4 p.m., to Dr. TAYLOR YOUNG, 209 Macquarie-street North.

HABERDASHERY.—Junior required for wholesale. State experience and salary required, Habby, Herald.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Improver, 3 years trade, shave, cut hair well, own tools, l. wages. Barber, Oxf.-st. P.O.

HAIRDRESSER.—Competent Hand wants SITUATION, town or ctry. Hairdresser, Herald, King-st.

HOME offered young domesticated Gentlewoman return for light duties, refs. Home, P.O., Wahroonga.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Large Stock American Lounge Hairdressing Chairs, Mirrors, Urns, Benches, Basins, Hair Clippers and Springs, Razor Hones, Strops, Scissors, Bay Rhum, Lime Cream, Shaving Soap (1s bar), Astringent Pencils; Plum, Army and Navy, Kropp, Sprock, and Bengal Razors, &c. Craig and Aitken, 680-82 George-st.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park, Ad., 1s.

LAD, smart, learn trade. Granger and Co., Surry Hills picture frame works, 348 Elizabeth-st. Call 3 p.m.

LADIES, try City Dressmaking Co. for fit and finish. 12 Royal Arcade. Coats and Skirts made from 12s 6d.

LADY Canvassers, good address, wanted, 10s and com., permanent if suitable. Apply 72 Castlereagh-st.

MACHINIST.—Smart Girls, used Blouse, Skirts, also improvers, 8.30 to 9.30, 578 George-st., Haymarket.

MACHINISTS.—Tailoresses, outdoor, for Norfolk Coats, Knickers. Empire Manfg. Co., 117 Enmore-rd.

MANUFACT. Agent.—Advertiser is desirous sec. ano. Agcy. for Tas. E. J. S., Box 143, P.O., Launceston.

MANTLE MACHINISTS and Improvers, in and out door. Richards, 533 George-st., upstairs.

MARBLE POLISHERS wanted, good wages. Apply E. Wilmshurst, Dixon-st., Haymarket.

MECHANIC wanted, used to bicycle trade. Apply 72 Castlereagh-st., near King-st., Sydney.

MANTLES.—Good IMPROVERS and Apprentices, for jackets and mantles, required. Apply Mrs. SHARP—W. T. Waters and Co., King and George streets.

OFFICE BOY, for solicitor's office, wanted. Apply in own handwriting, w. copy testim., Lex, Herald Brch.

PIANO Lessons, 1s 6d, twice weekly, gentleman visits pupils, thorough musician. Swiss, Herald.

PLASTERER wanted, labour only. 83 Edward-st., Redfern.

PLUMBERS.—Good Sanitary PLUMBERS wanted. Apply 42 Castlereagh-st., Sydney.

PARTNER WANTED.—Gentleman from abroad wants to meet Capitalist with £5000 to invest. Capital will be doubled within two years. Interest from 15-20 per cent. p. a. Highest city references. L. M., Herald.

REQUIRED, smart LAD for Agency Office, salary 7s 6d week. Apply own writing, Honesty, Herald.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for New South Wales and Queensland in Manchester and Woollens Indent Trade, on salary and commission or commission only, with a prospect of a partnership. Applications confidential. Box 997, Herald Office.

SHORTHAND in Paddington.—Evening Classes. Percy E. Moggy, 153 Glenmore-rd., off Ormond-st.

SMART Man, part eng., wants good line canvass. Excel, Herald.

SMART GIRL wanted for fancy goods, used to sales, living N. Sdy. pref. Prompt, North Sydney P.O.

STEREOTYPER wanted, for book and commercial work. Turner and Henderson, 254 George-st.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. The School of all Schools is the ROYAL BARLOCK, 4 Victoria Arcade. JAS. H. CHISHOLM, Princ.

SIR IZAK PITMAN certified in 1876:—"Mr. F. W. JONSON has a thoro nolej ov Fonografy, and iz a Kwolified Teecher ov the Art." Since then Mr. Jonson haz constantly engaged in Teeching or Writing this System. SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 21 Elizabeth-street, day and night. Ashfield Technical School, Thursday Evening; Petersham Technical School, Tuesday.

TAILORESSES.—Good Vest HANDS wanted; also, Machinist. D. Solomon, 105 Liverpool-st.

TINSMITHS.—Wanted, 2, used to soldering 6lb. tin seams. Rabone, Feez, and Co.

TO Chemist's Assistants.—Wanted, smart JUNIOR, for the country. Elliott Bros., Ltd., Sydney.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, Youth to deliver. Apply by letter, Grocer, 249 Parramatta-rd., Leichhardt.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Good Tool-sharpener, diseng., seeks Empl., first-class refs. A. B., Edgecliff P.O.

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted, 2 good General HANDS. James Crane, 76 Beattie-st., Balmain.

TO PARENTS.—BOY, learn trade. Robertson and Co., pictorial sign and glass gilders, 98 King-st., 2 till 4.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, an APPRENTICE for Hairdressing. C. Berge, 499 Harris-st.

TO TAILORS.—General, for country. 60 Morehead-st. Apply before 10 a.m.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class COAT MAKER. D. T. Grant, 5 Royal Arcade.

TO TAILORS.—COATMAKER wanted, outdoor. Apply 56 George-st. West.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a good Vest HAND, outdoor. J. Margetts, 621 George-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Vest HAND. Apply Peapes and Co., Ltd., 309 and 311 George-st.

TAILORING.—If you want to dress well and at a small cost, then you should go to the EDEN TAILORING COMPANY, at the EDEN PHOTO STUDIOS, new building. You can make your choice from the very best of materials, and after our first-class cutters have measured you the suit is handmade in the very best style. Bear in mind this is not a factory-made suit, but made by men who are paid the log prices for handwork. Mr. Eden pledges his reputation on these suits being as good as what one usually pays from four to five guineas for, and yet the Eden Tailoring Company only charge 57s 6d for the whole suit. It will pay city gents. to visit us.

THE ROYAL BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER.
VISIBLE WRITING.
THE MACHINE OF THE PRESENT AND OF THE FUTURE.
A Bar-Lock Operator won the vacant position in the Works Department at the Civil Service Examination on February 1st against 17 other competitors.
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"Agent Royal Bar-Lock Typewriter Co.,
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"Dear Sir,—
"Replying to your favour of the 11th inst., referring to our opinion of the Royal Bar-Lock Typewriters which we use, we can pay the machine no higher compliment than to say that it has been adopted by our Head Office at Port Sunlight, and that our firm, according to latest advices from England, have 147 of your machines in use there. We may add that the machines we are using here are giving every satisfaction.
"We are, yours faithfully,
"LEVER BROS., Limited,
"(Sunlight Soap Co.)."
Apply for catalogue to C. F. JONES, 4 Victoria Arcade, Sydney.

UPHOLSTERER, late of Beard, Watson, and Co., diseng., Suites Recov, Mattr. remade. 188 Victoria-st.

WANTED, smart young MAN for tallying. M'Vicar's Steam Laundry, Oswald-lane, off Bayswater-rd.

WANTED, smart YOUTH, for shop. Apply by letter addressed O. D., Oxford-st. P.O. Wages 14s.

WANTED, smart BOY, learn Carpentering, no wages. Apply by letter, Boy, Darlington Post Office.

WANTED, Care of Invalid or Patient with mental trouble, highly recommended. Nurse, Pymble P.O.

WANTED, MATE, for fishing up north, able mend nets. Wright, Clara-terrace, Double Bay.

WANTED, smart respectable BOY for office, Wholesale, G.P.O.

WANTED, smart JUNIOR, with knowledge of shorthand. Apply in own writing, Box 182, G.P.O.

WANTED, a General Blacksmith, used to 'bus work. 10 o'c. this morn., Hargraves-st., Pt. P.-rd., b. stables.

WANTED, PARTNER, with about £100, for business; bear every investigation. E. Viles, 78 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, Bridge CARPENTER. Shelden Brothers, Metropolitan Colliery, Helensburgh.

WANTED, LAD used to Plumbing. Apply after 11 o'clock to Engineer, Hotel Metropole.

WANTED, Girls, APPRENTICES, used to needlework. 122 Bathurst-st., city.

WANTED, a SADDLER and Harness Maker, must be good workman. 309 Wattle-st., Ultimo.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, accustomed to groceries. Apply W. Fenwick, Strand, Balmain.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, for packing confectionery. W. A. Hogarth, Annandale-st., Annandale.

WANTED, POSITION, by a young man, used to banking and clerical work. L. A. W., Herald Office.

WANTED, BOY, temporarily, gd. writer. State wages, Apply own handwriting, to S. S., P.O., Woollahra.

WANTED, PAINTER to colour 4 rooms and hall. Apply 89 Styles-st., Leichhardt.

WANTED, good Oilskin MAKERS. Oilskin Factory, 200 Lower George-st.

WANTED, a SMALLGOODSMAN. L. Uhde and Co., butchers, 67 Market-st.

WANTED, a Brass FINISHER, for vice work, 8 a.m., Turnbull, brass founder, Eliz.-st., nr. Liverpool-st.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKER, by day, good fit. Mrs. Kingston, 128 Regent-st., Redfern.

WANTED Country Customers for my Suit to measure, 30s. Send for patt'ns. Myerson, 683 Geo.-st., Hmkt.

WANTED, Improvers and Apprentices at once. Mrs. Widerstrom, 98 Redfern-st., Redfern.

WANTED, an active gentlemanly young MAN, experienced tea canvasser, for Sydney. State full particulars and enclose copy of references to Tip, Herald Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER, capital £800, to join the Son of Vendor in the Purchase of an old and well-established Country Store. Address Junior, c.o. Box 472, G.P.O.

WANTED, Lady CANVASSERS, introduce new invention, door to door (not to sell), ability to lecture recommendation, first-class position, suitable lady. Letter only. Victor, Glebe P.O.

WANTED, smart JUNIOR DRAPER, also young WOMAN, for Millinery and Sales. Apply, enclosing copy of references, to S. PICKERING, Milton.

WANTED, a YOUTH accustomed to office work, with knowledge of machinery. Apply by letter, state wages required, Care 176 Clarence-street.

WANTED, SALESMEN for Manchester and Dress Departments, also Improvers to the sales—girls not under eighteen years of age. Apply MARK FOY'S, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £30, for exhibition of great attraction; first time in the colony. For particulars apply Box 637, G.P.O., Sydney.

YOUTH wanted as Junior Assistant to the tailoring and clothing. 30 George-st. West.

Situations Wanted.

A BAKER (29) wants Place, make own yeast, smallgoods, 2 years' refs., town or country; a Station Hand (23) wants Place, milk, kill, ride, &c., 20 months' refs.; a Gardener and Groom (30) wants Place, milk, mow, 18 months' refs., also good Malkers, Grooms, Boots, Butchers, Blacksmiths, Pastrycooks, Waiters, Camp and Station Cooks, Carpenters, good European, Indian, and Chinese Hotel Cooks; a Married Couple (33 and 32) want Place as Cook and Bake, wife Housemaid and Laundress, 3 years' refs., station pref. SIMMONDS, 188 Castlereagh-st.

A HOUSEMAID and Waitress (23) wants place, 18 months' refs., town or country; good Hotel Cook (24), 2 years' refs.; Dressmaker, Barmaids, General Servants, town or country. SIMMONDS, 188 Castlereagh-street.

A.—At the Servants' Home.—Waiting Employ., S. Males, Fem., M. Couples, Usef Girls, Boys, all caps.

A TIDY Widow, no children, as Working HOUSEKEEPER. R. S., Post-office, Miller's Point.

A WIDOW with little girl wishes SIT., as Housekeeper, good nurse, per. refs. M. M., Newtown P.O.

A YOUNG Person wants Place as House and Parlour Maid. Apply 181 Jones-st., Ultimo, near Tech. Col.

A YOUNG Girl wishes a SITUATION, light housework. 76 Bay-st., Ultimo.

BURWOOD.—Waiting Engagement, competent General, 17s. Allen's Registry.

BY Island Man, generally useful. John Wopol, No. 124 Kent-st., city.

BY a competent Groom and Coachman, understands gardening, good refs. M., Herald Office, King-st.

BY a young Englishman as Gardener, milk, generally useful, written, pers. refs. T. W. S., Herald, King-st.

BY comp. person, Situation as Cook, Laundress, or General, good refs. A. H., 31 Stanley-st., Ryde Park.

BY young Girl, SITUATION, town or country, willing. D. R., G.P.O.

BY resp. young Man, just from Ireland, Pos. as Assist. Bar, wages no obj. until prof. T. R., Oxford-st. P.O.

BY smart young General, good cook and laundress, wages 10s. 357 Bourke-st., near Oxford-st.

BY a thor. General, good cooking, laundress, in gentleman's family. 30 Bailey-st., Newtown.

BY res. Girl, SIT., Gen., no wash., sleep home, 4 yrs.' ref. E. C. S., Redfern P.O.

BY steady Hotel Cook (female), used commercials, country pref., refs. Simmonds, 188 Castlereagh-st.

COLOURED young Man, comp. Butler, private gent.'s house, p. refs. Piron, 94 Shepherd-st., off Geo.-st. W.

COMPT. H.-Md., Needlewoman, Prot., waiting, 10 yrs.' good city refs., Woollahra pref. Matron, Y.W.C.A.

COUNTRY Girl, with knowledge bar, wants Position, hotel, assist house duties. E. M., P.O., Haymarket.

COOKS, Cooks and Ls., P'maids, H. P. Maids, L'dresses, Married Couples, all classes of Men Servants, Lady Helps, Governesses. Mrs. WOODIN, Post Office-chambers, 114A Pitt-st., opp. G.P.O. Tel., 2271.

FIRST-CLASS Orchardist, pruning, budding, grafting, handy with tools, open week. Orchardist, Herald Br.

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GENERAL or W. Housekeeper, with child, refs., sm. wages, children not obj. J., 136 Redfern-st.

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GOVS., Lady Helps, M. Couples, all classes servants waiting, reliable refs. Mrs. Cox, 126 Strand.

GOVERNESSES, Tutors, L. Helps, M. Couples, Cooks, Farm Hands, all classes Servants. 110 Bathurst-st.

HONEST young Man, work in store, factory, or otherwise, g. driver, highest refs. H. C. S., Park-st. P.O.

HOUSEKEEPER, W., seeks SIT., has Scotch excellent personal references. 139, Herald, King-st.

LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a thoroughly competent General SERVANT, widow, child 5 years, town or country, open three days. M. L., 749 George-street, Haymarket.

MISS BLAIR, 71 Strand, can recommend Housekeeper to 1 or more gentlemen, good references. Tel., 1045.

REFINED Girl, 17, wishes POS., Mother's Help, Prot., no wash., sub. pref. Noel, Haymarket P.O.

RESPECTABLE Girl wants light SIT., without washing, in resp. family, 3 years' ref. N., Park-st. P.O.

RESP. Person from country des. SIT. as Gen., small family, refs. 74 Prospect-st., Erskineville.

RESP. young Woman seeks Employment, assist h'work few hours daily, or office clean. M. A., Newtown P.O.

REFINED young Man wants POSITION, Private Servant to gentleman travelling, good testimonials, good sailor. Apply Brougham, G.P.O., Adelaide.

SITUATION wanted, W. Housekeeper, by widow, fond chil., refs., open week. C. M. Smith, 50 Shepherd-st.

SPECIALLY recommended Housemaid requires SIT., first-class hotel, excep. refs. M. S., 188 Palmer-st.

BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AT THE MUTUAL STORES, Pitt-street, TO-DAY.
Children's Dresses. We have Purchased from a Melbourne Warehouse Stock of CHILDREN'S PELISSES, CHILDREN'S FROCKS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES. Lovely Goods, all sizes, Best Materials, Bargain Prices. Lot 1 to go at 4s 11d, worth 12s 6d; Lot 2, quick sale, at 8s 11d, worth 15s; Lot 3, to clear, 8s 11d, worth 21s. Also, a lot of Girls' and Young Ladies' Cloaks, lined warm material and trimmed Velvet and Fur; prices from 8s 11d to 30s; very fashionable Goods, at just about Half Prices.
A. J. RILEY and COMPANY, Mutual Stores, Pitt-street.
Don't Forget that we have the Best Goods, at the Lowest Prices, in Ladies' Mackintosh Mantles.

Situations Wanted.

SUPERIOR young Lady wishes to go out as Companion. Address X. Y., Paddington P.O.

SITUATION wanted by honest young Married Couple, strictly sober, man a good groom, coachman, milk, wife good cook, laundress, Scotch, good refs., wages no object to a good home. Address to James, Oxford-street P.O.

SITUATIONS wanted by two country Girls in same house; Cook and Laundress and House and Parlour Maid. Urgent, 224 Miller-street, N. Sydney.

THOR. domesticated superior young Widow seeks Pos. as Housekeeper to gent. Address Urgent, Oxf.-st. P.O.

THE A.B.C. AGENCY has a superior young Housemaid waiting Engagement, assist waitress, hotel pref.; also Cook, Laundress, 3 years' ref. Tel., 3144. 36 Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, by resp. Woman, SIT. as General, town or country, personal refs. J. P., Herald, King-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, Cook or Housekeeper, c'try, by respect. woman, with child. A. H., P.O., Glebe.

WANTED, SITUATION for highly respectable Girl (15) as Mother's Help, wages 5s. E. W., P.O., Pad.

WANTED, SITUATION as Gardener, well up in all branches, age 29, single, best refs. F. B., Hyde P.O.

WANTED by 2 Friends, Sit., General and Nurse, N'woman, good refs. M. R., 1 Forth-st, W'lahra.

WANTED, SITUATION as General, good cook and laundress. M. M. G., G.P.O.

WANTED, by superior Young Lady Position as Lady Help and Companion. Marie, Paddington P.O.

WANTED, by resp. yg. married Woman, Washing, Cleaning, 2s 6d per day. 6 Garden-avenue, Glebe.

WANTED, by resp. Woman with a child, SIT. as H'keeper, c'try not obj. to. L. R., 279 King-st., Newtn.

WANTED, by sup. young Lady, Sit. as light Gen., in family of 2; open 2 days. N. R., 42 Druitt-st.

WANTED, by resp. Youth, drive and useful, Newtown pref. Letter, 177 Devonshire-st. A. W. Jones.

WIDOW, just given up own home, would like Position Housekeeper, highest refs. A. M. A., Herald.

YOUNG Working Housekeeper, bachelor. State wages required. K. Y., North Botany P.O.

YOUNG Girl requires Sit. as compt. Cook and Laundress, excel. ref. L. D., 400 Jones-st., Ultimo.

YOUNG Lady, with brother 7, give light Services, pay 6s wk., return Home, ref. Austral, Herald, King-st.

YOUNG Lady wants SITUATION Waitress and assist bar, g. hotel, city refs. State wages E. G., 114 Wm.-st.

YOUNG Lady seeks Eng., Lady Help, Governess (children), good refs., small salary. Bee, P.O., Bondi.

YOUTH requires SIT. as Groom and useful, country pref. P. D., Annandale Post-office, Annandale.

YOUNG MAN willing, anxious, good refs., town and country. H. S. Herald.

YOUNG Lady, good appearance, desires SITUATION as Housekeeper. German, G.P.O.

YOUNG country Girl requires SIT., Darlington, Newtown, Glebe preferred. E. M., Newtown P.O.

YOUNG Lady (country) eng. from 10 till 4 give SERVICES in household duties or needlework in return comfortable home. J., 539 Harris-street.

Servants Wanted.

A.—At the Servants' Home.—Best Situations open for females and males, all capacs., useful Girls, Boys.

A GOOD Home and small salary offered middle-aged Woman return services. 78 Sutherland-st., Pad'ton.

AT Mrs. Peters's, Hunter-st.—Cook Laund., stat'n, 15s, no bread, 3 fam.; H.P.M., G.S., 12s, 14s, town, subs.

A THOROUGH GENERAL, 2 in family, no shirts, must be good cook. Mrs. W. T. BALL, Thorntonleigh, Penkivil-street, Bondi.

A YOUNG GIRL wanted to TRAIN as HOUSEMAID, no children, must be clean and an early riser; boy kept. Apply after 9 o'clock, Elsinore, 77 Macleay-st., Potts Point.

BARMAID.—Wanted, first-class Barmaid, for 6d bar. This morning, Crescent Hotel Co., Ltd., 631 Geo.-st.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH from One Guinea a Set, fit guaranteed. Mr. J. Spencer Nolan, dentist, 43 Oxford-st.

BOYS wanted to sell papers. Apply Bookstall, tram waiting-room, Liverpool-st.

C. L., 15s, 14s, sub., G. S., N. line, no washing, 14s; all sub., 10s, 12s; H. P. M., 10s, 12s. 68 Eliz.-st.

COACHMAN.—Wanted, Single MAN, personal references. Apply Coach, Herald Office.

COMP. Man required for position of Engine-driver and Fireman for large brickworks. Box 1475, G.P.O.

COOK and Laundress, 16s, Strathfield. Mrs. Woodin, 52 Post Office-chambers, 114A Pitt-st., opp. G.P.O.

COOK and Ls., Bathurst, 17s; Nurse, N'woman, 10s; Nurs. H'maid, 8s; Gens., without washing, D'hurst, 12s; mid.-aged Woman, Pad'ton, 8s; others. Mrs. Woodin, 52 Post Office-chambers, 114A Pitt-st., op. G.P.O.

COOK, 20s, hotel, S. line; 18s Narrandera, 15s Gunnedah, 20s Burwood; 9 C. and L., 12s to 18s; Laundress, 16s; 2 Dressmakers, 20s Cobar, 12s Penrith; Nurse, 12s, sub.; 3 H. and P. M., 10s, 12s; Kitchenmaid, £26, first-class est., city; 3 H. M. and W., 10s, 12s; 3 W. H'keepers, 10s, 12s; 2 L. H'keepers child not obj., £20, £26; 11 G. S., 8s, 16s; Mother and Daughter, 16s; M. Couple, cook and baker, wife h'keeper, £65, Cobar; M. C., farm hand, wife h'keeper, £52, Mts.; £26 nr. Sydney; Groom, &c., for Dr., 17s; Butler, 20s. 108 Bathurst-street.

ELDERLY MAN, orchard, garden, caretaker, refs., must be worker. Apply L. Y., Herald.

ELDERLY Man, sober, honest, Caretaker, Useful, used to horses. 1 Riley-lane, off William-st.

EXP. Person wish. Sit., W. H'keeper, or Gen. Serv., good ref. A. R., 18 Raglan-st., Darlington.

GEN., no cook., country; Nurs. H.M., country; Gen., assist bar, city, no boarders. Miss Lovett, 60 Eliz.-st.

GENERAL, 4 adults, 2 children, nursegirl kept, to do washing 12s, no washing 10s. Ref. 1, 46 Goodhope-st.

GENERAL, 2 in fam., 11s, 3 in fam. 12s; Cook and L'dress, 16s; House, Parlour Md., 12s. 76 H'ter-st.

GIRL wanted, light house-work, wait table, must have previous experience. 309 Crown-st., Surry Hills.

GOOD General SERVANT wanted, for a small family, no children. Apply 80 Hargrave-st., Paddington.

KENNEL CLUB.—Great Annual Dog Show Next Wednesday, Exhibition, Prince Alfred Park, Ad., 1s.

LADY HELP or General, small family. After 9, Valhalla, Harriette-st., Government Whf., Neutral Bay.

LADY HELP, about 21, experienced, cheerful, fond of children, good home. Mosman, Herald Office.

LAD wanted, indoor work, 7s 6d and found; Lad, used driving, 7s 6d, found. 72 Castlereagh-st., n. King-st.

LIGHT GENERAL, elderly preferred, cottage, family 3, another kept, &c. E. F. Herald.

MAN, for Wood Coal Yard, use to horses, make himself useful, 15s, found. 67 Pitt-st., Waterloo.

MAN, sober, young, handy with tools, 20s p. w. and food. Apply by letter, with copy of references, to Useful, Box 1601, G.P.O.

MARRIED Couple, caretake country house, man only to work, must understand cattle, farm work, good dwelling, healthy district. State wages, keep themselves. Caretaker, Herald Office, King-street.

NURSE, Needlewoman, 3 children, sub., 10s, 12s; Nurs. Housemaid, 1 child, 3 yrs., 10s. 76 Hunter-st.

NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN, accus. infants. No. 1, first floor, 10 Bligh-st., noon.

NAVVIES.
WANTED, 500 Pick and Shovel MEN; none but first-class men need apply.
8s per day for eight hours.
Apply on the works, North Mount Lyell Railway, Gormanston; or Kelly's Basin, Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania.
BAXTER and SADDLER, Contractors, 422 Flinders-lane.

RELIABLE yng. Gen. Ser. waiting, 2 and 4 yrs.' ref.; resp. Swede, gar., groom, milk, ref. 68 Eliz.-st.

RESP. Person for gen. housework, no washing, wages 6s. Apply after 10 a.m. 649 Dowling-st., Moore Park.

SUPERIOR young General, light duties, 3 in family. Apply 10 to 12, Caerleon, Redmyre-rd., Strathfield.

THOR. GEN., Pymble, no laundry work, family 5, 12s to 14s. 26 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, strong useful GIRL, 17 or 18, no washing, Call Mrs. Murphy, Albert-rd., Strathfield.

WANTED, good female Cook, up to restaurant work, 20s start. Howarth, Oxford Dining Rooms, C'r'gh-st.

WANTED, permanent Midday WAITER. Aarons' Exchange Hotel Co.

WANTED, 2 gd. Pick and Shovel MEN, for drainage, W. G. Gailey, Grosvenor-st., Church-hill, city.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID. Apply personally, Akaroa, Trelawney-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, exp. Laundry Carter, only comp. men need apply. Perth Steam Laun., Ferdinand-st., Balmain.

WANTED, respectable young General Servant, sleep at home. Mrs. Moss, 7 Craigend-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, reliable HELP, for Neutral Bay, cook and light h'work only; servant kept. Box 405, G.P.O.

WANTED for dr.'s house, Singleton, g'd General, 12s, 2 other mds. kept, small f., refs., g'd plc. Y.W.C.A.

WANTED, competent young House and Parlour MAID. Bothwell, 22 Macleay-st., Potts Point.

WANTED, two smart Folders, laundry exp. necessary. Hart's P. and O. Laundry, White-st., Annandale.

WANTED, young GIRL, to help with housework. No. 8 Queen-st., Ashfield.

WANTED, exp. reliable NURSE, take entire charge of 3 children, personal refs. F. H., P.O., Woollahra.

WANTED, a Girl, 15 or 16, General SERVANT. Apply 10 o'clock, 31 Bank-st., Chippendale.

WANTED, strong Girl as General SERVANT, refs. required. Apply after 9, 1 Princes-st., Dawes Point.

WANTED, Houseman, wait table, station, 16s; ship's steward preferred; 11 sharp. 87 Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Housemaid Waitress, good hotel, Illawarra line, meet lady 10. Hittmann, 87 Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, RUNNER. Apply Freemason's Hotel, York-st.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT, also N. Girl. After 9 o'clock, 65 Paddington-st., Pad'ton.

WANTED, NURSEMAID. Mulgrave, Glenmore-rd., near Liverpool-st.

WANTED, young Girl as WAITRESS, assist h'work. Apply 11 o'clock, Cafe Anglais, 11 Macquarie-place.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, references required. 20 Munn-st., Miller's Point.

WANTED, elderly PERSON, comfortable home, small wages. 196 Macquarie-st., South.

WANTED, good GENERAL, refs., able to cook, no wash., 12s. Montreal, George's River-rd., Croydon.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, Hornsby. Apply Room 14, 279 George-st.

WANTED, a strong BOY for produce store, able to drive. 191 Wilson-st., Newtown.

WANTED, a young General SERVANT, wages 10s. Apply Mayville, Adelaide-st., Waverley.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Kiandra House, Pouider-st., Woolwich.

WANTED, tho'gh Gen. Servant, 2 in family. Apply Tuesday or Thursday, Glencoe, Muston-st., Mosman.

THE SUBSTANCE FOR THE SHADOW.
WHITE MUSLIN, for SHADOW WORK, 36 inches wide— 6d, 7½d, 9d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d per yard.
WHITE GLAZED LINING, for Lining Shadow Work— 4½d per yard.
OLD BLEACHED LINEN, for Drawn-thread Work— 40 inches wide, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s. 45 inches wide, 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s.
(Shadow and Drawn-thread Work is suggestively proper employment for the Long Winter Evenings.)
HORDERN BROTHERS, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211 PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED, a first-class Shirt IRONER, Mrs. Smith, Victoria Laundry, tram terminus, Dulwich Hill.

WANTED, Washing, Ironing, or Cleaning by the day, reference. 7 Underwood-st., Paddington.

WANTED, Nursery HOUSEMAID, references. Apply Clytie, 1[illegible]8 Darlinghurst-rd.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 1 o'clock, 187 William-st., city.

WANTED, young Woman as COOK, little laundry. Mrs. M. Marks, 65 Macleay-st., Potts Point.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY, 16. Apply by letter, Soda, P.O., William-st.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID, assist in bar. Apply 8 a.m., Prince's Hotel, Market-st.

WANTED, Man COOK, must be steady man. L. M'Intyre, White Horse Hotel, Parramatta.

WANTED, two light Generals. Apply B. Quinn, Registry Office, 125 Parramatta-rd., Annandale.

WANTED, YOUTH, 18, to drive doctor. 20 Cleveland-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a single Man COOK. After 8 a.m., 8 Oxford-st., city.

WANTED, GIRL, general, small family, 1s. Nat Pound, Unwin's Bridge-rd., St. Peters.

WANTED, BOY, to look after horse and buggy, and useful. W. Short, King-st., Newtown.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply with ref. after 8 a.m., Mrs. H. Davis, 176 Bay-st., Glebe.

WANTED, resp. neat young Girl as General SERVANT. Dr. Shirlow, 135 Darlington-rd., Darl'ton.

WANTED, good GENERAL for hotel. Apply Park View Hotel, Dowling-st.

WANTED, young H. and P. Maid, refs. req. After 8 a.m., Mrs. Chas. Hope, Altona-st., Strathfield.

WANTED, a useful MAN, for kitchen. 32 Sussex-st.

WESTERN AG.—H.M., Waitress, entry, hotel, 15s; Gen., cntry., 12s; Cook, stn., C. Ls., stn. 21 Eliz.-st.

WANTED, Girl, about 14, assist housework, sleep home, references. 39 Glenmore-rd., Paddington.

WANTED, smart useful young MAN, small dairy, milk, deliver, 10s. 9.30, 5 Railway-ter., Petersham.

WANTED, respectable NURSEGIRL. Apply Findley, 45 Brown-st., Paddington.

WANTED, respectable LAD, 16. Brand, grocer, Oxford-st. and Glenmore-rd., Paddington.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, no washing. After 10, 414 Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, 2 or 3 good handy LABOURERS. Camp, Pitt-st., Circular Quay, at 7.30.

WANTED, a Companion for elderly lady, young, domesticated, good address, suburban. X. L., Herald.

WANTED, a competent House and Parlour MAID. Apply, after 10, to Mrs. Burdekin, 1[illegible]7 Macquarie-st.

WANTED, competent Housemaid-Laundress. Apply with refs., Mrs. T. Jones, Allington, Elizabeth Bay.

WANTED, a respectable young General SERVANT, Malakoff Tower, Despointes-st., Marrickville.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT, no cooking; after 9. 114 Darlinghurst-rd.

WANTED, steady MAN to drive cab. 19 Kellick-st., Waterloo.

WANTED, General Servant, one used hotel pref. Camdenville Hotel, Alice and King sts., Newtown.

WANTED, steady Licensed CABDRIVER. Apply Clifton, Silver-st., Marrickville.

WANTED, BOY, well able to drive horse and cart and useful. St. Kilda-terrace, Marrickville-rd., M'ville.

WANTED, Married Couple, orchard, plough, mow, veget. garden, wife General. Box 22, Newtown P.O.

WANTED, resp. GIRL, assist household duties, small wages, sleep home. 126 Mary-st., Ultimo.

WANTED, BOY, attend pony and useful, at Summer Hill. 800 George-st., Sydney.

WANTED, General, small family, gas stove. Between 11 and 1. Wynola, Grosvenor-crescent, Summer Hill.

WANTED, strong LAD, one used to butchering preferred. T. Hall, 107 King-st., Newtown.

WANTED, strong LAD, used to horses, references. Apply early, 19 Brown-st., Camperdown.

WANTED, smart GENERAL, about 16. Kingsville, Kingston-rd., Camperdown.

WANTED, middle-aged Woman, to assist light housework. Apply 25 Kepos-st., Baptist Gardens.

WELL recommended Servants can obtain good Sits. Mrs. Meyers, Secret Ag., 357 Bourke-st., nr. Oxf.-st.

W. COOK, hotel, city, 25s; H maid, L'dress, 15s, waiting table. A.B.C. Agency, 36 Elizabeth-st.

WILL GEORGE KING please call on A. Hamilton, Burwood Hotel, Burwood.

WANTED, practical COALMINERS, constant work. Apply H. S. FORSYTH, Dudley, Newcastle.

WANTED, Lady HELP, good needlewoman; general kept. Apply by letter, Mrs. JUSTIN BEENAN, 6 Cecil-street, Ashfield.

WANTED, Nursery HOUSEMAID, Needlewoman, wages 10s, 4 family, fare paid. Apply to Mr. F. LUMSDAINE, Centennial-avenue, Chatswood.

WANTED, General SERVANT, for Gordon (Milson's Point line), family of 2. Apply 173 Liverpool-street, this day, between 11 and 12.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID, 2 min. from Wahroonga railway station, North Shore line, small family. Apply 10 to 11.30 to-day, C. M'CREA, fourth floor, Equitable-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, an experienced COMPANION-NURSE, to take charge of three children. Apply, with references, stating terms, Box 224, G.P.O.

WANTED, MAN SERVANT (Englishman) for bachelor, country, cook and generally useful. Apply this morning, 11 o'clock, Headingley, Wellington street, Woollahra.

WANTED, competent General SERVANT, must be good plain cook, two in family. Apply between 2 and 5, Tuesday, Mrs. M'MASTER, Seasmile, Neutral Bay, near St. Augustine's Church.

WANTED, a respectable Person, between 30 and 40, as MOTHER'S HELP, 3 in family, good home, wages 5s. Open a week. Mistress, Post-office, Darlington.

WANTED, Cook and L., Camden, 17s; Bathurst, 15s; Watson's Bay, 20s; D'hurst, 12s, 14s; Gens., good stns. and all subs., small fams., 10s to 16s; H. and P. Md., N. Shore, 10s; N. H'maid, Ditto, Bay, 10s; N. and N. Woman, 12s; Butler, good wages; Lady Help, D'hurst, 10s; others. Conducted by spinster's wife. 126 Strand.

WANTED, for good stations, Laundress, Housemaid, also House Parlour Maid, small family, suit friends or sisters, best wages, meet employer 11; Cook Laundress, hotel, suburbs, £1; Housemaid Laundress, station, 17s 6d; Housemaid Waitress, country hotel, 12s. HITTMANN'S, 87 Imperial Arcade.

YOUNG General HELP, for Carlingford, no washing; references required. Vandex, Herald Office.

YOUNG GIRL, to assist with housework, sleep at home. 174 Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.

Y. COOK (Prot.), 18s; H'maid, 12s; P'maid, 14s; H.H. L'and., 25, 16s, 18s; Gens., N.S., 12s, Wha. 10s, all subs. 10s to 14s; H. and P. M., 14s; Jap. Houseman, 18s; 2 Fm. Govs., £60, £50. Miss LAYARD, 25 Elizabeth-st.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
ONE PENNY PER COPY.
IN ADVANCE: 6d per week; 6s 6d per quarter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All advertisements charged to account must bear the authorisation for insertion. The number of times they are to appear must be stated, otherwise they will be inserted till countermanded. No verbal communication can be attended to.

While every care is exercised the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for non-insertion of advertisements through accident or otherwise; and they reserve to themselves the right of omitting advertisements received and paid for in the usual course of business if they appear to be objectionable.

For the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements may be sent to the Herald Office, Hunter-street; also the Branch Office, King-street; but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.

Advertisements are classified as far as possible for the convenience of readers. Advertisers will oblige by indicating, in the first line of the manuscript or order, under which particular heading the advertisement should appear. While every care is taken in classification, no responsibility is accepted.

All advertisements under six lines will be charged to the advertiser's account if booked.

Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Cheque, Money Order, Postal Notes, or Postage Stamps.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2s each insertion. This includes publication in the "Sydney Mail."

Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

This rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

IN MEMORIAM advertisements and RETURN THANKS, 3s each insertion.

The Pillar Box at Redfern Railway Station for receipt of advertisements and communications is cleared every evening at 8.30, 9.30, and 10.30.

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